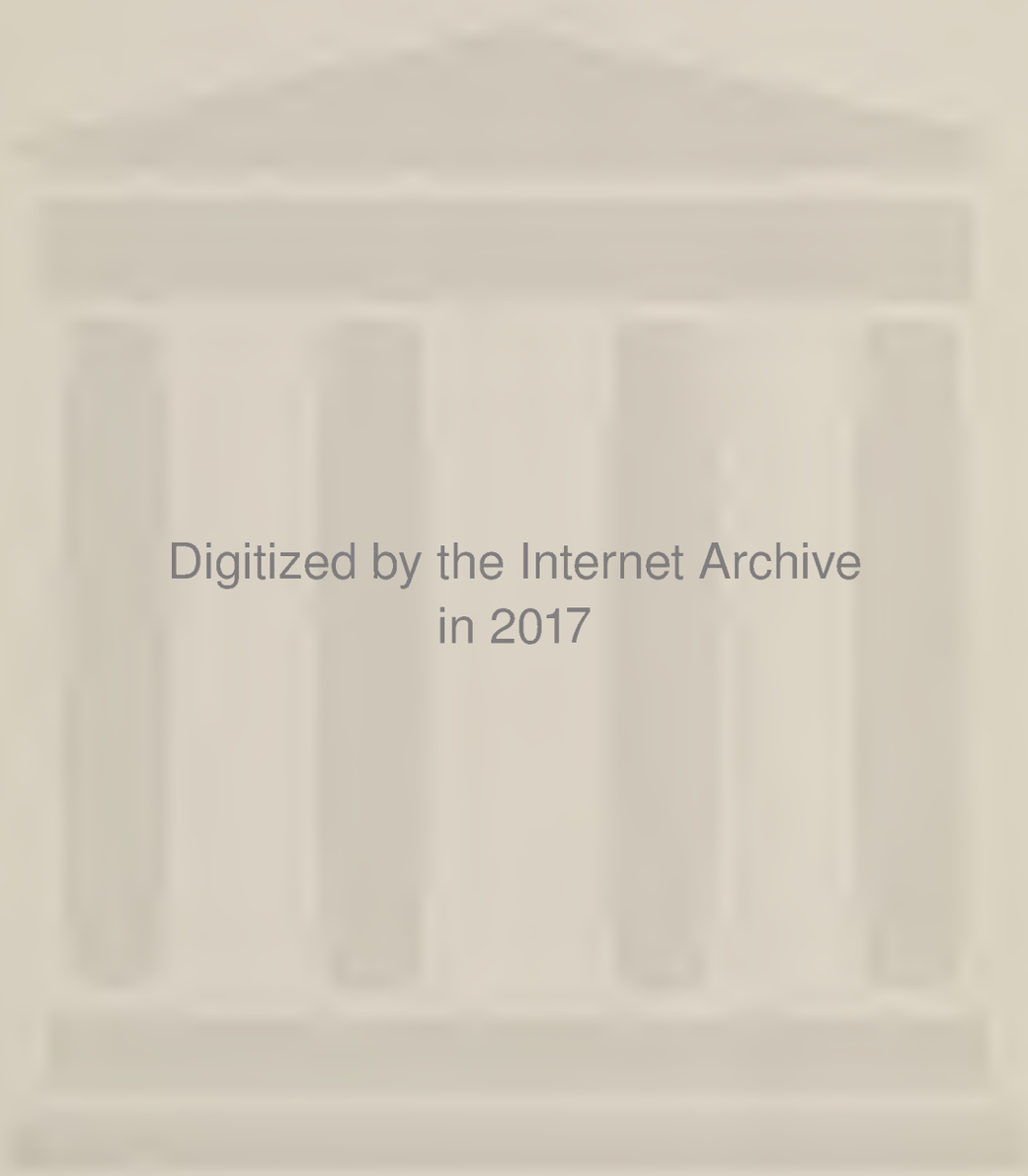
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HISTORY

OF

HANCOCK COUNTY,

INDIANA,

FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT BY THE "PALE FACE," IN 1818, DOWN TO 1882.

ILLUSTRATED WITH VIEWS, MAPS, CHARTS, PLATS, PORTRAITS, SKETCHES AND DIAGRAMS.

FIRST EDITION.

BY

J. H. C. Binford

PRACTICING ATTORNEY, GREENFIELD, IND., EX-COUNTY AND CITY SUPERINTENDENT, AND LATE PROFESSOR OF LAW IN THE CENTRAL INDIANA NORMAL.

KING & BINFORD, PUBLISHERS.

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PREFACE.

Nearly forty years have elapsed since the first newspaper was established in Greenfield, and it is a singular omission that there has never been a history of the county published. In this respect Hancock is behind her sister counties.

The necessity of the work at this time is apparent to all. The first settlers, in whose bosoms are contained our unwritten local history, are fast passing away, and it is our duty to snatch from oblivion those facts, figures and items of interest worthy of record ere it is too late.

The sketch of Westland Church and school contained herein was furnished by John Brown, an old citizen, and the only man living who knew all the facts, and in the absence of the records, which were burned, could furnish the same, and he is now *no more* on earth, save in memory. Other instances might be cited. Had the publication of the work been postponed a few years, much of the rarest and best history of the county would have been forever lost. Besides, it is a duty we owe to the memory of the noble fathers who have cleared the forests, made the roads, and prepared this fair land for our habitation, to preserve a record of their lives and noble acts.

The plan of the work is simple and convenient. The reader is first furnished with a bird's-eye view of the county, from which he obtains a general idea of the territory to be surveyed and the magnitude of the undertaking. The townships are then considered in regular alphabetical order, and discussed as fully as practicable, consistent with the limits of the work. Following these are numerous

chapters, charts, tables, essays, sketches, biographies and discussions of all matters of historical interest in the county.

It has been the constant aim of the publishers to furnish a complete history in every respect, including an elaborate pen picture of the present. Portraits and personal sketches of the prominent men of the county and all the county officers will be found herein. The heavy tax-payers, all the business men and officers are noted in the proper place, that our patrons may have a book to hand down to their children and grandchildren that will give them not only our past history, but such a complete view of the *present*, as *we* should be happy to have of the *past*, when *our* parents and grandparents were the pioneers, county and township officers, tax-payers and business men of the day.

The publishers have striven to give a fair and impartial history, without fear or favor, regardless of race, color, party, sect, or any other consideration, hence the reader will find herein sketches and portraits of representative men, past and present, white and colored, rich and poor, churchmen and non-churchmen, native-born and foreigners, Whigs, Free-Soilers, Know-Nothings, Republicans, Democrats and Nationals.

The publishers are vain enough to think that the book will be interesting, not only as a volume to be read, but as a work of reference on all important data connected with the county. They have endeavored to give their patrons more, in every respect, than was promised in the prospectus. The book contains a hundred and fifty pages extra, twice as many portraits, vastly more "rule and figure" work, and is fuller and better in contents and mechanical make-up than was originally contemplated or ever represented. In making these additions, however, it has delayed the delivery of the work somewhat, but, in view of the extra labor and expense expended thereon, they trust their friends will be satisfied. To partially offset this extra outlay, which the publishers were scarcely justifiable in making on a work with necessarily a small circulation, owing to the limited territory, they have introduced a very few adver-

tisements in the rear of the book, and there *only*. Not a cent has ever been received or asked for any notice in the various "business directories" herein, nor for any biography, personal sketch or other complimentary remark about any person or property, man or matter. Only what follows page 536 is subject to the charge of "paid notice," and even that in a few years will be valuable history, and appreciated by the public as showing who were some of the enterprising business men of to-day. The publishers emphatically repudiate any charge that may be made, as is often done against county histories, that it is made up of "advertisements" and "paid puffs."

The first steps looking forward toward the publication of this work were taken about a year ago by King & Harden, the latter of whom did most of the canvassing, and aided materially in getting the work under headway, when he sold his interest, September first, to J. H. Binford, who had previously been employed to do the writing, since which the new firm of King & Binford have been the sole proprietors and managers, and upon the former has devolved largely the labor of collecting the materials from official and other sources.

In presenting this work to the public the publishers beg the indulgence of their patrons and friends for any errors that may have crept in. The materials have been collected from various sources, at a considerable expenditure of time, labor and patience, and the memories of some of the aged pioneer reporters being a little deficient, their accounts may occasionally differ, yet it is believed on the whole to be correct, more so perhaps than are histories generally, yet, should the reader discover errors, as he doubtless will, let him "pass them lightly o'er," for no one regrets their occurrence more than the writer. As to the style of the composition, it was intended to be plain and simple and as free from the diffuse, labored and pompous as possible, but is not at all times as far removed from some of these defects as would have been had the writer had the time to *rewrite* and properly revise, but such was impossible in

the limited time that could be spared from his other duties. As to the comprehensiveness of the work, should any one look in vain for some biography or early reminiscence, let such a one remember that it is impossible to crowd in a single volume an account of everything of interest in a county of the size and age of Hancock. To do so would require a half-dozen such works as this and more labor and expense than the legitimate patronage would warrant, hence it is only a question of a judicious selection of materials and representative facts. However, there are a few churches, individuals, bands, lodges and other matters left unnoticed that would have received proper attention, notwithstanding the amount of matter claiming admittance, had the publishers been able to find any person sufficiently interested in perpetuating their memory to open the bolted doors or furnish the necessary facts, but perhaps "what is our loss is their gain."

As to the arrangement of the portraits, with the exception of a few mistakes, it is the best that could be done under the circumstances, consistent with an even distribution of the same and a logical treatment of the subject. In this respect, as in every other, the publishers have endeavored to be wholly impartial and non-sectional, hence each township is fully and fairly represented, the contrast being seldom greater than the difference in size and population.

To Senator Ben Harrison, State Superintendent John M. Bloss, the county officers, older citizens of the county, and others who have contributed materials and substantial encouragement to the enterprise, the publishers would return their sincere thanks and make their final bow, admitting, after all, that how well they have succeeded is for their patrons to decide, whose verdict is irrevocable.

KING & BINFORD.

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ERRATA.

Page 57, chapter III., should be followed by the subject of the chapter, "Blue-River Township—Continued," similar in style to page 124.

Page 83, chapter V., should be followed by the caption, "Brandywine Township—Continued," of which Carrollton is only a sub-head.

Page 92, third paragraph, "muly" should be "muley."

Page 98. The manuscript made the subject of this chapter, "Brown Township—Continued," similar to page 223.

On page 120, second line in last paragragh, total amount of taxes should be $6,463 26 instead of "$646,326."

Page 205, fourth line from top, George Roberts should be Rafferty.

Page 238, fourth line from the list of school-houses, "the final vote in 1859" should be in "1849."

Page 275, under *streams*, Buck creek passes out "south" and not "west" of the north-west corner.

Page 312, fifth line from top after "Marion county," should be added "and Hamilton."

Page 314. In last line of the second paragraph from bottom the word "Republican" should be "Whig."

On page 319, last paragraph, third line from top, "1850" should be "1838."

On page 320, middle of first paragraph, the polls were "243" in 1880 instead of "582."

Page 344, eighth line, the quotation should be "*Mi anie countri*," and the quotation in the next line should be "*Meine Deutche faterlant*."

Page 442. The distance from Eden to Carrollton, instead of "7," should be "16½" miles, and from Cleveland to Woodbury, instead of "2½," should be "21½," and from Carrollton to Milner's Corner, instead of "2½," should be "21" miles.

Page 470, third line from bottom, "Hendricks" should be "Henry."

Page 471, second line, "1872" should be "1865."

Page 479. In the column of important events for 1835, "Locofoca" should be "Locofoco," and for 1845 the representatives should be "George Henry and R. A. Riley."

Page 480. For 1856 the representative first named should be "J. H. White."

Page 487, third line, the words "survey, or" should be "surveyor."

INTRODUCTION.

After Christopher Columbus had returned from making his great discoveries which brought another continent into existence, all the enterprising nations of Europe fitted out vessels to make explorations in this land of promise, Spain sending her men to the Southern, France to the Northern and England to the Atlantic Coast of North America. Their claims necessarily conflicted, as the grants of Spain extended from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean, France from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, and England passing over both of these from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Indiana was originally claimed as a part of Florida, which became a Spanish colony in 1543. Northern Indiana was included in the territory granted in 1620 to the Plymouth Company by King James, and was therefore claimed by Great Britain, but the French possessed a superior claim, and retained the territory by establishing settlements and fortifications. Vincennes settlement, the first in what is now Indiana, was made in 1702, one hundred and eighty years ago. This territory remained in the possession of the French until 1763, the close of the memorable French and Indian war, when by treaty it passed into the hands of the English.

Indiana was at this time inhabited by the great Miami confederacy of Indians, whose territory embraced Indiana and the greater portion of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Here the red men of the forests had held supreme control, unmolested in their rights for many years, an independent nation, commanding the respect of all the neighboring tribes. No wonder that when they saw the white man advancing and taking possession of their beloved hunting-grounds that the latent passions which lay slumbering in their breasts burst forth with all the fury of uncivilized manhood.

In 1778 Colonel George Rodgers Clarke, with four companies of Virginians, captured Post Vincennes, but it was retaken

by the British in the same year. In 1779 Colonel Clarke again recaptured it. The Indians now began their depredations on the settlers, and a body of men, under General Harmur, was sent against them, which was totally defeated, in what is now Allen county, by the famous Indian Chief, "Little Turtle." In 1791 General Charles Scott destroyed the Wea villages on the Wabash. After the defeat of Harmur, General St. Clair organized a new force, which was also defeated near the present site of Fort Wayne. In 1794 General Wayne (familiarly known to the Indians as "Mad Anthony, a man who never slept") appeared against them, and completely humiliated the whole confederacy, moved on to the confluence of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph rivers, and erected Fort Wayne. This for a time ended the Indian troubles.

In 1787 the North-west territory was organized, embracing the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and that part of Minnesota east of the Missisippi. In 1800 Ohio was set apart as a separate territory, leaving the remainder of the North-west territory to constitute Indiana. Of this new Indiana territory William H. Harrison, of Virginia, was the first Governor, and the seat of government was located at Vincennes. John Gibson, of Pennsylvania, was appointed Secretary; William Clarke, Henry Vanderbourgh and John Griffin Territorial Judges. The whole white population then of what is now the great State of Indiana, with her hundreds of thousands, was only 4,875, but about one-fourth of the population of Hancock county to-day.

Indiana was first organized into three counties, viz: Knox, Randolph and St. Clair. In 1802 Clark was added and a convention held at the territorial capital, composed of delegates from the four counties.

The first General Assembly met at Vincennes in 1805, with delegates from the above counties and Dearborn, which had since been added. New counties have been organized from time to time, till there are now ninety-two in the great "Hoosier" State. Governor Harrison's address to the first legislative assembly in Indiana was full of patriotism and exhortation to faithful, honest duty. Indiana territory was divided, and Michigan territory struck off and organized on the north in 1805.

In the territorial code, framed in 1807, we see a wide differ-



MORGAN CHANDLER.

ence from our present laws. Treason, murder, arson and horse-stealing were punishable by death. Manslaughter was punishable according to the common law. The crimes of burglary and robbery were punishable by whipping, fine, and in some cases by imprisonment not exceeding forty years. Larceny was punishable by fine and whipping. Forgery by fine, disfranchisement and standing in the pillory. Hog-stealing by fine and whipping.

In 1802 Jeffersonville, the present county seat of Clark county, was laid out at the falls of the Ohio river according to a plan proposed by President Jefferson.

Between the years 1805 and 1807 Aaron Burr, the man who at one time lacked only one vote of being President of the United States, visited the people of the Ohio Valley to get assistance to carry out his plans, which were undoubtedly treasonable to the General Government.

In 1809 Illinois territory was cut from the western part of Indiana, comprising the territory west of the Wabash, from a line running north from Vincennes to the Dominion of Canada, and this now reduced Indiana to her present limits.

In 1810 new troubles with the Indians commenced. A plan of campaign was formed, which ended in the great Indian battle of Tippecanoe, where General Harrison routed the Indians and caused them to sue for peace, but the war of 1812 coming on brought with it new difficulties with the Indians. Many murders occurred, and the frontier settlers were kept in alarm until the close of this second war with Great Britain. The farmers when working in the fields carried in their belts revolvers and knives. The gun was laid on the ground by a driven stake to mark the spot. Men then expected to be attacked at any time, and were ready to act on the "spur of the moment."

In 1810 the census tables of Indiana territory showed a population of 24,520; and there were thirty-three grist-mills, fourteen saw-mills, three horse-mills, eighteen tanneries, *twenty-eight distilleries*, three powder-mills, 1,256 looms and 1,350 spinning-wheels.

In 1813 the seat of government was removed from Vincennes to Corydon, the latter being a more central point.

In 1814 the territory was divided into five districts, Washington and Knox constituting one, Gibson and Warrick one,


DR E. I. JUDKINS
DR S. M. MARTIN
DR J. J. CARTER
DR S. A. TROY
DR N. P. HOWARD JR

Harrison and Clarke one, Jefferson and Dearborn one, and Franklin and Wayne one, in each of which the voters were empowered to elect a member to the legislative council.

Indiana adopted a constitution and was admitted to the Union in 1816. Jonathan Jennings, under the new constitution, was elected first Governor of the State over Thomas Posey, who had been Governor of the territory, the vote standing 5,211 to 3,934. In 1820 the site of the present seat of government was selected by commissioners appointed by the General Assembly. In 1825 the capital was removed from Corydon to Indianapolis. In 1834 the State Bank was chartered. In 1842 imprisonment for debt was abolished.

Indiana has had numerous Indian wars, and forty-four treaties have been made with the various tribes from time to time.

Indiana, when the great rebellion threatened this country with destruction, came nobly to the front with her brave "boys in blue," from time to time, to the number of 200,000. Few States can say as much; and Hancock county was not afraid to marshal her forces and send them to the front to be trodden in the dust by the iron hoof of the war-horse.

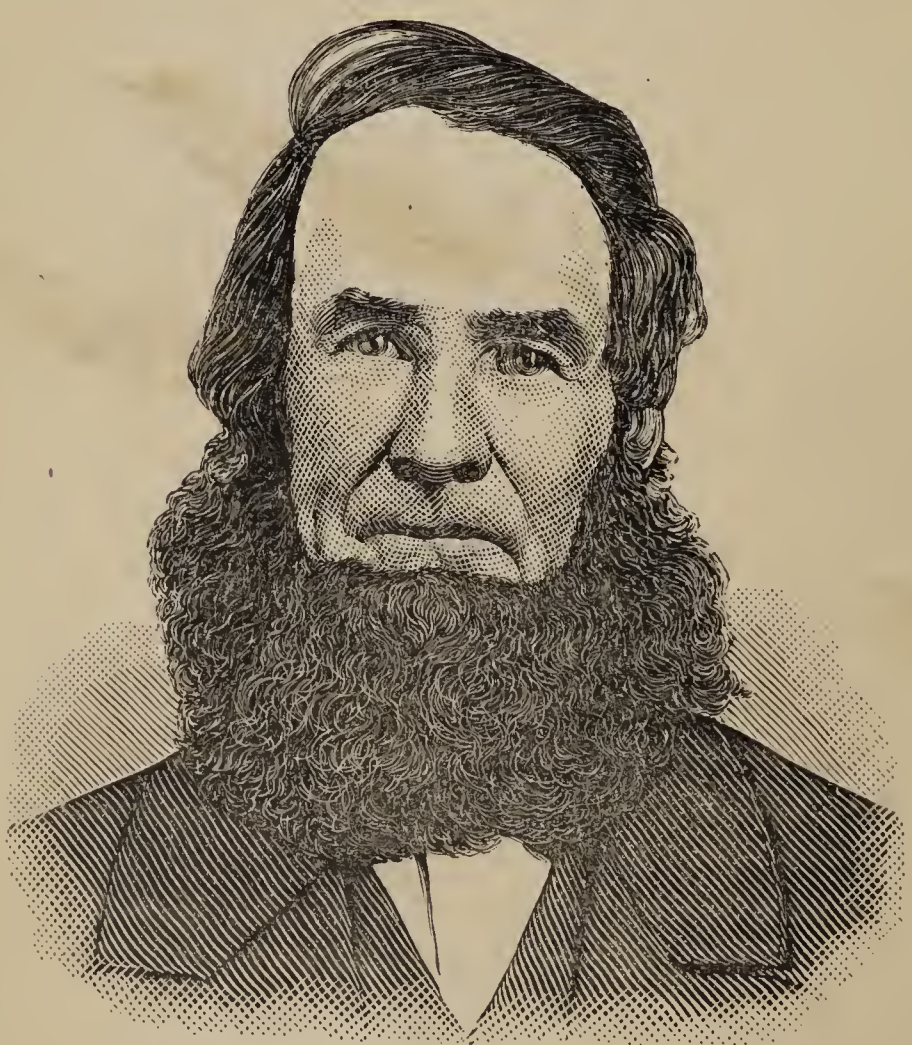
The first railroad in Indiana was built in 1846, between Madison and Indianapolis. Five thousand miles of railroad are now in operation, and others in the process of construction.

In 1851 our old constitution was abolished, and a new and much better one adopted. Our vote was as follows: 109,319 for and 26,755 against the same.

Indiana now stands among the leading States of the Union. Her school fund is larger by two millions than any other State in the Union. Her manufacturing resources are unbounded, her coal fields are among the most productive, and furnish a large source of wealth, her water power is excellent, and her railroads numerous, Indianapolis, our capital, being the greatest railroad center in the State, and not surpassed by any city in the United States in this respect. Jeffersonville, New Albany and South Bend are respectively noted for their extensive "car works," "glass works," and "wagon factory."

We have seen Indiana when a forest, dotted here and there by prairies which seemed like oases in a desert. We have seen noble, hardy pioneers with their families entering into the country and, with their glittering axes, leveling the

giant progeny of the forest. We have seen Indiana when the red men owned the soil, and when only a cabin here and there showed where the march of civilization had begun. We have seen her in infancy, with a white populatiou only one-fourth as large as that of Hancock county. We have seen her when the savage red men took the war-path, destroyed her property, murdered her children and rejoiced in the victory. But the noble pioneers who settled this country braved all these dangers, and established their institutions of liberty, religion and truth



ROBERT SMITH.

upon a firm foundation. We see Indiana as she stands to-day in all her grandeur, glorying in her power, rejoicing in her resources, sending great men to the various fields of action, educating her boys and girls without cost, and shedding the glorious rays of truth and enlightenment to all her people.

May her light still continue to shine in the firmament as brilliantly as the noonday sun, and diffuse the blessings of liberty to all mankind.

HISTORY OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

HANCOCK COUNTY, Indiana, is located a little east of the geographical center of the state. It is in latitude 40° north, and longitude 86° west, of Greenwich, or 9° west from Washington, and is in townships fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen north, and ranges five, six, seven, and eight east. In size it is about an average county of the state, being composed of 307 sections, or square miles, and containing about 196,480 acres. It is bounded on the west by Marion and Hamilton, on the north by Madison and Hamilton, on the east by Henry and Rush, and on the south by Shelby, Rush and Henry. It is chiefly bordered, however, by Marion on the west, Madison on the north, Henry on the east, and Shelby on the south. Hamilton forms only one mile of the western boundary and four of the northern; Rush forms six miles of the eastern and two of the southern, and Henry forms but one mile of the southern boundary. The greatest length of the county is nineteen miles east and west, and its greatest width seventeen miles north and south.

Hancock county was cut off from Madison and organized in the year 1828, and named in honor of John Hancock, president of the convention that adopted the immortal "Declaration of Independence."

At the time of the organization of the county it contained but few inhabitants, and they were scattered. At the first presidential election held in the county, which occurred November 3, 1828, the whole number of votes cast were 101, and now the whole number is, according to the census of 1880, 4,170. Then the entire population of the county was about 400; now it is 17,123. Then there were, perhaps, 135 children of school age in the county; now there are 5,646. Then there was but one clock in the county; now there is one in nearly every household. Then there were no broad fields of golden grain, cut with a self-binder and threshed with a steam thresher, but only here and there a small patch cleared in the green, cut with a sickle and threshed with a flail. Then our whole territory was almost one unbroken wilderness, in which were numerous Indians, wild deer, bears, panthers, wild cats, rattlesnakes, wolves, owls, turkies, opossums, raccoons, and porcupines. This condition of affairs has changed. The Indian has bid adieu to his native hunting grounds; the church bell has taken the place of the warwhoop; the poisonous fanged serpent, at the sight of civilization, has faded away as if under the benign influence of St. Patrick. What changes have taken place! The old landmarks are nearly gone; but few of the early pioneers,—our grandfathers and their sires,—are left, and they, one by one, are fast passing away. Our progress, from a small beginning to our present *status*, has cost untold toil, hardships and privations, not fully appreciated by the youug of the present generation. This book is written, in part, that their names, and the trials they underwent, may, to some extent, be perpetuated. We shall show, step by step, the progress made decade after decade. This chapter is only intended as a bird's-eye view of the territory, preparatory to a more detailed account, in which the townships will be considered separately, and elaborated thoroughly, when our minds will be carried back to the brave pioneers, to learn their names and mode of living, and to follow them up amidst the hardships incident to pio-

neer life to balmier days and more pleasant surroundings even to the present time.

Hancock county is quite flat, there being but few hills, except in the immediate vicinity of the water-courses, and several of these have no banks worthy of the name. Blue River and Sugar Creek have considerable banks, and Brandywine at places. Blue-river and Sugar-creek townships are rolling, and somewhat undulating, but the county, on the whole, is remarkably level, and was once considered "low and wet;" but since it has been so thoroughly drained by tile ditches, and good roads built, we hear but little complaint in that direction.

It is now considered healthful, and as free from malaria and miasmatic diseases as any of its border counties; though there was once a great deal of ague and fever, bilious fever, and considerable milk-sickness.

Our soil, generally speaking, is exceedingly fertile; indeed, almost exhaustless in resources. The black, low grounds, which in the early history of the country were considered almost worthless, and were, therefore, the last entered, are now, since being drained, found to be the richest and most productive. The first settlements in the county were made on the uplands, hills and knolls, if possible. Thirty years ago, about a hundred feet above Blue River, in the midst of a small field, there stood a tiny log cabin, without roof, window, chimney, or floor, unfinished, decaying, which the writer passed hundreds of times when a boy, and then learned that it was begun long years since for a pioneer cottage; but in the "raising," there being little help, the proprietor was crushed by the falling of a log on nearing the gable.

The principal exports of the county are wheat, corn, hogs, cattle, horses, oats, potatoes, flaxseed, apples, hay, and sheep.

Hancock county's first exports were ginseng, venison-hams, firs, flax and tow linen.

The statistical returns of 1880 show that our county produced, on 27,752 acres, 580,207 bushels wheat; on

37,072 acres, 1,187,328 bushels corn; on 1,665 acres, 45,129 bushels oats. The same year we produced 16,752 bushels Irish potatoes, 51,160 bushels flaxseed, 42,028 bushels apples, and had in our county 5,228 head of horses, 285 head of mules, 9,609 head of cattle, 9,340 head of sheep, and 23,400 head of hogs old enough to fatten. The county was once heavily timbered with a large per cent. of the best kinds of saw timber, such as walnut, poplar, oak, ash, and cherry. Walnut timber of the finest quality was once not only used for fencing and fire-wood, but was deadened and burned in log-heaps, to get it out of the way.

There are large beds of sand and gravel in various parts of the county. At least seven out of the nine townships have sufficient gravel, of good quality, to make all her roads, public and private, in good order.

The county is well watered with numerous streams, springs and wells of excellent limestone water.

Blue River, the largest stream in the county, a fine, clear, lasting mill stream, runs across the south-eastern corner of Blue-river township, entering Shelby county just below Bacon's mill. Its bottoms are broad and exceedingly fertile.

Sugar Creek, the next in size, is a clear, rapid, medium-size mill stream. It rises in the western part of Henry county, near Elizabeth City, enters Hancock county within a few rods of the north-east corner, and runs in a south-west direction to within half a mile of Warrington; thence northwest, dipping into the edge of Madison a few rods; thence in a general south-westerly direction through Brown, Green, and across the corner of Vernon; thence through Center, Buck-creek, and Sugar-creek townships, entering Shelby county a mile and a half south of New Palestine.

Brandywine Creek, a rather small-sized mill stream, rises in Brown township, about a mile west of Warrington, and runs in a south-westerly direction through Brown and Jackson townships, and to the central northern middle-

portion of Center township, four miles north of Greenfield; thence nearly south through Center and Brandywine townships, entering Shelby county six miles south of the county seat.

Buck Creek, a small, sluggish stream, rises in Vernon township, about a mile and a half south-west of Fortville, runs south-west through Buck-creek township, across the north-west corner of Sugar-creek township, entering Marion county one mile south of the south-west corner of Buck-creek township.

Nameless Creek is a small stream. Rising in the central portion of Jackson township, it runs south-west in Jackson, and empties into Blue River on the B. P. Butler farm.

Six Mile Creek rises in Henry county, flows south through Jackson, past Charlottesville, across the corner of Rush county, entering Blue-river township at its central eastern border; thence south-west, emptying into Blue river on the Wm. Cook farm.

Little Brandywine Creek rises near the boundary line between Center and Jackson townships, runs south-west, and empties into Brandywine two miles south by south-east of Greenfield.

Little Sugar Creek, a small, sluggish stream, rises in the north-west part of Center township, and running south by south-west, empties into Sugar Creek.

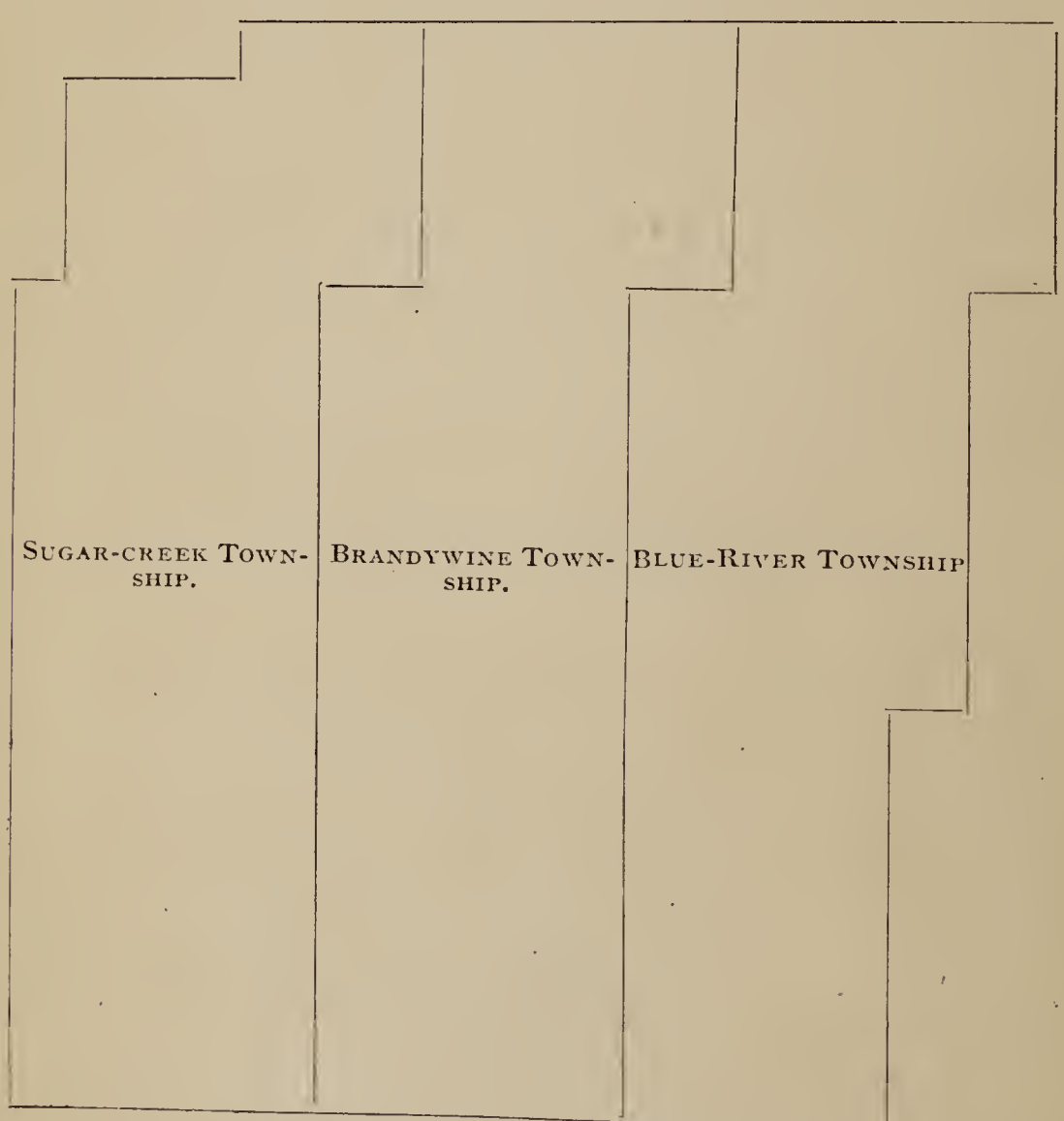
Flat Fork of Lick Creek rises in the south-east part of Vernon township, runs north by north-west, enters Hamilton county one mile west of Fortville, and empties into Lick Creek. These small streams have all been ditched and cleared out near their heads.

Swamp Creek is a *sui generis* small stream, taking its rise in Madison county. It runs nearly south, crossing Lick Creek in Madison county and Sugar-creek in Hancock county; crossing the National road at the Robert H. Ross farm, and finally losing itself in Brandywine Creek. This stream presents the general appearance of the bed of a lost river, being from forty to eighty rods wide, filled with decayed and decaying vegetable matter, more or less

soft and yielding, and with a tiny, turbid stream running through the center thereof.

Little Swan Creek rises in the south-western part of Center township, runs south by south-west, crosses Brandywine township, and enters Shelby county at the southern extremity of the boundary line between Sugar-creek and Brandywine townships.

There are numerous other small streams, unworthy of notice, in various parts of the county.



MAP OF HANCOCK COUNTY IN 1828.

Hancock county is reasonably well supplied with good gravel road turnpikes, there being one hundred and eighty miles of the same, 104 of which are now incorporated and pay taxes, and seventy-six of which were once taxed, but have since rescinded their charters and gone back to the

public. These pikes are several in number, and were built at an average cost of $1,200 per mile, making a total cost of $216,000. Her public roads are generally graded, and in many places graveled by her citizens in working out their road taxes, and personal privileges.

Hancock county originally consisted of three townships, to-wit: Blue-river, Brandywine, and Sugar-creek.

These townships were organized in 1828, at the time of the separation from Madison county, and each extending to the county line.

Blue-river township was reduced in size and located in the south-east part of the county in 1831, with thirty sections. Jackson township was the name assigned to the remainder of Blue-river, and was located in the north-eastern part of the county, by the commissioners, in 1831.

Brandywine township was reduced to thirty sections in the same year, and located in the central southern portion of the county.

Center township was, in 1831, located north of Brandywine township, extending three miles north and south and six miles east and west, and containing eighteen sections.

Harrison township was also organized in the same year, and composed of the remainder of Brandywine north of Center to the north line of the county.

Buck-creek was cut off from Sugar-creek in 1831, and made to extend from congressional line sixteen to the north county line.

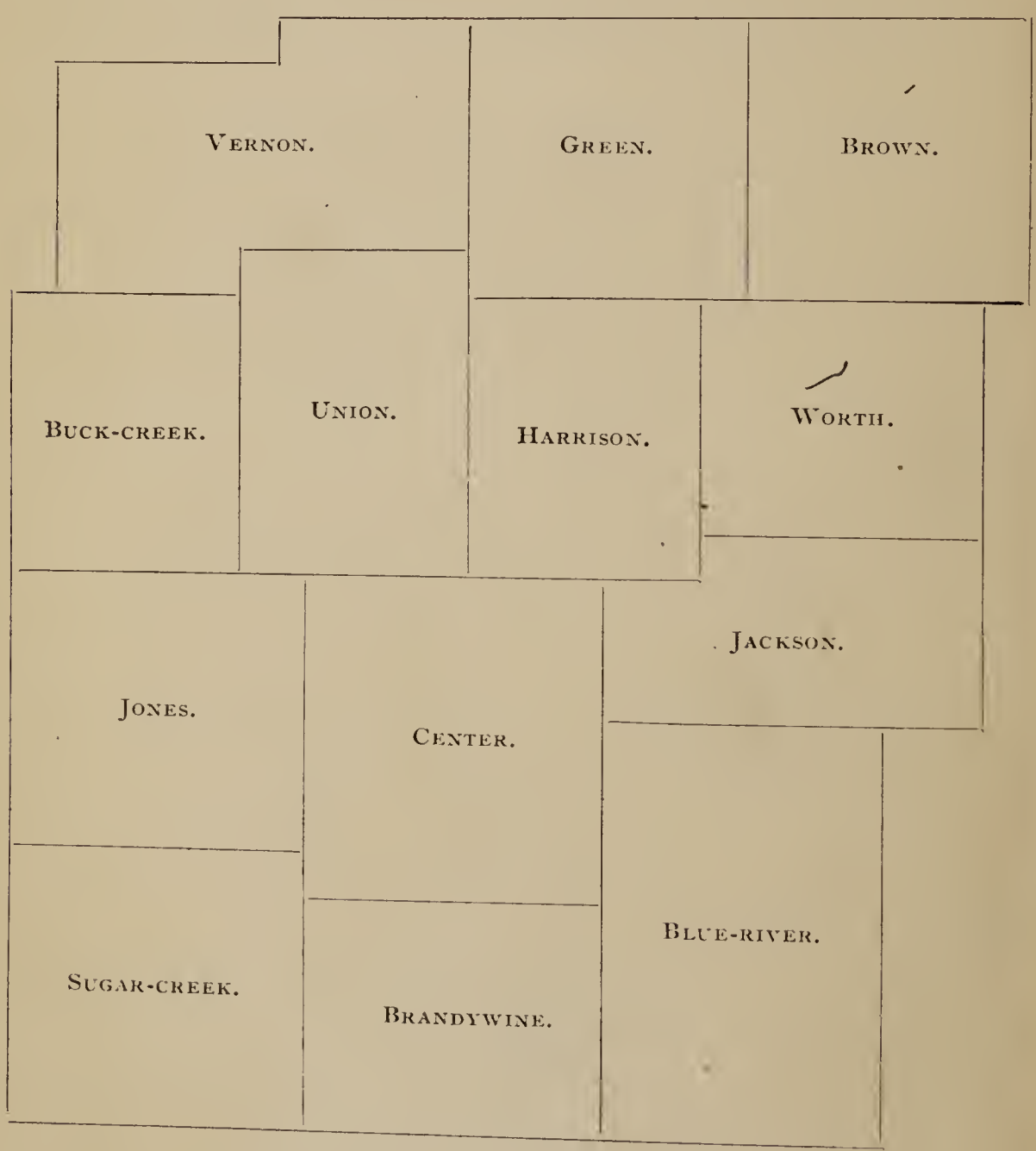
Green was taken from the north part of Jackson and Harrison in 1832, and composed of that part of the county north of congressional line seventeen, and consisted of sixty sections; being the same territory now embodied in Brown and Green.

In the year 1833, Brown township was dissevered from Green, and made to consist of thirty sections, its present size.

In 1835, Center township was increased one tier of sections, taken from the northern part of Brandywine.

Vernon township was cut off from the north part of Buck-creek north of congressional line seventeen, and made to consist of thirty-one sections.

Jones township was formed in 1838, by taking two tier of sections from the north part of Sugar-creek, and a like number from the south part of Buck-creek, and composed of twenty-four sections.



HANCOCK COUNTY FROM 1850 TO 1853.

Union township was made up from the eastern part of Buck-creek, the western part of Harrison, and the south-east corner of Vernon, in 1838, and composed of twenty sections.

Worth township was composed of the north part of Jackson and the north-east corner of Center, and organized in the year 1850.

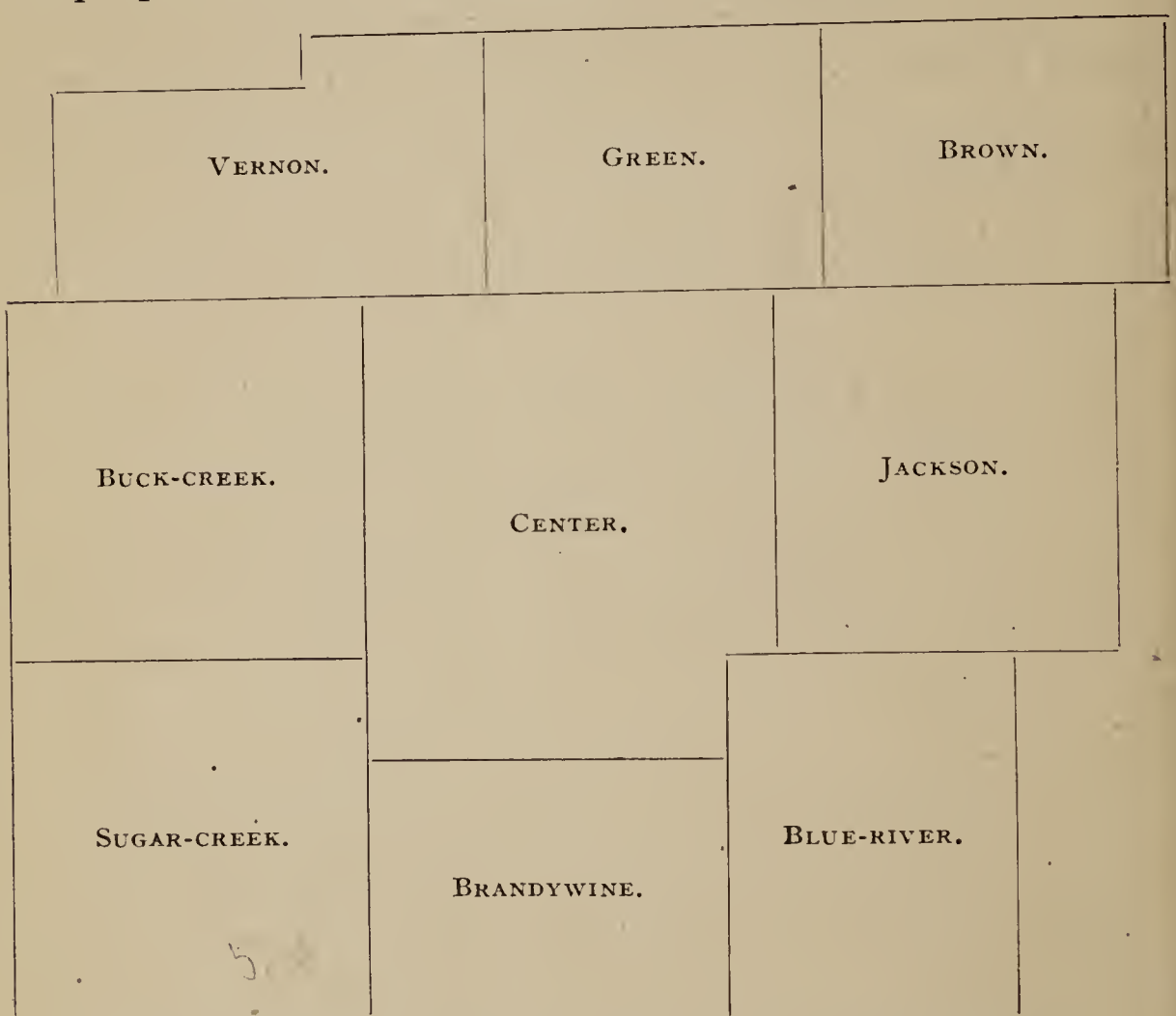
At the March term, 1853, the commissioners divided Jones township between Sugar-creek and Buck-creek; Union township between Buck-creek, Vernon and Center; Worth township between Center and Jackson, and attached Harrison to Center; thereby obliterating Jones, Union, Worth, and Harrison, and leaving nine civil townships, as we now have them.

Blue-river township is located in the south-east corner of the county; Brown in the north-east; Brandywine in the south middle; Buck-creek in the west middle; Center in the middle; Green in the central northern portion; Jackson in the eastern middle portion; Sugar-creek in the south-west corner; and Vernon in the north-west corner of the county.

Thus it may be seen that the county is composed of nine civil townships, arranged in three tiers of three townships each. The eastern division, composed of Brown, Jackson and Blue-river, constitutes the first commissioner's district; Green, Center and Brandywine the second; Vernon, Buck-creek and Sugar-creek the third; the present commissioners of which are, respectively, Augustus Dennis, Ephraim Bentley and John Dye.

Hancock county was first settled about the year 1818. Previous to the United States survey of 1819, Andrew Evans and John Montgomery, with their families, and Montgomery McCall, came into this county, and settled on Blue River. At the same time, Platt and James Montgomery, brothers of John, and Isaac Roberts, with their families, and David Stephenson, settled in Center township. In 1820, Elijah Tyner, Harmon Warrum, Joshua Wilson, and John Foster, with their families, also settled on Blue River. In 1822, Solomon Tyner, John Osborn, and George Penwell, with their families, came and settled with the others on the same historic stream. The above, and a few others, were all in the county at, and before, its

organization. After this time the immigrants were more numerous, the more prominent of whom we will notice in the proper place in their respective townships.



MAP OF HANCOCK COUNTY FROM 1853 TO THE PRESENT.

Among the early incidents, which are more numerous than were the pioneers themselves, we will note the following:

The first school-house in the county was a log one, diminutive in size, and exceedingly rude in architecture, erected near Elijah Tyner's old place, on Blue River, in the year 1823.

The first male teacher who taught in the county was Lewis Tyner.

Green township claims the honor of furnishing employment to the first female teacher, Mrs. Sarah Gant.

In 1818, the first log cabin was built by Andrew Evans.

In 1824, Joshua Wilson built the first grist mill, located on the banks of Blue River. This mill was a small, one-

story log structure, which, soon after being erected, was sold to Henry Watts, on account of some difficulty about the obstruction of water.

1425906

In the neighborhood of John Hinchman's old farm, in Center township, now owned by Abram Hackleman, was organized, in 1820, by the Methodists, the first religious society in the county.

The first blacksmith in the county was Thomas Phillips, who had his shop on Blue River, in about 1822.

Among the first taverns in the county, was one erected by Andrew Jackson, near Greenfield, in about 1825.

Elijah Tyner, on Blue River, had the first store in the county. He was also the first to set out an orchard.

The first road in the county was an old Indian trail, known as the "Napoleon Trace," which extended through Blue-river, Jackson, and Green townships, crossing Blue River near Warrum's old home, and Sugar Creek near 'Squire Hatfield's, at a place known as the "Stover Ford."

When the Montgomerys, McCall, and Evans, first settled, they had to go to White Water to mill, where Connersville now stands, some forty miles distant.

McCall, when he first came to the county, cleared a few acres of ground by yoking his oxen to the grubs and pulling them out by the roots. He then climbed up the surrounding trees, and trimmed off the branches to considerable height, and with them constructed a fence around his little patch, thus making the first fence in the county.

It has been said, in illustration of the capacity of one of the rude mills, erected in what was then Vernon township, but now Center, on Sugar Creek, that Rev. Wiley Pilkenton, who was a zealous, long-winded, old-school Baptist, would put in the hopper a two-bushel grist of corn, attend a two days' camp-meeting, and return in time to toll it. This mill was located just above the Sugar Creek bridge, on the Noblesville road. In size, it was about sixteen feet square, one-story high, constructed of small logs, or poles, and covered with clapboards. A stranger was passing this mill, on a certain occasion, when

he vociferously ordered the girls to "hold that d——d thing till I get by!"

The following are the post-offices and villages in Hancock county:

Post-offices.—Westland, in Blue-river township; Warrington and Willow Brach, in Brown township; Cleveland and Charlottesville, in Jackson township; McCordsville and Woodbury, in Vernon township; Philadelphia and Gem, in Sugar-creek township; Mount Comfort, in Buck-creek township; Carrollton, in Brandywine township; Eden and Milner's Corner, in Green township; Binwood, in Center township.

Incorporated Villages.—Our incorporated villages are: Fortville, in Vernon township, and New Palestine, in



COURT-HOUSE.

Sugar-creek township. Charlottesville has been an incorporated town for a number of years until recently, when her corporation was dissolved, and a receiver appointed.

The public buildings of Hancock county consist, at present, of a court-house, jail and sheriff's residence, poor-house, ninety-two public school buildings, and about fifty church buildings.

The present court-house was built by Nathan Crawford, deceased, an old and honored citizen, in the year 1854, upon a contract of $14,400. It is a substantial, convenient, and commodious building, honestly built by an honest man, and is, perhaps, not equaled by any public building in the state, at as low a cost.

The poor-house is located on the National road, two and a half miles east of Greenfield, in section thirty-five, township sixteen north, and range seven east. The building is a discredit to the county, being old and dilapidated, and not at all in harmony with the wealth and dignity of our citizens. The superintendent's residence is a plain, old-fashioned, story-and-a-half brick, built many years since for a private residence. The infirmary building proper is a cheap frame, known by carpenters as a "plank house," built in the rear of, and attached to, the superintendent's residence. The building is not only cheaply constructed, and poorly ventilated, but small and wholly inadequate to the demands of the unfortunate. A new building has been contemplated for several years; but, owing to "hard times" and "indebtedness of the county," the matter has been neglected.

The county has a very elegant, commodious, and convenient jail, and sheriff's residence in front, built upon a contract of $32,900; but costing, according to the records, $75,000, without interest, before completion. The building is a brick, with stone foundation, slate roof, and neatly finished inside and out. The architecture is modern, and and the work all first-class. The sheriff's residence is large, convenient, and finished in good taste. Considerable complaint has been made on account of the number of escaping convicts, who have succeeded in cutting and breaking out; but this is not wholly owing to the weakness of the jail, but more, perhaps, to too great leniency to the inmates.

The public school building, in Greenfield, is an elegant two-story brick, with basement, stone foundation, slate roof, and ash finish, and will accommodate nine teachers and five hundred pupils. It was built in the year 1869 and 1870 by Harmon Everett, upon a contract of $20,000, payable in bonds on the corporation of the town of Greenfield. Everett took $10,000 in bonds in part payment. The



GREENFIELD GRADED SCHOOL BUILDING.

architects were Ennis and Hubert, of Indianapolis. The school trustees were A. K. Branham, Philander H. Boyd, and H. B. Wilson, of Greenfield. The stone for the foundation were shipped from St. Paul, in Decatur county. The brick were shipped and hauled, in part, from Knightstown. The building was begun in April, 1869, and the first school was taught in the fall of the same year.

A comparison of the taxes, mode of collecting, property, and wealth of the county, in its early history, with the present, shows that our growth has not only been steady, but rapid. The total taxes for 1829 were $703,17. The record shows the following:

May 10, 1832.

CLERK'S REPORT.

Showing the amount of county revenue that the collector stands charged with for the year 1832.

524 polls	$262 00
485 horses	242 50
172 oxen	43 00
27 watches	13 50
1 clock	50
2 covering horses	5 50
6,532 acres of 1st rate land	26 12
10,237 acres of 2d rate land	30 71½
Town lots	21 68
Non-resident road tax	10 83
Total	$713 19½
Errors	56 84
Balance	$656 35½

Attest: MORRIS PIERSON, *C. T. H. C.*,
(*County Treasurer Hancock County*).

The summary for the year 1833 shows the total tax to have been $787.88½, signed by Joseph Chapman, C. H. C. C.; which, when interpreted, means Clerk Hancock Circuit Court. The report for 1833 further shows 616 polls, 606 horses, 168 oxen, twenty-three watches, and two pleasuring carriages; being an increase in one year of ninety-two polls, twenty-one horses, and four oxen, and a decrease of four watches and one clock, there being no clock returned for the year 1833.

The reader will observe, from an examination of the summary report given above, that the *ad valorem* system of taxation, now prevalent, was not then used; but a specified tax was levied on each article of a certain class, regardless of value. This system continued in vogue till the year 1836.

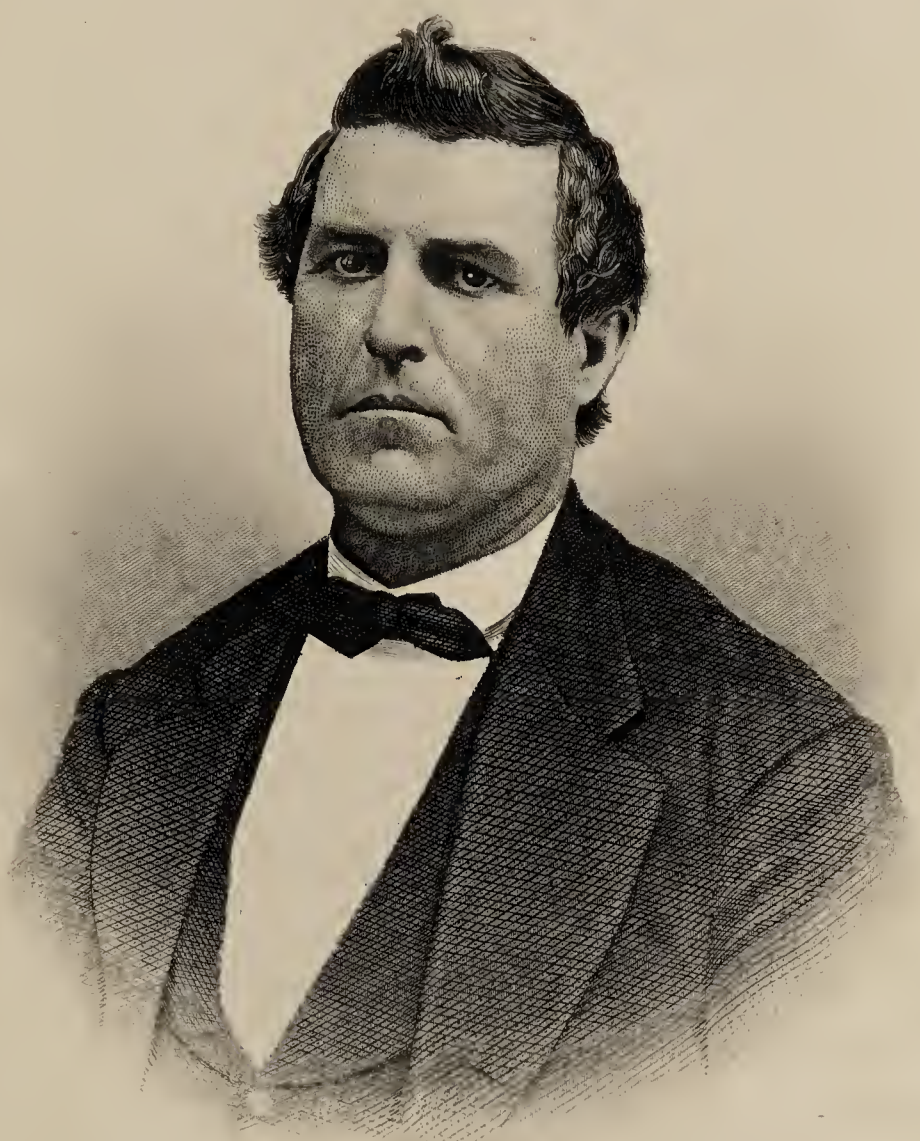
We give below a copy of the last report under the old specific tax system, made in 1835.

8,878 acres 1st rate land	$ 35 51

23,279 acres 2d rate land	69 83
1,345 acres 1st rate non-resident land, on which there is a road tax of	5 38
5,920 acres of 2d rate non-resident land	17 76
$5,851.60, value of town lots	29 26
$3,008.00, value of non-resident lots	15 04
709 horses	354 50
130 oxen	32 50
15 silver watches	7 50
1 gold watch	50
3 composition watches	1 50
2 brass clocks	1 00
6 covering horses	12 00
684 polls	342 00
Total	$925 28

A comparison of the two reports shows that people were increasing in numbers and wealth, and could afford more time-pieces, and other luxuries. In 1835, we find one gold watch, the first ever owned and taxed in the county; two brass clocks, and three composition watches.

Under the system of specific taxation, the following were the rates till 1832: On each poll, 50 cents; on each horse, 37½ cents; on each ox, 18¾ cents; on each silver watch, 25 cents; on each gold watch, $1.00; on stallions, the rate they stood at per season; for land, half the rate of state taxes. From 1832 to 1834 the rates were: On each poll, 50 cents; on town lots, ½ cent on each $1.00; work oxen, 25 cents; horses over three years old, 50 cents; watches, 50 cents; clocks, $1.00; the tax on every 100 acres of first-rate land, 40 cents; on second-rate land, 30 cents; on third-rate land, 20 cents. In the year 1834, the commissioners adopted the following list of rates: On each poll, 50 cents; on land, one-half the state tax; on each horse, valued at over $10.00, 50 cents; on each watch and pleasuring carriage, 50 cents; on horses and jacks, the price of the season at which they stand; on each yoke of oxen over three years old, 50 cents; on each brass clock, 50 cents; tavern license in Greenfield, $15.00; in other parts of the



Western Engl Pub Co

Yours truly
Nelson Bradley

county, $10.00; license to vend wooden clocks, $10.00; foreign goods, $10.00. These rates remained in force for two years, or until the adoption of the *ad valorem* system, in 1836, when the rates were fixed by the commissioners at 20 cents on each $100 of real and personal property, and 75 cents on each poll.

Prior to the year 1836, watches, clocks and carriages were considered luxuries in which only the rich were at liberty to indulge, and they were compelled to pay for the privilege. Hence, the tax on a watch, though it be ever so old and cheap, was twenty-five per cent more than the tax on one hundred acres of the best land, listed as "first-rate;" the tax on a brass clock, regardless of its cost and real worth, was just equal to the tax on two hundred and fifty acres of the best land, or five hundred acres of third-rate land; and the tax on a pleasuring carriage was equal to the tax on one hundred and sixty-six and two-thirds acres of second-rate land, or two hundred and fifty acres of third-rate land. Again, the taxes on a clock or gold watch were equal to the tax on two head of horses, or two hundred dollars in money. The policy of the law seems to have been to discourage luxuries by high taxation, and to encourage the purchasing and owning of land by making the tax on it low.

From the year 1834 to the year 1836, it cost one as much to obtain a license to vend wooden clocks or foreign goods as it did to pay the county taxes on two thousand five hundred acres of the best land, or five thousand acres of third-rate land.

From the records of the year 1836, being the first under the *ad valorem* system, the following report is obtained:

Number of polls returned, 845—at 75 cents each....	$635 25
Total valuation of property, both real and personal, $490,710.79—at 20 cents on each $100 valuation....	981 42
For road purposes—at 1 cent on each $100 valuation	49 07
Total taxes for the year 1836.....	$1,665 74

State receiver—at 5 cents on each $100..... $245 35

August 20, 1836.

M. PIERSON, *T. H. C.*

Let the critical and curious reader compare the following figures, showing the taxables of the county for 1881, with the preceding, and contrast the difference.

An abstract of the assessment of property, real and personal, in Hancock county for the year 1881, shows the value of land to be.....		$4,438,190
Value of improvements.....		681,195
Value of lands and improvements.....	$5,119,385	
Value of lots.....		217,990
Value of improvements.....		350,105
Value of lots and improvements.....	568,095	
Value of personal property.....		2,138,390
Value of telegraph.....		6,455
Value of railroads		394,540
Total value of taxables.....		$8,226,835

It may be seen from the above that the value of lands and improvements was $27.00 per acre. The total value of taxables in the county averages $43.00 per acre. According to the auditor's report, the following is a true exhibit of the financial condition of Hancock county—the amount of funds on hand June 1, 1881:

County funds.....	$15,339 30
Interest on county bonds.....	1,194 20
Liquor License.....	100 00
Fines from justices of the peace.....	350 54
Fines from county clerk.....	133 55
Principal congressional fund.....	400 60
Principal common fund.....	1,069 12
Redemption land.....	45 02
Congressional interest due other counties.....	250 54
Congressional interest due this county.....	788 21
Township fund.....	3,519 27
Corporation fund.....	1,739 97

Dog fund	$06 91
Special school fund	8,893 28
Local tuition fund	5,732 54
Road fund	2,249 82
Total on hand, as per report of county commissioners	$42,612 27

From other official sources we learn that the county expends, annually, over $40,000 for school purposes. The amount expended for the year ending September 1, 1881, was $42,562.83. Of this there was expended for tuition $26,077.07, and for special fund $16,485 86.

In further illustration of the growth of the county and her present wealth, it may be noted that the receipts of the county for the year ending May 31, 1881, were $169,-449.84, including a balance in the treasury, May 31, 1880, of $51,650.58. The expenditures, including a balance on hand of $42,612.27, are the same. Orders outstanding May 31, 1880, are reported at $695.95; orders issued within the year, $87,665.54; orders redeemed within the year, $87,973.50; orders outstanding May 31, 1881, $387.99; county bonds outstanding, $25,000.

Early in the history of our county, the poor were left to depend upon their own resources, supplemented by the gratuitous favors of their friends. But now it is otherwise. The poor and infirm, the sick and unfortunate, who are unable to care for themselves, are provided for at the county's expense. For the year ending June 1, 1880, the orders issued by the trustees of the different townships of the county amounted to $4,601.55. Of this amount Center township issued orders to the extent of $2,296.17, which was the largest amount expended by any one township, and Blue-river township issued orders for the same purpose to the amount of $54.25, being the smallest amount expended by any one township. The trustee of Sugar-creek township issued orders which foot up $92.11, being next to Blue-river township in the ascending scale. The trustee of Jackson township issued orders to the

amount of $719.19, next to Center township in the descending scale.

The county is reasonably well supplied with railroads. The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis passes east and west through the central portion; the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis (Bee Line) crosses the north-western portion; and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis (Old Junction) crosses the south-western portion. The Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western railroad company is now extending a line across the county, entering Buck-creek, crossing Center and the north-west corner of Jackson, and out through Brown. This road will probably be completed early in 1882. The county will then have about fifty-six miles of completed road. Another road is contemplated, to extend north and south through the county, past Eden and the Junction, and through Greenfield to Shelbyville. The road is completed to Anderson, and if sufficient assistance is voted along the proposed route, it will be completed through to Shelbyville. Should this road be built, as projected, there will not be a township in the county without a railroad; and without it, all but Green are partially, or wholly, crossed by roads completed, or being completed. The P., C. and St. L., being the old "Indiana Central," has a line of about nineteen miles in the county; the "Junction" ten; the "Bee Line" nearly seven; and the I., B. and W. will have twenty miles when completed.

We have four papers now published in the county; all in Greenfield. Three political news and miscellaneous weeklies, and one educational monthly.

Our people are generally industrious, moral, thrifty, and intelligent. There is less illiteracy in the county than in the average counties of the state. According to the official returns, there were, for the year 1880, but two persons between ten and twenty-one years of age in the county unable to read and write; while in Madison, on the north, there were fifty, in Hamilton there were thirty-nine, and in the state there were two thousand and forty-seven,

which number divided by ninety-two, the number of counties, shows Hancock, on that basis, to be above an average county. The people are naturally very conservative; and it may be recorded as a historical fact that Hancock county once bitterly opposed the establishment of free schools, as shown by the official vote, when the question was submitted to the ballot-box. Though our voting population was then comparatively small, the county stood four hundred strong against the proposed establishment of free schools, and one township is said to have cast but two votes in favor of the same. But to-day she is not inferior to adjoining counties in the support of "free schools, the hope of our country;" and the individual that would publicly advocate their abolition would be considered, if not *non compos mentis*, at least a relic of the dark ages.

Hancock county is the home, and has been the residence, of several prominent men—politicians, poets, and educators. Milton B. Hopkins, late state superintendent of public instruction, and A. C. Shortridge, formerly superintendent of the Indianapolis schools, and for a time president of Purdue University, were once citizens of the county. This is the home of Judge David S. Gooding, a personal sketch of whom is given elsewhere, and of the poets James A. Riley and Lee O. Harris, who have more than a state reputation.

The county is democratic by about four hundred and sixty majority.

The churches principally represented are the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Christian, Friends, Catholic, and Dunkard. The Methodists are found all over the county; the Friends are principally in Blue-river township; the Presbyterians in Center township; and the Catholics in Center, Sugar-creek and Vernon townships.

Hancock county is not behind her sister counties in loyalty and patriotism; but has ever been prompt and liberal in response to the country's call. In the war with Mexico she furnished a full company, organized by Captain James R. Bracken, and called into the service of the

United States by the President, under the act of Congress approved May 13, 1846, at Madison, Indiana, the place of general rendezvous, on the 8th day of October, 1847. In the war of the Rebellion she furnished, in response to the various calls of the President, nearly twelve hundred brave boys in blue, many of whom bled and died for their country's good.

The following is the

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY FOR 1881.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

State Senator	Hon. Simeon T. Yancey	Fortville.
Representative	Hon. Morgan Chandler	Greenfield.
Judge 18th Judicial Circuit.	Hon. Mark E. Forkner	New Castle.
Prosecuting Att'y.	L. P. Newby	Knightstown.
Bailiff	Wm. K. Jacobs	Binwood.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Cl'k Circ't Court	Ephraim Marsh	Greenfield.
Deputy	Chas. E. Downing	Greenfield.
Auditor	Henry Wright	Greenfield.
Deputy	William Wright	Greenfield.
Recorder	John W. Ryon	Greenfield.
Deputy	Miss Mary Roberts	Greenfield.
Treasurer	Isaiah A. Curry	Greenfield.
Deputy	James L. Smith	Greenfield.
Sheriff	Wm. H. Thompson	Greenfield.
Deputy	John C. Dudding	Greenfield.
Coroner	James R. Trees	Cleveland.
Surveyor	W. Scott Fries	Greenfield.
County Attorney	James A. New	Greenfield.
County Supt.	Robert Alonzo Smith	Greenfield.

Commissioners.

Augustis Dennis	Westland.
John E. Dye	Philadelphia.

Thos. E. Bentley.....Greenfield.

ATTORNEYS.

R. A. Riley,
David S. Gooding,
Lemuel W. Gooding,
James L. Mason,
Wm. R. Hough,
Montgomery Marsh,
Charles G. Offutt,
George Barnett,
James A. New,
Israel P. Poulson,
James J. Walsh,
S. A. Wray,
John A. Hughes,
W. S. Denton,
R. A. Black,
W. W. Cook,
G. W. Duncan,
Marshall B. Gooding,
William F. McBane,
John W. Jones,
William H. Martin,
John H. Binford,
A. R. Hughes,
Robert Collins,
William M. Babcock,
Chas. E. Rennecamp,
L. H. Reynolds.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

Blue-river.....Thomas E. Hill.....Morristown.
Brandywine.....Duncan McDougall.....Carrollton.
Brown.....William L. Garriott.....Warrington.
Buck-creek.....John C. Eastes.....Mt. Comfort.
Center.....Robert D. Cooper.....Greenfield.
Green.....Sidney Moore.....Eden.
Jackson.....James F. McClarnon.....Charlottesville.
Sugar-Creek.....William C. Barnard.....Sugar Creek.
Vernon.....Samuel Arnett.....Fortville.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

City of Greenfield.

Dr. Samuel S. Boots.....President.
J. Ward Walker.....Treasurer.
William Mitchell.....Secretary.

Town of Fortville.

Joseph Bills.....President.

James B. Anderson.....Treasurer.
J. W. Ferrell.....Secretary.

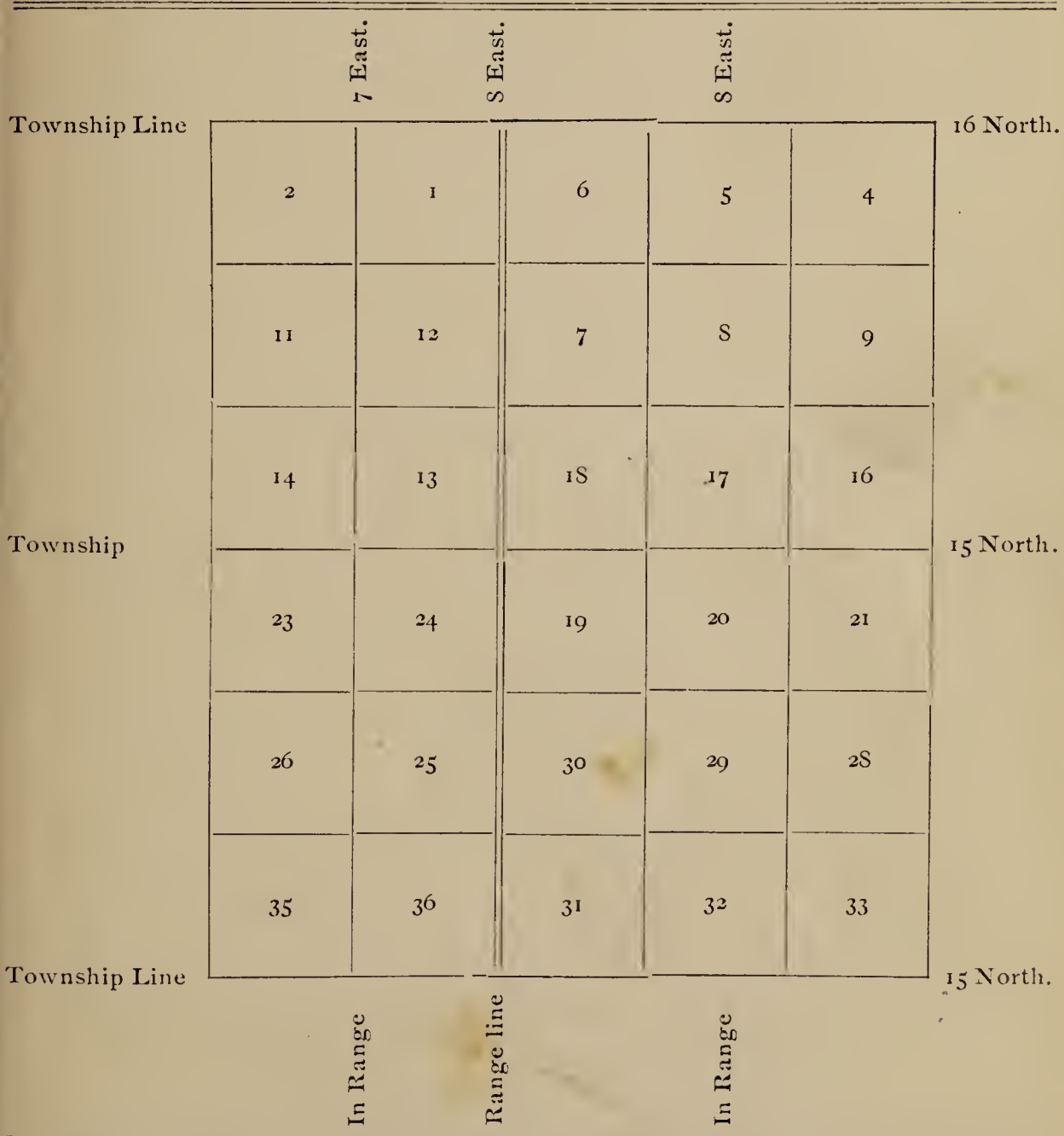
TOWNSHIP ASSESSORS.

Blue-river	Nathan Newby	Westland.
Brandywine	Theodore L. Smith	Carrollton.
Brown	Joshua P. Harlan	Warrington.
Buck-creek	Mahlon Apple	Oaklandon.
Center	James K. King	Greenfield.
Green	William H. Warrum	Eden.
Jackson	Thomas E. Niles	Charlottesville.
Sugar-creek	William A. Wood	Sugar Creek.
Vernon	Aaron R. Chappell	Fortville.

In the foregoing we have endeavored to take a brief general view of the county as to history, resources, and other matters of interest, which is intended to give the reader some idea of the territory to be surveyed before entering upon the work proper. This closes the first chapter, after which we will engage in more specific definite work, and will take up each of the townships in order, and speak of them separately; and will, in the course of the work, give a full detailed account of the several points mentioned herein.

BLUE-RIVER TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER II.



Scale: Two miles to an inch.

MAP OF BLUE-RIVER TOWNSHIP.

SHOWING THE SECTIONS, TOWNSHIP, AND RANGES OF WHICH IT IS CONSTITUTED.

THIS township takes its name from Blue River, the principal mill stream in the township. It was organized

in 1828, and composed of the entire eastern part of the county, what now constitutes the first commissioners district. In 1831 it was reduced in size to thirty sections, its present limits. It is located in the south-eastern corner of the county, and is bounded by Rush county on the east, Shelby county on the south, Brandywine and Center townships on the west, and Center and Jacksan townships on the north. In extent it measures six miles north and south and five miles east and west. It is all located in township fifteen north and ranges seven and eight east; two tiers of sections on the west are in range seven, and three on the east are in range eight.

The range line dividing the two fractional congressional townships, of which this civil township is composed, extends along the center of the road running north and south by Westland Post-Office.

The principal streams are Blue River, Six Mile Creek and Nameless Creek. Blue River cuts off the south-east corner of the township, running through four sections, and receives from the north, in section twenty-nine, the waters of Six Mile Creek, and in section thirty the waters of Nameless Creek. Six Mile Creek is found in four sections of the south-eastern part of the county, and Nameless Creek in five sections of the central portion, entering the central northern part and emptying in the central southern part. These were once all mill streams.

The first mill in the county was a small log structure on Blue River, erected by Joshua Wilson in 1824. It was situated above the old Wolf's mill, now Bacon's mill. The latter is the only water-mill now in the township.

Nameless Creek and Six Mile Creek both had at one time small sash saw-mills and corn crackers, all of which have long since been superseded by the modern inventions and improvements.

Jesse Hunt used to run a small saw and grist-mill on Six Mile Creek, near where the Kysers now live. The writer from 1850 to 1855 spent many a day at this mill while his grist of corn was being ground, and there saw the first sawing by water-power of his life.

John Hunnicutt run a small saw-mill on Nameless Creek for a number of years, on what is now the William Brooks farm. There was also another small mill further up the creek, near Westland Post-Office.

Blue-river was settled at least ten years before the organization of the county.

In 1818 Andrew Evans built the first log cabin in the township.

In 1822 Thomas Philips had a blacksmith shop on Blue River.

In 1823 there was built the first school-house in the township, or county, and Lewis Tyner was the first male teacher.

Elijah Tyner, in 1824, erected the first store of the township, as well as of the county; and he continued to do business at the same place until his death, in 1872. The writer's first pair of boots came from this store. Tyner was not only a merchant, but an extensive farmer, stock raiser, and stock dealer. For a great many years he bought and drove nearly all the stock raised and sold in that part of the county, and even in the adjoining portion of Shelby county. Tyner is also entitled to the credit of setting out the first orchard in the county. He brought the trees with him from the east.

The first fence in the county was built in this township. The builder was a man by the name of McCall. It was a brush fence, made of the branches of the trees which McCall had climbed and trimmed. McCall had previously cleared a little spot by hitching his faithful "Buck" and "Bright" to the grubs and "pulling them out by the roots."

Among the first settlers of this township were Andrew Evans, John Montgomery, Montgomery McCall, Harmon Warrum, Elijah and Solomon Tyner, John Osborn, Joshua Wilson, George Penwell, the Johnses, Adamses, James and Benajah Binford, Joseph Andrews, John Brown, David Dodge, David Smith, and others, with their families, were

among the more prominent pioneers of this section. The Binfords came in 1826.

The township in its native state presented some fine scenery; especially in the rich bottom lands. The primitive trees were grand and stately, and some of them of enormous size. There is an oak now to be seen on the farm of Penn Binford that measured nine feet in diameter and about seventy feet to the first limb. It fell about the year 1852. It is said, by those who saw it, to have been large enough before the falling off of the bark to have made it possible to have driven an ordinary two-horse wagon and team from the butt to the first limb. The red-bud skirting the streams in early spring presented a bright picture among the green and luxuriant foliage. Pea vines spice-brush, grape-vines, and nettles, were common everywhere.

The surface in the vicinity of the streams is somewhat hilly and undulating, while on the uplands it is moderately level to gently rolling. The only portion that may be considered strictly level, is in the north-west corner. It is the dryest township in the county. It consists of first and second-rate land, and is well improved and under good cultivation. Within its limits are many prosperous farmers, with fine residences, large barns, and good fences.

Its educational and church advantages are not surpassed in the county.

Its public schools, it having none other at present, are nine in number, arranged in three tiers of three each, and numbered regularly from one to nine, similar to the numbering of the sections in a congressional township, No. 1 being located in the north-east corner and No. 9 in the south-west corner. The teachers, for the present, are as follows: District No. 1, Pleasantview, W. B. Hill; District No. 2, Temperance Hall, W. E. Scott; District No. 3, Jessups, James K. Allen; District No. 4, Hopewell, Bertha Scott; District No. 5, Westland, Jethro Dennis; District No. 6, Hardy's Fork, Mattie Coffield; District No. 7, Handy's, John M. Winslow; Distric No. 8, Gates' Harvey New; District No. 9, Shiloh, Fanny Davis.

The churches are six in number, named and located as follows, to-wit: Shiloh, Baptist, located in the south-west corner of the township, near Elijah Tyner's old place; Mt. Olivet, Christian Union, in the central portion, near the Newby farm; Gilboa, M. E. church, in the northern central portion; Westland, Friends, in the central portion, near Westland school-house, the voting precinct; Pleasantview, Friends, in the northeastern part of the township, adjoining Samuel B. Hill's farm; Western Grove, Friends, in the central western portion, on the pike near Mahlon Beeson's farm.

The present mills and factories of the township are as follows: Bacon's Flouring Mill, water-power, previously located; Wiley's Saw-Mill, steam-power, in the western central portion; Marsh's Tile Factory, one mile west of Westland P. O.; Luse's Tile Factory, in the central northern portion.

The roads in Blue-river, like other parts of the county, were once mere paths "blazed out" through the thick timber and underbrush, which presents quite a contrast to its present graded and graveled highways. The township now has eight and one-half miles of toll pike in addition to her public unassessed roads, many of which are nearly, or quite, equal to the revenue roads.

The township has no railroad within its borders, but has five miles of the P., C. and St. L., the old "Indiana Central," on its north line.

The entire population, white and black, in 1880 was 1,258. The polls in 1881 were 217, and the scholastic population 350.

The number of acres assessed in the township for 1881 were 18,755, valued at $456,290. The improvements on the same were valued at $63,840. The total value of the personal property was put at $168,455. The total valuation of property, real and personal, was $688,585. The full amount of taxes due from the township for the current year is $6,540.47.

Among the more prominent men of the township at

present, especially in a financial point of view, are the following, each of whom will pay taxes to the amount of $40 and upwards for the year 1881, to be paid in 1882:

Atkinson, Lurilda	$ 46 75
Andrews, Robert D	68 80
Anderson, James	67 19
Binford, Wm. P	51 42
Binford, Robert	78 37
Binford, Joseph	79 98
Binford, Wm. L	97 71
Brooks, Wm	77 58
Butler, Joseph	64 92
Billman, Leander	66 38
Brown, Robert	72 36
Coffin, N. D	60 88
Caldwell, J. M	40 65
Catt, Jacob	69 70
Eakins, Levina	44 03
Gates, Dayton H	71 30
Hendren, Jerry	40 22
Hackleman, Lemuel	57 51
Hill, Samuel B	128 70
Hill, Thomas E	44 05
Harold, Lemuel	57 87
Hunt, John	41 35
Hatfield, George H	86 74
Jessup, Levi	47 89
Johns, Robison, sr	43 08
Moore, William	52 93
New, William	115 13
Pitts, Samuel C	42 01
Pusey, Jesse F. heirs	64 47
Reece, John	46 94
Roots, Chas. P	124 80
Tyner, James M	55 97
Tyner, Elbert	52 19
Tyner, Sarah A	85 38
Warrum, Noble	72 89
Wolf, Jacob G	59 18
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis R'y Co	464 23

At the present time the township has but one justice,—Elijah Tyner,—and he is not likely to become wealthy from the profits of the office, notwithstanding that he is much of a gentleman; but he is living in a quiet community of peaceable people, who patronize the courts only in case of necessity, and hence are seldom engaged in petty lawsuits and acrimonious legal contests.

The township has one located physician, in the person of Dr. Oliver Andrews, allopathist, and son of Joseph Andrews, deceased, one of the pioneers. Much of the practice of the township is divided up between the physicians of the surrounding towns—Greenfield, Carthage, Morristown, Charlottesville, and Cleveland. Among the physicians who practiced in the township thirty and forty years ago, were: Drs. Lot Edwards, B. F. Duncan, R. E. Barnett, N. P. Howard, of Greenfield; John Clark, Patterson and Stratton, of Carthage; Whiteside and Riddle, of Knightstown; Wolf, of Morristown, and Edmundson, of Blue-river. The latter was a one-armed man, located on the Joseph Binford farm, where he also kept a small store. A few years later Dr. Newby held forth at Moore's shop, in the eastern part of the township.

B. P. Butler is the post-master, and Thomas E. Hill trustee.

Samuel Heavenridge built the first store, at Westland, in about the year 1852. It was a small log structure. He sold to Levi Reece; Reece to Ambrose Miller and Henry Newby; Miller & Newby to Calvary G. Sample, who run the store for a few years, and then sold out at public auction about the beginning of the civil war. There was no store in the place then until Wm. New opened up. New sold to Lemuel Harold and Levi Cloud; Cloud sold his interest back to Harold, who afterward formed a partnership with James L. Binford; Binford sold back to Harold, and Harold to Binford Brothers, who were burned out on the 13th of April, 1881, since which time there has been no store in the place. Joel Pusey erected a building in the eastern part of the township in about the

year 1855, in which he run a store for a number of years.

In politics, Blue-river is republican by about seventy-five majority, being the only strictly republican township in the county.

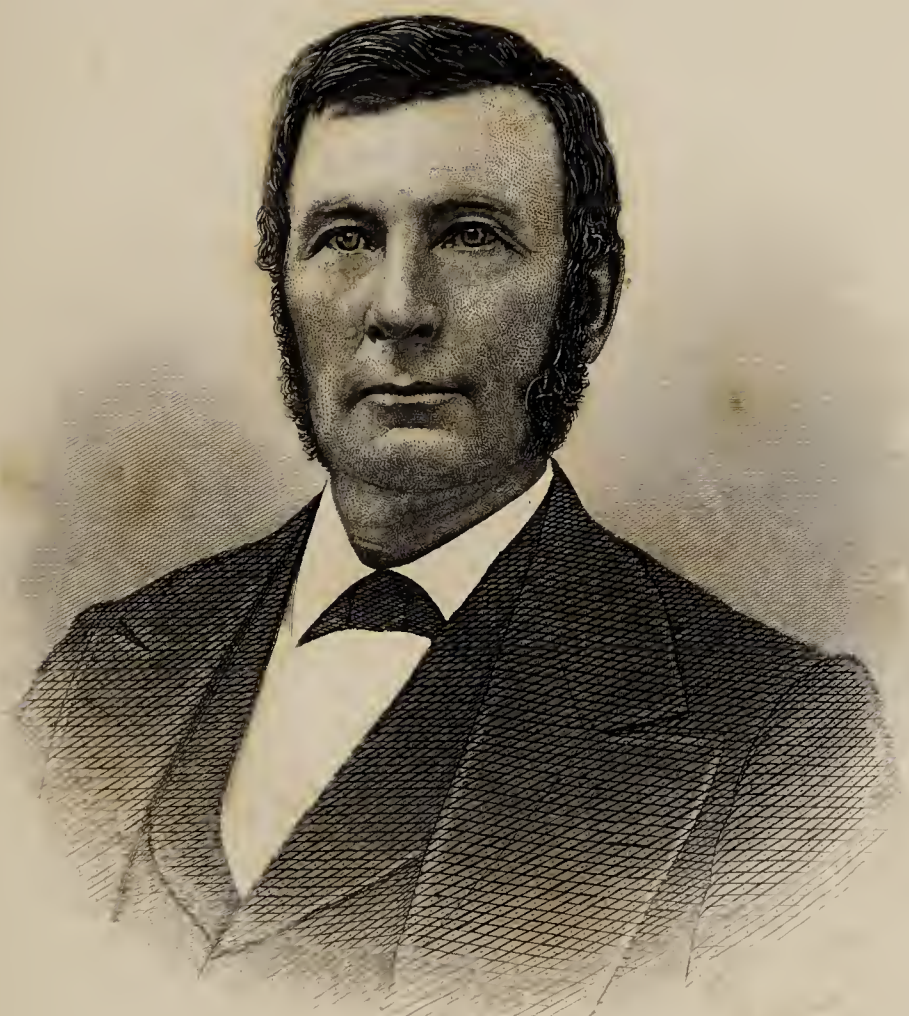
The magistrates of the township from its organization to date, as near as we are able to ascertain, were as follows:

John Osborn	Unknown
Samuel A. Hall	1834
Richard Hackleman	1836
Richard Hackleman	1840
Adam Allen	1848
Richard Hackleman	1851
James Sample	1853
Richard Hackleman	1856
John Coffin	1857
John Coffin	1861
Thompson Allen	1865
Thompson Allen	1869
John O. G. Collins	1869
Edward L. Coffin	1872
Walter S. Luse	1877
Elijah Tyner, present justice	1878

The following are the ex-township trustees since 1859, the date at which they were empowered with authority to levy local taxes:

B. P. Butler	1859
N. D. Coffin	1860
James New	1863
Lemuel Hackleman	1865
B. F. Luse	1869
Samuel B. Hill	1873
Lemuel Hackleman	1877
Thomas E. Hill	1880

Of the men who once lived in the township, and now reside elsewhere, are: The News, of Greenfield; James P. Galbreath, of Kansas; the Binfords, of Iowa; Elias Marsh, editor of the *Commercial*, Portland, Jay county,



David S. Gooding

Indiana; Amos Beeson, editor of the Winchester *Journal*, and one of the trustees of the northern prison; Milton Hodson, a former partner of Beeson's in the *Journal*; Prof. Penn Hunnicutt, of Iowa; Hon. Noble Warrum, Dr. M. M. Adams, and the writer, of Greenfield; Oliver Butler, attorney, of Richmond; James L. Binford and the Tyners, merchant and traders, of Morristown; Eli Galbreath, attorney, Pittsburg; Ephraim Bentley, commissioner, now of Brandywine; Prof. Joseph R. Hunt, of Indianapolis; Dr. Handy, of Arkansas; Mrs. R. P. Hill, of Rush county, author of a book of poems; Levi Binford, druggist, Joseph Binford, farmer and banker, John Hunnicutt, carriage-maker, and Dr. Nuby, of Carthage.

Of the ex-county officers now residing in the township, we call to mind Ex-Treasurer George W. Hatfield and Ex-County Surveyor Calvary G. Sample.

William New, of Greenfield, was for a number of years commissioner from Blue-river, and William Handy state representative.

The chief exports of the township are corn, wheat, hogs, cattle, horses, apples, potatoes, and flaxseed.

The value, in the judgment of the writer, of the nine frame school-houses in this township is $4,500; value of apparatus, $400; total value of school property, $4,900.

At the presidential election for 1880, the township was republican by sixty-eight majority, the vote standing as follows: Republican vote, 175; Democratic vote, 107; Greenback vote, 18; total vote, 300. Blue-river in 1836 cast 32 votes; in 1840, 38; in 1860, 212.

The population of the township for 1850 was 936; for 1860, 1,060; for 1870, 1,125; for 1880, 1,258.

CHAPTER III.

Mount Olivet Church.

The Christian church of Blue-river township, now known as Mt. Olivet, was organized in the year 1838, by

old Father Hubbard, in what was then known as the Allen School-House, in district No. 3. Among its early preachers were Elders Hubbard, Epplesizer and Jonathan Lineback. Its early members were Jonathan and Polly Lineback, Absalom Davis and wife, Eli and Anna Risley, John and Catharine New, and Miss Lizzie Miller. The same church was reorganized in the year 1862, by Elder W. A. Gross, at what is now called the Temperance Hall School-House, in district No. 2, with a few members, prominent of whom were Jonathan Lineback and wife, Nathan Newby and wife, and Abraham Lineback and wife. The membership at that time was about fifty-six. The present building was erected in 1871, at a cost of $1,000. It was dedicated in June, 1871, by Elder Homer. A. H. Allison built the church, and was the first preacher, followed by Elders John Burket, Davenport, and Peter Baker. Some of the present members are: Miles S. Cook and wife, Walter S. Luse, John Hackleman, Polly Lineback, and others, about forty in number. Preaching, usually, once a month.

Walter S. Luse's Tile Factory

was erected in 1879, at a cost of $2,000, being the second in the township. It manufactures about 1,500 rods of tile per annum. Has been in operation eleven years. Total amount manufactured, 16,500.

Lewis G. Rule's Saw-Mill,

in Blue-rive township, was built in 1879, at a cost of $1,500. Capacity, 3,500 feet per day. It furnishes work for six hands, and ships lumber to Indianapolis, Buffalo and Cleveland. The mill is in the northern part of the township, a little south of the National road.

Elijah Tyner.

The subject of this sketch was born in Abbeville District, South Carolina, in 1797. He was the second son of the Rev. William Tyner, a Baptist minister, who removed

from South Carolina to Kentucky in the year 1802, and from thence to Indiana in 1805, near Brookville; thence to Decatur county. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Tyner was married to Martha McCure, of Franklin county. In 1820 he came to Hancock county, or the territory now comprising the county, which the reader will remember was not organized till eight years afterward; and even Madison, from which Hancock was struck off in 1828, was not organized till 1823. In 1821, September 19, he entered eighty acres of land in Blue-river township, being the third entry made in the county. The first entry was made August 10, 1821, by Harmon Warrum, and the second August 23, by James Tyner. In 1822 Mr. Tyner married Mary Nelson, who died in 1830. In 1832 he was again married, this time to Sarah Ann Hollerston. Mr. Tyner was one of the staunch pioneers, coming into the county within two years from the first settlement made by the "pale-face." As a merchant, he was honest and accommodating, and thereby gained the esteem of all who knew him. Elsewhere we have shown that he was not only a pioneer merchant, stock-trader and farmer, but he was the first in the county to give any attention to horticulture, having set out an orchard in the year 1822, according to the best information now at hand. Mr. Tyner also acted as a kind of common carrier between the early settlers and the market. As a father, he was kind-hearted and gentle. He raised a large family, and provided well for them. As a neighbor, he was highly respected on account of his many amiable qualities. In politics, he was a whig and republican, but liberal in his views. He was a Baptist in faith, but by no means a bigot. He liberally supported the church, and every good cause found in him a friend and substantial encouragement. His remains lie buried in Shiloh cemetery, near his home, where loving hands have erected a stately monument to mark his last resting place.

Adam Allen's Pioneer Life.

Adam Allen, with his family, came to Blue-river town-

ship, Hancock county, Indiana, in December, 1827. He moved into a small log cabin covered with clapboards; half of the floor was of rough slabs; the front and other half was simply the earth made smooth and pounded firm. The fire-place and chimney were very rude, made of rock, mud and sticks. It would admit a back log of six or seven feet in length. The loft was made of rough boards.

There was not then a public road in the township; only a path "blazed" through the woods to a distant neighbor's cabin. He had but one neighbor within less than a mile, and that was James Wilson, who had settled two years before on the farm now occupied by Augustus Dennis.

About 1830, while a man moving into the township was crossing the small stream that flows south, asked the name of the creek. Being told that it had none, he said: "It is a 'nameless creek;'" which name it still retains.

When the Allens came, almost the whole surface of the earth was covered with undergrowth, which consisted of spice brush, pea vines, and coarse grass. Cattle and horses subsisted on it nearly the whole year. Hogs fattened on the mast almost entirely, and were penned only for a few days before killing time, and then that they might be fed a little corn to harden the lard. There was an abundance of wild gooseberries, plums and ginseng. "The latter I have often gathered," says Thompson Allen, his son, "and dried for market, which sold at about twenty-five cents per pound." There were wolves, wild cats, turkeys, and white and black squirrels in great numbers; and in the summer and fall, when the corn was ripening, the daily employment of the boys was to scare the squirrels away from the corn field.

Mr. Allen's plow was of the old wooden mold-board kind. He cut his wheat with a sickle, and either carried or hauled it on a sled; then threshed it out with a flail on a dirt floor. If the wind was blowing, he would clean it by standing and slowly pouring the wheat to the ground in a small stream, letting the wind blow the chaff away.

If there was no wind, then two persons with a sheet would fan while a third poured the wheat.

For several years he had no cook stove; all the cooking was done by the fire. The johnny-cake board was as common then as a tea-kettle is now.

They had no apples, peaches, or tame fruits, but substituted pumpkins, and, of course, were very familiar with pumpkin pies. Dried pumpkins were laid up in the fall, which served for dessert when they had company or on Sunday mornings for breakfast. On one occasion Mr. Allen went out to a mill on Flat Rock, and on his return brought home with him about half a bushel of apples, the first ever seen by the children. The mother gave each of them an apple, and put the rest away in the loft, telling them that, as she now had some flour, they must not touch the apples, and she would make some pies. That night Thompson Allen woke up, and hearing the boards rattle, looked in the direction of the apples, and presently saw something white descending, which proved to be one of his brothers, who could not refrain from the unfrequent temptation of satisfying a keen appetite superinduced by that one apple.

The first school-house in the north part of the township was built on the southern part of Noble Warrum's farm, in section six, township fifteen. It was made of logs, and had five corners. It was not chinked and daubed; had no windows and but one door. A man by the name of Sanford taught the first school therein. The second school was taught by Mr. McPherson. One day a boy had done something contrary to the "rules," and the teacher, to punish him, made him go outdoors and climb up in a dogwood sapling; he then detailed another boy to stand at the foot of the bush and keep him up there.

"In 1844," says Thompson Allen, "I commenced teaching school. The price then was about thirty dollars per term of sixty-five days, about ten dollars of it being public money. The law required teachers to have certificates, but the examinations were not very rigid. Once

I went to Greenfield to get license. I told the examiner what I wanted. He said: 'How long will you be in town? Call before you go home, and I will have them ready. I am busy now.' I called, gave him fifty cents, his fee, and received my license, without being asked a single question.

The first man that preached in the northern part of the township was Father McClain, the father-in-law of Wesley Williams, of Jackson township.

Adam Allen was a strong, robust, honest and honorable man—a good representive of the majority of the early settlers of the country.

[We are indebted to Thompson Allen, Esquire, and James K. Allen, teacher, son and grandson of the above, for most of the foregoing facts.]

History of Shiloh Church.

On the fifth Saturday in May, 1841, a number of Baptists met at the house of Richard Hackleman, in the southwestern part of the township, to consider the propriety of organizing a church. After some consultation, they agreed to call a council of brethren, to meet at the house of Solomon Tyner on the fourth Saturday of the next month. At this council there were thirteen persons present, and they organized by choosing Elder McQuary as moderator and J. T. Price as clerk. After some deliberation the council proceeded to adopt a constitution. The names of the constituent members were as follows, to-wit: Solomon Tyner, John H. Caldwell, John M. Duncan, Jemima Tyner, Nancy Duncan, Caroline Randall, and Rosanna Caldwell; being seven members in all, which was increased to fifteen at their next meeting. Elder McQuary was their first pastor. He was one of Indiana's pioneers; a man of unusual energy and piety, and his preaching was considered powerful and impressive. His hallowed influence still survives in the hearts of many of the brethren.

The following are the pastors in order, and the time each served:

From 1841 to 1852, Elder McQuary.
From 1852 to 1853, Elder Wm. Baker.
From 1853 to 1854, Elder Elias Boston.
From 1854 to 1857, Elder Wilson Thompson.
From 1857 to 1864, Elder J. G. Jackson.
From 1864 to 1868, Elders J. S. Weaver and D. Caudel.
From 1868 to 1872, Elders G. S. Weaver and A. B. May.
From 1872 to 1876, Elders A. B. May and Harvey Wright.
From 1876 to 1879, Elders Harvey Wright and D. Caudel.
From 1879 to 1881, Elders D. Caudel and J. F. Weaver.

The church continued to hold her meetings from house to house until the year 1854; she then erected a frame building, 30x40 feet, at a cost of $800. The house is on the pike, just north of Tyner's old store, on the south-east corner of section 26, township fifteen north, range seven east. This house is still her place of worship.

Shiloh first asked admission, and was received, into the Lebanon Association; but afterward withdrew, and, for convenience, joined the White Water Association. It would be well to state here that Baptist churches are not under the control of a superior organization, but each church is independent. The association is merely an annual meeting for mutual correspondence. One session of the Lebanon Association and three sessions of the White Water Association have been held with this church. It was here that the Lebanon Association was held in August, 1846, at which time the great question of "Means and anti-Means" was discussed. Some churches had already divided, each party sending messengers, whose seats were contested. It was an exciting time, and party spirit ran high. Those of the means party claimed that "God quickens, regenerates and makes alive dead sinners by his spirit through the written and preached word. That God has proposed salvation in the Gospel to the world of mankind. That Jesus did not die as man, but as God." The anti-means party claimed that "God quick-

ens the sinner by the power of his spirit without the aid or instrumentality of human power. That the written and preached word is for the instruction and comfort of God's people after they have been quickened by his power. That God has not proposed salvation to any one, but has secured the salvation of all saints by the blood of Christ; and that repentance and remission of sins is a gift of God, and not the act of the creature by the free volition of his will." They also held that "Christ died as man and not as God." Other points were discussed, but the foregoing are the main ones.

This church is anti-means, and though at present numbering but thirty members, it is at peace with mankind, and enjoying a reasonable degree of prosperity.

[We are indebted to W. N. Tharp, a teacher and the church clerk, for most of the above facts.]

James L. Binford

was born October 10, 1787, in Prince George county, N. C., and came to Hancock county in 1826, and was one of the first settlers of Blue-river township. He was married to Mary Ladd in 1817, by whom he had five children, viz.: Robert, Ann, Joseph, Benjamin, and William L. Mr. B. was married a second time to Jane Binford, to whom were born one child. In politics, Mr. B. was a staunch whig; and, notwithstanding his father had owned and worked slaves, he was bitterly opposed to the accursed traffic, and never hesitated to denounce it in the strongest terms consistent with his Christian profession. When in health he was regular in attendance at the place of worship with the Society of Friends, the church of his choice, twice or more per week.

Mr. B. was a very plain-spoken man, yet kind-hearted, and ever ready to help the worthy poor. He was also very conscientious, and although he loaned a great deal of money for his time, he was never known to accept more than six per cent. interest, nor usury in any form. By industry, strict economy, and the avoidance of all vicious

and luxurious habits, he succeeded in amassing a neat fortune, and was thereby enabled to do much for charitable purposes, and to give each of his five children a quarter of a section of good land, and as much more in ready cash. He died August 19, 1863, aged seventy-five years, eleven months and eighteen days, and was buried according to the simple custom of the Friends at the Walnut Ridge burying-grounds, in Rush county, Indiana. His first wife died in 1822, and was buried in North Carolina, and his second December 14, 1867, at the age of seventy-nine years and nine months, and was buried beside her husband.

Elihu Coffin, Sen.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Clinton county, Ohio. Date of nativity, March 31, 1807. He was principally raised in North Carolina; came to Milton, Indiana, in 1828 and remained till 1831, when he came to Hancock county, and shared with the few settlers the privations and hardships of frontier life. The roads were to make, the forests were to clear, the wild animals to exterminate, and the physical man to provide with food, clothing and shelter. The first winter Mr. Coffin was in the county he, in common with many others, did without bread for weeks at a time, owing to the mills being frozen up so that they could not grind, there being no steam mills in those days. They lived on potatoes, pumpkins, and wild game.

Mr. Coffin has traveled quite a good deal, has a retentive memory, and takes great pleasure in telling of the sights. From 1850 to 1852 he lived in Iowa; thence he wended his way across the plains to the gold regions of California, where, for two years, he had an experience brighter in imagination than in reality. From California Mr. C. returned to Iowa, by way of Panama, New York and Chicago. But still not contented with any point yet visited between the Atlantic and Pacific, save on the fertile, salubrious soil of old Hancock, he determined to retrace his steps, and accordingly, in 1865, permanently

located in Blue-river township; where, with the wife of his bosom and the companion of his travels, he is enjoying a peaceful old age; and would, doubtless, take pleasure in telling the reader a hundred fold more than we have recorded.

Mr. C. is a square-built, muscular man, a good Mason, a republican, and an orthodox Friend.

Personal Sketch of Augustus Dennis.

Mr. Dennis was born in Virginia in June, 1827; came to Hancock county in 1844; was married to Miss Jemima C. Tyner in October, 1847. Mr. D. was bred on a farm, and has given that branch of industry his whole attention. He came to the county a poor boy, with only twelve and one-half cents in his pocket, and worked at eight dollars per month. He now has a good farm in fine state of cultivation.

Mr. D. is an uncompromising democrat, yet he accords to others what he asks for himself—liberty to think and act for himself. He has ever since early manhood been identified with some religious society, connecting himself first with the Methodists, and later becoming a member of the Friends Society, as it best suited his opinions and convenience, without the sacrifice of any vital principle taught by the church of his first choice.

Mr. D. was elected county commissioner for the first commissioner's district in 1878 over Elisha Earles, a worthy opponent, by 3,000 majority.

He has always taken a decided stand on the side of temperance, both by example and precept, and even hesitated to qualify as commissioner, owing to the relation of the office with the licensing of the traffic.

Sketch of the Pioneer Life of Harmon Warrum.

(*Furnished by his son, Honorable Noble Warrum.*)

Harmon Warrum was a Kentuckian by birth, the son of an Englishman who went to Kentucky from Pennsyl-

vania in an early day, and who was recognized as an expert with the rifle, and also a proficient backwoodsman, being constantly employed as scout and trailer. He died when the subject of the above sketch was quite a child, leaving him in the care of an uncle, whose name was Thomas Consley, on whom fell the duty of educating him for the stern realities of frontier life which he was destined to experience. After arriving at majority, he became a rather cool, self-possessed man, endowed with great courage and physical ability. He was quick to resent a wrong and never forgot a kindness. He was an active, strong man, having fought, wrestled and run with both whites and reds, but never vanquished.

He came to Indiana about the year 1807, and in 1809 or 1810 married a young lady of English descent, who had lately emigrated from Georgia. Her name was Edith Butler. I was born in 1819, and when about four years of age my father moved to Hancock county (then a part of Madison), and settled on Blue River, in the southern part of the county, and took a title for the land now owned and occupied by Dayton H. Gates, Esq. This was the first piece of land entered in the county; he alse entered the last piece situated on Swamp Creek—the first on August 10, 1821, and the last on January 16, 1854.

When he first came to Blue-river it was a dense wilderness for miles and miles; no sound save the rustling of the leaves, the moaning of the wind, and the angry voice of the storm cloud; no music broke the calm stillness of the summer air save the buzzing of mosquitoes, the howling of the ravenous wolves, or the fierce yell of the prowling panther; no noisy hum of laboring factories; no clanking hammers in dusty shops. No, the great work-house of nature, covered with the blue canopy of heaven, walled in only by the horizon, and lit up by nature's lamps, sufficed. Then we heard no ringing of Sabbath church bells; no locomotive whistle. Had a train of cars passed through the country at that time, the pioneers would have declared it haunted.

Our nearest neighbors, about seven or eight miles distant, living on Brandywine, were the families of Roberts, Montgomery and Stephenson; but after awhile here came the Tyners and Johnses; also, Penwells, Watts and Wilsons to our immediate neighborhood. But neighbors living then at a distance of eight or ten miles apart were more neighborly than those of to-day in adjoining lots. Well, as neighbors kept coming, cabins were being put up in every direction. Everything in a bustle, and all at work that could work. The pioneer cabin was cheaply made and easily constructed. Ours was built of round logs, notched to lay closely together; the roof was of four-foot clapboards, weighed down by poles laid across each course of boards; then there was what was termed the "eaves bearer," a log laying parallel with the ends of the cabin, and projecting about eighteen inches over the wall; a good splitting stick was selected, split through the center, placed on the ends of the "eaves bearer," and notched for the roof boards to butt against; this was called the "butting pole"; a door-way was sawed out, and the logs were used as steps; then a window was cut, a *single* opening; we called it a window because it was the *largest* hole in the cabin to let in the light; it was made by placing sticks across as a frame-work, on which a piece of greased newspaper was placed; through this the light shone like dim moonshine through the room; the chimney was built of sticks and mud, and was called "cat and clay chimney." While this rude hut was being constructed by father, mother, a hired hand from a distance, and my oldest sister, the family were living, with all of their household goods, in a *hollow sycamore tree*.

After moving into our new house, we furnished it with a couple of one-legged bedsteads, produced by father's own hands; and he not being a professional mechanic, they were, consequently, not so stylish as those from the factories of to-day. But I rested just as easy on them as many do to-day on their seventy-five dollar bedsteads.

Then the doors were of puncheons pinned together.

Such a thing as a nail was not to be had. The hinges were of wood, and the door-latch, a wooden catch, or trigger, which, when shut, was opened from the outside by pulling a string, one end of which was fastened to the latch, and the other, passing through a hole in the door above, hung outside, so that those who wished could enter. To lock the door, you would pull the string inside. Hence the stereotyped expression, "the latch-string hangs out."

Half the floor, which was made of puncheons lying loosely across the sleepers, was not finished for about a year after we moved into our cabin home. The hired man soon left, declaring that he would stay no longer where the air was black with gnats and mosquitoes. Said he: "If they were the size of me, I would fight them; but they are just a little too small and too many to keep company with." I have seen the air darkened by flies, gnats, and mosquitoes, a number of them weighing over a pound: but I can't say that it would take a small number.

The winters passed on slowly, but we had always an excellent supply of venison on hand. Being an excellent marksman, father's table groaned under the abundant supply of turkies and deer; but it was an impossibility to procure salt with which to preserve the venison. It was then necessarily taken through a process called "jerking." This operation was performed by cutting the fleshy parts of the body of the deer, cross-grained, into thin slices, which were duly placed on splits and hung inside of our "cat and clay chimney" and garret to dry, after which process it would keep from months to years. When in very great need of salt, father would make his way back to Wayne county in quest of that rare article. I remember on one occasion, after his journey of riding one horse and leading the other, on whose back the salt was strapped, that when we had removed the bag of salt, we removed the hair also, for the brine caused by the melting of the salt had lain bare the sides of the horse.

The first mill of the neighborhood was at Fall Creek Falls, afterwards called Fall Creek Mills. The distance

being about twenty-five miles, father imagined it quite convenient for milling. And as he was a skillful backwoodsman, and had some knowledge of the route and locality, it was agreed that he should take his yoke of oxen and the fore wheels of his wagon, and with a "turn of corn" for himself and each of his neighbors, cut his may through to Fall Creek Mills. Preparing himself with ammunition and his gun, followed by his trusty dog, he "blazed" his way through the thick forest. And after receiving his grinding, he started upon his homeward journey; at night, "coralling" his oxen and making his bed under his cart, he made his dog lie at his feet as a protection from the wolves. One night the wolves approached where he was laying, and the poor dog kept crawling higher and higher until he lay on father's face. He awoke and frightened the wolves away. When he returned home, after being absent four or five days, he was sure to bring in some four or five pairs of venison hams, the same number of deer skins, three or four wild cats, and about a dozen raccoon skins. Those deer skins were very useful, as I was clothed almost entirely in buckskin, dressed by my father's hand and cut and sewed with whang, or thongs, by the hand of my mother. Father always kept on hand from six to a dozen dressed deer skins. And when my mother would treat me to a new pair of buckskin breeches, I felt very proud, and would hang on to my old ones as long as possible to save my new ones for Sunday. Occasionally I was presented with a buckskin hunting-shirt, a loose at the bottom and tight at the top arrangement similar to a sack coat, having a cape which hung over the shoulders, fringed all around by splitting the cape into threads for some two or three inches from the edges, similar to the fly-nets we cover horses with to-day. I have attended dances where all of the young men were incased in their buckskin suits. Then the girls were neatly attired in plain dress. Little did they care for outside show. They lived for something higher than an earthly fancy. They looked not after the fashions of the day. They had pride, it is

true, but wisdom too. Their pride was for their home and country, and they labored for its upbuilding. They were good for the sake of goodness, and truer, better wives were never known. And in a few years they became very attractive to me, especially the younger ones. It seems that it did not take as much to beautify them then as now. I thought them the most beautiful of God's creation. None of those humps and tucks and frills, nor ribbon and lace and birds tails placed on top of their heads.

Prayer-meetings were organized, to which ladies would walk a distance often of from four to five miles; but the meetings were held almost always in the day-time. On one occasion it was announced that the Rev. James Havens (father of George) would preach at the widow Smith's cabin, on a certain night. Night meetings being few, I attended, as much through curiosity as anything else, it being a rare thing to hear preaching; it was always exhorting. Some time during service the dogs got to fighting at the door, causing considerable confusion, which soon subsided; then the Rev. Havens took time to remark that the devil and the dogs always attended night meetings.

Almost every pioneer who attended church on the Sabbath, came with gun on his shoulder; and if a deer or wolf crossed his track, and a favorable opportunity presented, he killed it. They were wide-awake and always on the lookout. And thus they were supplied with provisions. Father once killed three deers without, probably, moving from his tracks. The way of it was this: Father was out on a hunting expedition, walking through the forest, gun on shoulder, and I was riding a little distance behind, when we suddenly came upon three good-sized deer—one was an old one, while the others were apparently yearlings—grazing peacefully along, until the well-known crack of my father's rifle laid the old one low; the fawns stood watching their *mater* in the agonies of death until father, twice reloading, placed a veil between them and the painful sight—one falling dead on the spot, the other running some fifty yards before falling. I was, on

that occasion, on horseback, a very common thing, for the purpose of carrying in the game; frequently coming loaded with a dozen turkies. Usually in cool weather we tore out the entrails from the deer, and placing the end of a pole in the body would run it up a tree, thus preventing the wolves from making a meal of it; and, if there was snow on the ground, we visited them soon, and, lashing them together with withes, hitched them to a horse and dragged them home on the snow. If there was no snow, we took them the best way possible.

Often a bear would lurk forth and attack some lonely pioneer's hog-pen, or poultry-house, or sheep-fold. Father kept his sheep in a pen a little in the rear of the house. This was to be able to protect them from the wolves, whose growls and snarls were heard many times at the fold. As a surer way of protecting the sheep, father went to Wayne county and procured two savage curs. They could drive away or whip any wolf, but were never able to hold them until assistance arrived. From constant running, dogs were taken with a disease called the "slows." Father thought a great deal of his dogs, but lost them. One was bitten by a rattlesnake and died. It was no uncommon thing to kill from twenty to twenty-five black rattlesnakes in a day.

On one occasion my father returned from Shelby (there was no Shelbyville then, there being only a small blacksmith shop where it now stands), followed to the house by a pack of wolves.

Soon after Mr. Penwell settled in our vicinity. He came to father's house one morning and solicited his assistance, telling him that a large bear had attacked his hogs, killing one and devouring it within a stone's-throw of the house. They got father's bear dogs on the trail, and followed it as far as the Big Swamp, on Brandywine, where all trace of it was lost, never getting sight of it but once. Our experience in backwoods life was full of such incidents.

A large eagle had built a nest, not far from our house,



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Wm R. Clough

in a very large sycamore tree. After a great many trials, my father brought his trusty rifle and unerring aim to bear upon this "monarch of the clouds," and brought him to the ground severely wounded. He was then attacked by the dog, who soon drew off much the worse for the wear, having the skin ripped open at the back and hanging down on either side. When at last he yielded, we stretched his wings apart, to find that they were eleven and one-half feet from tip to tip.

About this time there was a tanyard, the first there had been in the county, established a short distance south of Cleveland, by a Mr. Wood. To this we went for our tanned hog-skin, with which we soled our moccasins. It wore very well; but if left too near the fire, the soles would curl up and burst off, and were to be tacked on every morning; so it became necessary for us to rise quite early for that as well as for earning our daily bread, which was some times more than half pumpkins, meal being scarce; this was called pumpkin bread.

Pumpkins being our only fruit, so to speak, we took pains to preserve them. First, we peeled them, hung some of them on poles, placed some of them in the garret, and some in the lower room, to dry. Frequently they were boiled, mashed fine, spread thin and smooth on a board, and dried into what was called "pumpkin leather." This was reserved for use when the pumpkins were gone. This was made into delicious pumpkin pies.

The country was new and the people were few;
But what there were, were brothers;
They'd never eat this savory meat
'Til they shared it with their brothers.

The first physician in my father's house was an old doctor from near where Freeport now stands, an old and venerable physician by name of Dr. Tracy. The second was Dr. Lot Edwards, one of the first doctors in Greenfield. The settlers in those days were principally their

own M. D.'s, using roots and herbs instead of drugs and liquors. The medicinal properties of plants were learned, to a large extent, from straggling Indians, whom the settlers saw quite often, sometimes in small tribes.

These old pioneers, when gathered together, were not quarrelling over the political issues of the day. They left that to those occupying the higher positions. They were not in the habit of gathering to listen to flighty orations, but simply sitting around giving their hunting narrations, encounters with bears, strugglings against want, and sufferings from mosquitoes. The world turned the same then as now, and turned just as easily, too. And I firmly believe that were our country thrown back into a wild condition, where nature's handiwork alone shone forth; replace these smooth, unbroken meadows with mighty branching oaks, towering maples and spreading beech; let deer, with arched necks and stately step, their haughty antlers bowed as they graze from the abundance of wild grass lining the little rivulet, abound; let the hoarse and angry growls of ever-famished wolves be heard; the rustling of the leaves and breaking of limbs, over which the sluggish bears are stalking; together with the life-like cry of unseen panthers, the howling of wild cats and the screaming of eagles, and people it with the same people of to-day, it would go to the dogs, and the people eventually starve. This arises from a different kind of education. Those pioneers were men of iron wills and nerves of steel. They were endowed with a knowledge of the difference between right and wrong. Truth and honesty beamed from every countenance. They were industrious as well as adventurous. Though they loved the wild and savage backwoods life, they were working for the promotion of civilization. They knew none but the school of experience. At their touch the mighty monarchs of the forest turned to dust and ashes. At their glance the wild beast cowered. For their children and their posterity they toiled and denied themselves the luxuries of civilized life. "The latch string always hung outside of the door," so

that the weary pilgrim of life might enter. You had but to ask, and you would receive. They toiled. They practiced self-denial. For what? For their children. For the upbuilding of a civilized country. Have they not achieved success? Look around you. Whence came these cities and towns, with their factories and shops and mills and beautiful buildings and churches? Whence came these lovely farms, with their orchards of luscious fruits, their fields of waving corn, their ripe meadows, and gem-like lots of golden wheat? Had you an ear for nature's song, these would fill your ears with praises for those hardy pioneers, some of whom, much to the discredit of those for whom they toiled, are still in the field, a few of them barely keeping want from their doors. They lived, as God intended you and I and every one should live, by the sweat of the brow, determined to earn their bread before eating it. Many of them, like Columbus, never lived to enjoy what they achieved, but we hope are repaid by heavenly comfort.

Western Grove Church.

This meeting was established in the Eleventh Month, 1864.

The society held its meetings for ten years in a log house formerly used as a potter's shop, located a few rods north of the present building.

Prominent among its first members were Elias Marsh, Isaac Beeson, John Hunt, Elihu Coffin and Mahlon Beeson.

The first minister that ever preached in the house was Asenith Clark (Dr. Dugan Clark's mother), followed by Luther B. Gordon, Mahlon Hockett, Mary Rogers, Jane Jones, and several others. The present minister is Joseph O. Binford.

The house now in use was built in the year 1874. It is a handsome, substantial frame building, size 36x44, erected at a cost of $1,400.

Regular meetings are held twice every week. The

mid-week meetings occur on Fourth Day (Wednesday). The monthly meetings alternate with Westland.

The organization is in a healthy, flourishing condition. Present membership, one hundred and sixty-five.

A Sabbath-school in connection with the church has been kept up the year around ever since its organization. Present superintendent, Thomas L. Marsh. Average attendance, fifty.

The organization term themselves Friends, but are generally known as Quakers.

BRANDYWINE TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER IV.



Scale: Two miles to the inch.

MAP OF BRANDYWINE TOWNSHIP.

SHOWING THE SECTIONS, TOWNSHIP AND RANGES OF WHICH IT IS COMPOSED.

THIS township takes its name from Brandywine, the principal stream in the township. It was organized in 1828, and then consisted of the entire central part of the county, what now constitutes the second commissioner's district, to-wit: Brandywine, Center and Green townships. In 1831, it was reduced in size to thirty sections, its present length east and west and one mile greater north

and south. This reduction was made by striking off Center and Harrison townships, Center then consisting of eighteen sections and Harrison of the remainder north. In 1835, Brandywine tonwship was further reduced in size one tier of sections, six miles long on the north, which was added to Center. From 1835 to the present she has remained unchanged.

It is located in the central southern part of the county, and is bounded by Center township on the north, Blue-river on the east, Sugar-creek on the west, and Shelby county on the south. In extent, it is six miles east and west and four miles north and south, being the smallest township in the county. It is all located in township fifteen north and ranges six and seven east. Two tiers of sections on the west are in range six, and four on the east are in range seven. The range line dividing the two fractional congressional townships of which Brandywine is composed, runs past J. G. Service's land, dividing the farm of B. F. Wilson.

The principal streams are Brandywine and Little Sugar Creek. The former enters the township on the north line, one and one-half miles west of the north-east corner, and flows south by south-west through the township, passing out through section thirty-two into Shelby county. Little Sugar Creek is a small stream, which rises in the south-western part of Center township, enters Brandywine township on the northern line, one mile east of the north-west corner, and flows south four miles to within one mile of the southern line; thence south-west, entering Shelby county at the south-west corner of the township. Both of these streams are small and sluggish, and not now considered available for water-power; hence this township, unlike Blue-river, Sugar-creek, and others, intersected by larger streams, has no water-mills at present; yet, in the early history of the county there were two small mills on Brandywine—one in Harrison township and one in Brandywine.

The first grist-mill in Brandywine township was built

by N. Swim in the year 1826, and located on Brandywine Creek, in the central part of the township. Swim afterwards attached a small saw-mill; but soon sold out to Geo. Troxwell, who added a tiny bolt to run by hand. Troxwell was a man of considerable enterprise. He carried on a hatter shop at the mill, and also built a still-house near by. The water some times got too low to grind, when the people patronized a small horse-power "coffee-mill" on the Dickerson farm, then in Brandywine, now Center, township.

William Wilkins run a saw-mill in the south-east part of the township for several years.

There is at present no flouring mill in the township. There was one at Carrollton run for a number of years, but recently moved away.

In 1856, H. and J. Comstock erected a steam saw-mill in Carrollton. It was burned down a few years since, and was rebuilt by Wm. Gordon. It is now owned and run by James Boyce.

Brandywine township was first settled in about 1820. Isaac Roberts and family came in 1819. Prior to which there were located: David Stephenson, James Montgomery, and a Mr. Rambo. Soon afterward came James McKinney, Jonathan Potts, James Montgomery, N. Swim, George Troxwell, James Goodwin, J. H. Anderson, Robert and James Smith, Jacob and Joseph Zumalt, and William Lucas. Among the oldest present residents of the township are: Mrs. Isaac Roberts, J. P. Banks, John Roberts, William Thomas, sen., Mrs. Andis, Richard Milburn, Wellington Collier, and Alfred Potts.

This township is rather level, with portions undulating. No swamps. The soil is good.

The township once abounded in fine timber in great quantities, similar to that in adjoining townships. She has recently sold off her walnut and large quantities of the oak.

Brandywine has fourteen miles of toll-pike and three

miles of railroad. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis cuts off the south-west corner of the township.

The first school-teacher in the township was Abraham Vangilder.

The first birth was Mercer Roberts, daughter of Isaac Roberts.

The first burial in the township was Emily Roberts. The next, a child of James Montgomery. The latter in 1824.

The first man married in the township was Zedric Stephens, who was married in a shed covered with brush. The supper consisted of spice-wood tea, corn-bread, venison and hominy.

The first church house was built of logs and puncheons, by voluntary labor, in 1830, on the farm of James Smith. It was burned down in 1858. The first ministers were Hale, Horn, Vangilder, and a blind man by the name of Hays.

Brandywine township has seven public school-houses, numbered and named as follows, and at present supplied with eight teachers, whose names are set opposite the respective numbers:

District No. 1	Sugar Creek	Allen Bottsford.
District No. 2	Cowden's	John F. Peck.
District No. 3	Pleasant Hill	Henry W. Buck.
District No. 4	Porter's	Vickie Wilson.
District No. 5	Scott's	James White.
District No. 6	Lows'	Chas. A. Reed.
District No. 7	Carrollton	W. H. Glasscock. Allie Glasscock.

The estimated value of school-houses, including seats and the grounds, is $5,000; value of school apparatus, globes, maps, etc., $200; total value of school property, in the judgment of the writer, $5,200. Total number of school children, 416.

The population of the township in 1880 was 1,216; number of polls, 207. The population in 1870 was 1,061; in 1860, 986; in 1850, 826.

The township is democratic by about one hundred and forty majority. At the presidential election for 1880, the vote stood as follows: Democratic vote, 203; Republican vote, 57; Greenback vote, 22; total vote, 282.

This township has 15,245 acres of taxable land, valued at $351,940; improvements valued at $41,370; value of lots, $1,116; improvements on same, $3,245; value of personal property, $108,520; total value of real and personal property, $506,235.

The township will pay, in 1882, for this year's taxes, $5,717.85. The following will show who pays $40.00 and upwards of this amount:

Andis, Isabelle	$41 25	Milborn, Richard	$170 05
Andis, J. R	65 30	Milborn, Leonidas	48 30
Andis, Morgan	52 40	Milborn, Wm. A	178 50
Banks, J. P	45 10	Porter, W. H	67 10
Bentley, T. E	60 60	Porter, J. W	67 85
Comstock, J. W	51 25	Parnell, James	72 50
Comstock, Jas., heirs	54 00	Pope, Sarah	45 00
Duncan, Eph	55 45	Roberts, John	41 60
Espy, Paul	50 05	Randall, Ed	42 55
Gates, Henry	62 75	Service, J. G	46 80
Hutchinson, Smith	75 50	Smith, T. L	56 95
Hackleman, Abe	49 20	Thomas, J. S	40 00
Jeffries, Uriah	57 40	Tyner, James	62 80
Low, Julia A	52 10	White, J. Q	52 25
Laribee, F. W	42 05	Wilson, W. F	57 65
McDougall, D. and D.	47 55	Wilson, B. F	78 65

This township has one brass band.

There are three churches in the township,—one Christian, one Radicl Methodist, and one United Brethren.

Carrollton, on the Junction R. R., is the only village in the township, a full description of which appears elsewhere.

Cowden's School-house, in the central northern part, is the voting precinct.

Duncan McDougall, a native Scotchman, a teacher,

farmer, tile manufacturer, democrat and a gentleman, is entrusted with the school interests of the township, and the care of her poor in addition to other minor matters.

B. F. Wilson and T. W. Laribee preside over the scales of justice in this township. The following are the ex-justices of the township, with the date of election, since her organization, from the best information accessible:

Benjamin Spillman	1828	Abram Liming	1856
Orange H. Neff	1830	Mark Whitaker	1859
Joseph Chapman	1831	Abram Liming	1860
Joseph Thomas	1832	Benjamin F. Goble	1863
Eleazer Snodgrass	1836	Alfred Potts	1865
Abram Liming	1842	Andrew J. Smith	1868
G. Dillard	1842	Geo. W. Askin	1867
Abram Liming	1847	Alfred Potts	1870
Henry Lemain	1847	Uriah Low	1872
Mark Whitaker	1849	Ephraim Ward	1874
Abram Liming	1852	John Q. White	1876
Mark Whitaker	1855	Uriah Low	1876

The following are the township trustees, with the date of their election, from the time they were empowered with authority to levy local taxes: William Service, the father of J. G. Service, was elected in 1859, and served for ten years. Andrew Williamson was elected in 1869, and served his township faithfully till the election of his successor. J. G. Service was elected in 1874, and continued till the election of the present trustee.

William Wilkins, ex-county sheriff, who died in office during his second term, was from this township.

William Thomas, jun., ex-sheriff, and James Tyner, ex-commissioner, are both residents of the township.

It was here that Ezekial Wright, aged twenty-five, and Thomas Hughes, aged eighteen, were instantly killed by the falling of a tree, April 19, 1849. Mr. Wright's only daughter is now the wife of A. T. Brown.

In this township William Alyea was killed by the falling of a limb, in about the year 1860.

Near Carrollton, a son of Henry Carrington was killed by the cars soon after the railroad first passed through the place.

The chief exports of the township are corn, cattle, hogs, wheat, horses, and flaxseed.

CHAPTER V.

Carrollton.

This little village is located in the south-west part of the township, on the C., H. and I. R. R., about seven miles south-west of Greenfield. The railroad gave the station at this point the name of Reedville, but the town has always borne the name above.

It was laid out by Hiram Comstock, on the 25th of February, 1854, and consisted of twenty-five lots. The first and only addition ever made to the town was by Rev. M. S. Ragsdale, in 1870.

It contains a school-house, one church, one steam saw-mill, two merchants, one grain shipping firm, two blacksmiths, one wagon-maker, one physician, two carpenters, one painter, one postmaster, one shoe-maker, and one barber.

It has a daily mail and United States express.

The present business men are:—

Merchants—
Lucas & Son.

Merchants and Grain D'l'rs—
Boring & Hutton.

Blacksmiths—
Thomas Taylor,
Emanuel Matillo.

Carpenters—
James Peck,
Wm. Thompson.

Wagon Maker—
William Strope.

Shoe-maker—
Edward Seacrist.

Painter—
John Peck.

Physician—
J. W. Larimore.

Barber—
HOMER WILLIS.

Express Agent—
L. BORING.

Postmaster—
JOHN D. LUCAS.

Among the first business men of this little burg were: John Elmore and the firm of Andrews and Roseberry, merchants; Hiram Comstock and Warren King, physicians; Frank Lucas, blacksmith; Martin Eakman, wagon-maker, and William Eskew, shoe-maker. The first postmaster, O. H. P. McDonald.

SUGAR-CREEEK CHURCH (CHRISTIAN),

in Brandywine township, located one and one-half miles north of Carrollton, and organized in the year 1831, first met at the private house of William Thomas, senior.

The following were among the original members: William Thomas, sen., father of Ex-Sheriff Thomas; Elizabeth Thomas, Helry Thomas, John Baker, Elizabeth Baker, William McConnell and wife, James and Margaret Anderson, and Eleazer Snodgrass.

The first preachers were Elders John Gregg, D. Holt, and J. P. Banks.

The meetings were afterwards held in a log school-house one mile north of Carrollton.

The present house was built in the year 1869, at a cost of $2,000, and dedicated by O. A. Burgess. Size of house, 38x48.

The following are the present trustees: John S. Thomas, Robert Davis, and Henry Fry.

Among the more recent Elders were Arthur Miller, David Franklin, Robert Edmondson, and Elder Bennett. The present preacher is Elder Coffield.

This church has a good Sunday-school, organized about 1869. Present superintendent, Robert Williamson. Average attendance, forty-five.

Eden Chapel (United Brethren),

was organized in the year 1840, and located one mile east of Carrollton.

Among the first members were George Muth and family, Mrs. Higgenbottom, John Elmore and wife, Mrs. Hoagland, and others.

The meetings of the society were held in George Muth's house until 1850, when a substantial frame house, costing $1,400, was built.

The first ministers were George Muth, Amos Hanaway and Rev. Father Ball.

About 1866, they sold their house to the Radical Methodists, who are still holding forth in the same house, with Rev. Callahan as their present minister.

The United Brethren removed the class to Carrollton about the year 1879, and held their meetings in a small building formerly the old public school-house. Present minister, Rev. McNew.

This church has a prosperous little Sunday-school. Willard Low, Esq., superintendent. There are several small Sunday-schools in the school-houses. In 1866, the Brandywine Union Sunday-school was organized at Cowden's School-house. J. P. Banks, superintendent. Robert Williamson has been superintendent for about eight years. There are also Sunday-schools at Porter's, Scott's, and Pleasant Hill.

Brass Band.

The Brandywine Township Brass Band was organized October 10, 1880, with the following members: Aaron W. Scott, Edgar B. Thomas, J. W. Thomas, Charles Scott, John Liming, Carson W. Rush, Emanuel Smith, Frank Kinder, James Scott, William Scott, John Gwinn, and Aaron Alyea. All young men living in the township. Cost of instruments, $146.

Their first teacher was Isaac Davis, of Greenfield.

Officers: Frank Kinder, president; J. W. Scott, treasurer; Charles Scott, secretary.

William H. Porter.

The subject of this sketch was born May 10, 1810, near Dayton, Ohio. He came to Fayette county with his parents at the age of eighteen.

He run on the river as flat boatman for four years from Kanawha Salt Springs, W. Va., to New Orleans, at fifty cents per day.

In 1832 he came to Hancock county and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in Brandywine township, where he remained till his death, in 1866.

His remains rest in Mt. Lebanon cemetery, near his farm.

He was a successful, prosperous farmer in his time.

He raised three sons. J. W. and F. M. Porter are both respectable citizens and prosperous farmers in their native township. William H. Porter is engaged in butchering in Greenfield.

Mrs. Isaac Roberts.

This good lady, the mother of John Roberts, is the oldest resident citizen in Brandywine township, having come to the "new purchase" prior to the organization of the territory into Madison county and settled on the farm now owned by Marion Steele.

She was married in New York just at the close of the war of 1812. Her husband was a faithful, valient soldier of said war. They came through on foot, carrying their effects, and crossed the Ohio River in an Indian canoe. They settled in the dense forest, making a temporary room by piling brush against a large log and covering it with bark until they could erect a small pole cabin.

There was at that time no roads, and not a mill within thirty-five miles. Beat hominy, venison and spice-wood tea were the chief eatables.

During the Indian troubles following the "Indian massacre" in Madison county, of which this later formed a part, her husband and Mr. Rambo went to Pendleton, the

county seat at that time, to attend the trial and act as guards. There was great uneasiness all over the country at this time, the whites not knowing at what time they might be murdered by the justly indignant Indians. These two women remained alone during their husbands' absence at the trial, a full account of which will be found further on. During this time one evening Mrs. Roberts, hearing considerable noise, opened the door to discover the trouble, when Mrs. Rambo, more thoughtful, bid her come in, which she did just in time to escape the jaws and claws of a hungry panther, which prowled around and over the cabin and against the door till the morning light.

Mrs. Roberts tells of another narrow escape from a panther on a certain occasion when she and her little boy, eight or ten years of age, were in the rye patch. She was laying up the gap, when the little boy said, "Mother, what is that in the weeds?" She, seeing that it was a panther just in the act of springing on the boy, snatched him from the spot, and, putting him in front of her, made for the house; but it was not so easy to escape the cunning of the blood-thirsty panther, which intercepted their path in the rye and sprang for the boy, who, being active, barely succeeded in escaping unhurt. The mother, in seeing the ferocious beast alight on the spot where her darling boy had just saved a precious life, was so frightened that she was unable, for some time, to move from the spot.

BROWN TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER VI.



Scale: Two miles to the inch.

MAP OF BROWN TOWNSHIP.

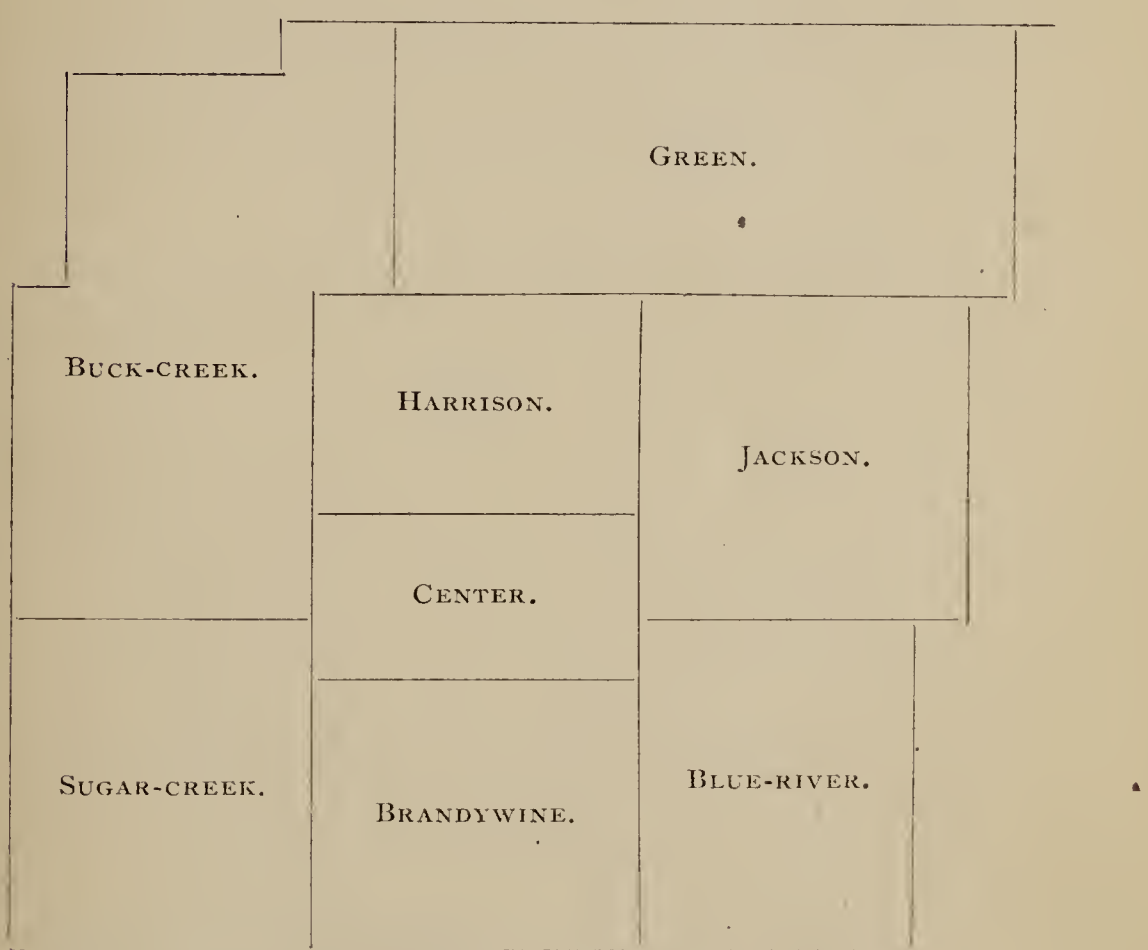
SHOWING THE SECTIONS, TOWNSHIP AND RANGES OF WHICH IT IS COMPOSED.

THIS township took its name from Prior Brown, one of the first settlers. It was organized and incorporated in the year 1833, at which time it was struck off from Green, of which it had formed the eastern part for one year, prior to which it had been a part of Jackson for a similar time, and preceding that a part of Blue-river for three years.



O. C. Marsh

Brown not being one of the original townships, like Blue-river and Brandywine, just described, and Sugar-creek, yet to consider, it now becomes necessary to digress a little and introduce a map and explanations, in order to make clear to the mind of the young reader the origin and early history of the township now under consideration, and of the other non-original townships to follow.



Scale: Six miles to the inch.

HANCOCK COUNTY IN 1832.

Explanations, Suggestions, and Historical Facts.—In order to comprehend the descriptions of the origin and early history of the county and several townships, the reader should study carefully our outline maps and history connected therewith; also the wall map published in 1875 by the senior member of this firm. To show the number of the townships and their exact size and location by maps, would require eight illustrations. We hardly deem it necessary to give all; but with what we shall introduce,

together with the printed history, the student may easily comprehend the various political changes.

Let the reader ever bear in mind that the county consisted of—

In 1828, three townships—Blue-river, Brandywine and Sugar-creek.

In 1831, seven townships—Center, Jackson, Harrison and Buck-creek being added.

In 1832, eight townships—Green being added.

In 1833, nine townships—Brown being added.

In 1836, ten townships—Vernon being added.

In 1838, twelve townships—Jones and Union being added.

In 1850, thirteen townships—Worth being added.

In 1853, nine townships—Harrison, Jones, Union and Worth being annihilated.

With this brief outline, in connection with the maps given, to which we shall often refer, the reader may readily locate any and all of the civil and congressional townships, present and historical.

Location, Boundary, Size, Topography, Timber, etc.—Brown township is located in the north-east corner of the county, and is bounded by Madison county on the north, Henry on the east, Jackson township and Henry county on the south, and Green township on the west. It is the only township in the county that is not partially bounded by Center.

In dimensions, Brown is six miles east and west and five miles north and south; and, consequently, consists of thirty sections. It is all located in township seventeen north and ranges seven and eight east, the west tier of sections being in range seven and the remainder in range eight east.

In topography, the face of the township is mainly level, though somewhat undulating in the vicinity of the streams; soil, limestone deep, rich and lasting; subsoil, gravel and clay.

It was once heavily timbered with beech, sugar-maple,

oak, elm, walnut, cherry, and poplar, and especially abounded in fine oak. The destroying angel passed over this township and selected out the fine walnut and poplar and claimed them for his own.

It is almost wholly an agricultural and grazing district. The only manufactories in the township, outside of the flouring mills, are a saw-mill and a tile factory.

Streams.—Sugar Creek enters the township at the north-east corner and flows south-west three and one-half miles to the center of section twenty-one, and within half a mile of Warrington; thence north-west, dipping into Madison county at the north-west corner of section eight; thence south-west, passing out on the west line of the township, one and a half miles south of the north-west corner, on the west middle line of section thirteen. Brandywine rises west of Warrington, in section twenty, runs south by south-west and passes out of the township one and a half miles east of the south-west corner, and near the middle southern line of section thirty-one. Willow Branch rises in the Western central part of the township, in the eastern part of section twenty-four, and flows south two miles; thence west, passing out a half mile north of the south-west corner. The Pedee rises in the south-east part of the township, flows north-west four miles, passes Warrington on the north-east, and empties into Sugar Creek in section seventeen. Brandywine, in Brown, is a small, torpid stream. The first of these streams once furnished limited water-power for "corn-crackers" and "muly saw-mills," but has no mills on its banks to-day. The last two are short, sluggish brooks, rising in wet, marshy land and flowing through level territory, are of little use save for drainage.

Earliest Land Entries.—The first land entered in the township was on July 3rd, 1830, by Prior Brown, being the east half of the north-east quarter of section thirty-three, in township seventeen north, and in range eight east. The second entry was made on December 2d of

the same year, by Isaac Davis. This land was then in Blue-river township.

First Settlers.—Among the first settlers of the township were: Prior Brown, after whom the township was named; John and Ezekiel Morgan, Geo. Nance, Mr. Davis, Perry Wilson, Sarah Baldwin and her family of seven children, Morgan McQuery, the Johnses, Nibargers, Sparkses, Hiatts, Seth Walker, Mosby Childers, Stephen Harlan, and Thomas Collins. All of whom are gone to the happy hunting grounds beyond the rolling river, and with the spirit's eye look with pleasure on the pleasant surroundings of their posterity, now enjoying the fruits of their labors. At a later date came Alfred and John Thomas; Jonas Marsh, the father of William, Montgomery, Ephraim, and Dr. John L. Marsh; William Bussel; Aaron Cass, grandfather of Annetta Cass, murdered in Green township; John Hays and Joel Cook, steady, prosperous farmers.

First Election.—The first election in the township was in 1834, held at the residence of Barzilla Rozell. The ballots were cast in a hat, and covered with a kerchief. There were no complaints of "stuffing the ballot box" in those halcyon days.

Mills, muly and modern.—The first grist-mill in the township was simply a corn-cracker, built by Stephen Harlan in 1835, and located on Sugar Creek, one and one-half miles north-east of Warrington, near where the Concord church now stands. This mill was run successfully for several years, when Harlan abandoned it and erected a new one on a more extensive scale lower down the stream propelled by an overshot wheel. The older citizens declare that the wheel was too large and set too high to secure the proper fall for the water, which in the dry season was low; so that on the occasion of letting the water into the race, it passed down very slowly till it came to a craw-fish hole, when it suddenly disappeared, to the utter chagrin of the enterprising miller and the amazement of the rural spectators.

In about 1852, Lane & Co. built a sash saw-mill in the

central southern portion of the township, which they run for a number of years, when they sold to Dr. S. A. Troy, who refitted it and kept it in operation for two years, and then traded it off, and it was moved away.

Daniel Blakely, in about 1836, erected a small saw-mill on Sugar Creek, near Nashville, which fed upon the choice logs of the vicinity for a number of years.

A Mr. Jenkins built a steam saw-mill in the north-east part of the township in 1850, and run it for a considerable length of time.

Harlan & Brown, about 1855, erected a steam saw-mill near the old Harlan mill, referred to above, which was successfully operated for, probably, ten years.

Trees & Company erected a steam circular saw-mill in Warrington about 1863, just across the road east from where the present flouring mill now stands.

A little west of Nashville, on the pike, Allen Walton & Brother built, about 1868, the largest and most successful circular saw-mill ever erected in the township, if not in the county, which continued in operation till 1879, when it was removed.

Roads.—This township is reasonably well supplied with good public roads, many of which have been graded and graveled by her enterprising citizens. There are in the township nine and three-fourth miles of toll pike, besides about six miles surrendered to the public. To this township belongs the credit of having the first gravel road toll pike in the county, built in 1859, and known as the "Knightstown and Warrington Gravel Road."

Railroads.—This township has no railroad completed. The I., B. and W. are extending a line through the county, which will pass through the township, entering at the south-west corner and passing out near the central middle line on the east.

Synopsis.—Brown township has four churches, to-wit: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren, and Christian.

There are three secret orders in the township—Masons, Odd Fellows, and Daughters of Rebecca.

It has two villages,—Warrington and Nashville,—and two post-offices,—Warrington and Willow Branch. The former is the only voting precinct.

She has a tile factory, flour mill, saw-mill, three pikes, one county officer, one mill stream, two border counties, and is democratic by about sixty majority.

Teachers and Schools.—The names and numbers of the schools, and the teachers at present employed, are as follows:

District No. 1	Sparks	Miss Laughlin.
District No. 2	Clifton	P. H. Copeland.
District No. 3	Garriott	W. P. Bussel.
District No. 4	Buchanan	S. N. Ham.
District No. 5	Warrington	M. J. Scuffle.
District No. 6	Mays	Jennie Kitterman.
District No. 7	Brewer	Rose M. Thompson.
District No. 8	Democrat	Lucy Morris.
District No. 9	Spiceland	W. J. Thomas.

Remarks.—These several schools are numbered similar to the numbering of the sections in a congressional township, No. 1 being found in the north-east corner and No. 9 in the south-west, there being three tiers of houses of three each. The Buchanan school-house is located in the western middle part, near J. N. Martindale's farm. The senior member of this firm once swayed the green birch with regal authority at this point, and had the honor of having under his instruction the future county clerk, Ephraim Marsh; Dr. John L. Marsh; and Dr. David Myers, since deceased. At the old original Spiceland school-house, Dr. J. G. Stuart, of Fortville; Wm. Sagers, and Montgomery Marsh, also received his instruction.

In 1838, Montgomery Marsh attended a school located just north of the Buchanan, the building of which was made entirely of buckeye logs. The teacher was David McKinsey, now in the poor-house of this county.

Population and Polls.—The scholastic population of Brown for 1881 is 489. Polls, 243. Population for 1850, 878; for 1860, 1,161; 1870, 1,329; for 1880, 1,400.

Vote.—The number of votes cast in Brown in 1836 were 52; in 1840, 110; in 1860, 205; in 1870, 235; in 1880, 328. Her vote for President in 1881 stood: Republican, 125; democratic, 186; independent, 17.

Value of Real and Personal Property.—Brown township has 19,248 acres of assessed land, valued at $423,620. Her improvements on the same are valued at $53,810. Value of town lots, $2,330; with improvements on the same valued at $6,380. Personal property, $158,605. Total value of real and personal property, $644,745.

Taxes.—This township is assessed for the current year, to be paid in 1882, for $7,141.45 taxes. Of this amount, the following men pay $40 and upward, viz.:

Armstrong, T. heirs	$ 43 10	Martindale, J. N.	$ 70 70
Armstrong, Thos. H.	56 75	Martindale, E. J.	44 15
Bussel, M. P.	57 70	McDaniel, J. A.	88 50
Bridges, John	61 25	McCray, S.	68 40
Collins, R. J.	54 00	McCray, John	100 15
Collins, J. F.	49 95	Mays, John	55 00
Cook, J. F.	67 55	Reeves, B. F.	91 90
Combs, John	70 70	Reeves, Elijah heirs	70 80
Copeland, Lewis	98 90	Reeves, Jane	86 75
Eakins, W. S.	57 75	Risk & Hosier	110 90
Enright, Robert	42 55	Sparks, W. A.	40 15
Forts, J. heirs	80 80	Thomas, M. J.	51 45
Foust, H. E. & J.	44 15	Thomas, John M.	197 85
Harlan, S. heirs	48 55	Trees, Wm	91 40
Hamilton, J.	47 75	Trees, J. R.	43 70
Howrin, T. J.	62 60	Trees, J. W., sen.	78 25
Holliday, F. heirs	55 60	Thomas, A. B.	48 05
Hays, J. B.	43 90	Vanderbark, J. W.	86 20
Hays, Wm. M.	64 25	Wilkinson, B.	49 80
Hays, R. R.	58 05	Woods, Robert	80 00
Hatfield, W. E.	64 90	White, J. W.	42 35
Johns, Mat.	50 25		

Murders, Suicides, and Remarkable Deaths.—It was in this township that a Mr. Bell, brother of Senator Bell, of Madison county, was eaten by the wolves in 1838. His body was found by Mosby Childers north-west of Nashville in a badly mutilated condition. His bones, and fragments of his clothing and pocket-book, were picked up in different places. Cause of death never known.

In 1832, a child of Vincent Cooper was frozen to death on the banks of Sugar Creek, in this township. It had wandered from home and was lost.

In the early history of the township a man by the name of Tullus committed suicide, by hanging, within one hundred yards of Warrington.

In 1856, William Mitchell, a young man, was killed by horse-racing, being thrown against a tree by the horse taking an opposite side of the tree from what the rider intended he should, and supposed he would, take.

Alfred Jones' wife committed suicide in 1875, by hanging in a small house near her residence. Cause unknown. Her husband was absent from home at the time.

Township Trustees.—The following are the names of the township trustees from the time they were empowered with authority to levy taxes, together with the date of their appointment:

Wm. L. Garriott	1859	J. W. Trees	1864
Montgomery Marsh	1861	Wm. Marsh	1865
B. F. Reeves	1863	Wm. L. Garriott	1878

It will be seen from the above that William Marsh held the office of trustee for more than a dozen years, and we speak from our own personal knowledge in testifying to his earnestness and efficiency. William L. Garriott sways the scepter at this date, being the first and last trustee in the township under the new *regime*. Attorney Marsh and Esquire Reeves carried the township safely through the perilous times of the civil war.

Justices of the Peace.—The following are the justices

of the peace for Brown township from its organization to the present time. We copy from the records since 1840. Prior to that time we find no records either in our own court-house or at Indianapolis in the state records.

Barzilla Rozell	Unknown	Wm. L. Garriott	1862
Seth Walker	1836	Benjamin McCarty	1862
Robert Eakin	1840	Benjamin F. Reeves	1866
Daniel Wilkinson	1840	Benjamin McCarty	1866
Robert Eakin	1845	Alfred F. McKinsey	1870
A. D. Childers	1848	Benjamin F. Reeves	1870
Neville Reeves	1850	Benjamin F. Reeves	1874
A. D. Childers	1853	H. B. Collins	1876
Robert Eakin	1855	Benjamin F. Reeves	1878
A. D. Childers	1857	Joseph Garriott	1880
Benjamin McCarty	1858		

Esquires Reeves and Garriott hold the scales of justice in Brown at present.

Ex-County Officers.—Brown township, like Virginia, the mother of Presidents, has not been wanting in furnishing county officers.

Among these ex-officers we call to memory Ex-Auditor Lysander Sparks, one of the pioneers of the township. His father was the first merchant in Warrington.

Captain Taylor W. Thomas, deceased, late resident of Center township, was elected and served as sheriff from Brown.

Wm. G. Caldwell, one of the staunch resident farmers of Brown, was the immediate predecessor of William Wilkins as sheriff of the county.

Of the ex-commissioners were Seth Walker, Daniel Wilkinson, and Nevil Reeves, all honest, honorable, "well-to-do" farmers.

Ex-Prosecuting Attorney M. Marsh and Ex-County Surveyor James K. King were both elected in Brown township.

There may be others; but as there is no record of the

residence of the various county officers, it must be taken from memory and hearsay, which are not always reliable.

Exports.—The chief exports of Brown are corn, wheat, hogs, cattle, horses, lumber, and flaxseed, with small quantities of apples, potatoes, and sheep.

CHAPTER VII.

Warrington

was laid out near the center of the township, on the Fort Wayne State road, by John Oldham, on the 6th of October, 1834, and consisted of forty-eight lots. The first and only addition to the original plat was made by Dr. Wm. Trees on the 13th day of April, 1877, and consisted of eight lots.

Warrington is about fifteen miles north-east of Greenfield, on the Knightstown and Pendleton turnpike, the extremes of which are its shipping points.

It has no railroad, except in prospect. The I., B. and W., when completed, will have a depot within about one and a half miles.

It has two churches, three lodges, a school, flouring mill, two stores, a postoffice, and other essentials to a small village.

It has been the voting precinct since 1834.

The Knightstown and Anderson daily stage passes through Warrington.

It has a daily mail, with Henry C. Garriott postmaster.

The post-office was kept for many years by Samuel Blakely at his private residence, between Warrington and Nashville.

Among those who did business in earlier days we note:

General Merchants—
John Sparks,
Barzilla Rozell,
Robert Eakin,
James K. King,
Furgason & Goble,
J. R. Trees,
Seward & McComas,
Trees & Marsh,
Montgomery Marsh.

Physicians—
Logan Wallace,
William Trees,
Aaron Gregg,
William Reed,
C. C. Loder.

Harness and Shoe Maker—
Wesley Lawyer.

The following are the present business men:

General Merchants—
H. C. Garriott,
Tharp & Brother.

Physicians—
William Trees,
R. D. Hanna,
Elbert Johnson.

Undertaker—
Wm. L. Garriott.

Boot and Shoe Maker—
John Miller.

Blacksmith—
William Kenyon.

Harness Maker—
Levi Cook.

Tile Manufacturers—
Copeland & Garriott.

Nashville,

located two miles north-west of Warrington, on Sugar Creek, was laid out December 30, 1834, by Blakely and Kennedy, and consisted of thirty-two lots, most of which have been sold for delinquent taxes.

The only business now in the place is blacksmithing, by Morgan Whistler.

In the early history of the place, Elisha Thornburg kept a general store, followed by Allen White and others for a short time.

Willow Branch P. O.

is located in the south-west part of the township, on the

stream Willow Branch, from which it derives its name. The place contains eight dwellings, a store, blacksmith, painter, physician, post-office, a ware-room, and a saw-mill.

The first business done in the place was in 1874, by A. B. Thomas, who established a store and accepted the appointment of postmaster for Willow Branch, when the office was removed from across the line in Green, where it had been kept for a number of years by Jonathan Smith, a farmer and merchant.

The business of this place is done by A. B. Thomas, merchant, grain and implement dealer; Henry Kenyon, blacksmith and carriage maker; George Fowler, painter; H. B. Ryon, Physician; and Pleasant Manlove, proprietor of the saw-mill.

Mail tri-weekly. Bruce Thomas postmaster. Railroad "a-coming," to pass within a half mile.

Concord Baptist Church

was organized October 29, 1838, at the house of Stephen Harlan. Morgan McQuery was chosen moderator and Jacob Parkhurst clerk, with the following members: William Sparks, Jane Wilkinson, Hiram Harlan and wife, Charity Wilson, Jane Ross, and Stephen Harlan and wife.

The way of life and salvation has been definitely pointed out from time to time during the history of the church by the following Elders, to-wit: Daniel Cunningham, John F. Johnson, Thomas Smith, John Sparks, J. F. Collier, S. D. Harlan, and T. S. Lyons; the latter of whom is the present preacher.

The first meetings were held in private residences until the existence of log school-houses, which accommodated the congregation for a number of years, terminating in 1855, when the present frame building, thirty-four by thirty-six feet, was erected and completed in good style, and dedicated in 1856 by Elder John Sparks.

The first trustees were Cicero Wilkinson, William Wright, and Jacob B. Hamilton.

This society is of the regular Baptist faith and order.

The White Water Association has often held its annual meetings at this place.

Present membership, thirty-seven. Church clerk, J. P. Harlan.

Adjoining the church on the east is a cemetery, where many of the pioneers lie slumbering. First interment, Caroline Mays.

Zions Chapel M. E.

The Methodist Episcopal Church had a small society in the early history of the township near Nashville. Among the first members were John Kennedy and wife, Mariah Wilson, Samuel Griffith and wife, Elizabeth Walker, wife of Seth Walker; Sarah Newkirk, John Nibarger, Sarah Nibarger, and Amanda Childers.

This society met at private residences in the winter time, and at the log school-houses during the warm season, until they built a church in 1839 at Nashville. It was constructed by voluntary labor. The chief contributors were Samuel Griffith, John Kennedy, Seth Walker, Thomas Collins, David Noble, Dr. William Trees, and Thomas W. Collins. They continued to meet here till 1856, at which time the building became unfit for use, and a school-house near by was brought into service until 1859, at which time this society united with a small organization at Warrington and erected the present building, known as Zions Chapel, located at a midway point, being two miles north of Warrington and one and three-fourth miles east of Nashville. The Warrington wing held their meetings at the house of Dr. William Trees, one of her generous and most liberal members, prior to the coalition with the Nashvilleites. This building was burned in July last; but at this date they are rebuilding at an estimated cost of $1,100. Present minister, Rev. John Thomas.

The United Brethren,

of Warrington, organized a meeting about 1859, and wor-

shiped in Zions Chapel till 1871, at which time they built a neat, good-sized frame building in Warrington, at a cost of $2,400. The new building was dedicated in the same year by Bishop Edwards. The minister was Milo Baily. The trustees were John W. Trees, John Bridges, and Thomas Armstrong. The present minister is Rev. Felix. Presiding Elder, Milton Wright. The membership is numerous. The society is in a flourishing condition, and has upon its church rolls some of the best and most influential men of the township.

Christian Church, Warrington.

This church was first organized near Elizabeth City, and was known as the "Six-Mile Church." It was organized about the year 1838 by Peter Rader, who was its first pastor. Having quite a number of the best citizens as members, it continued its usefulness for several years at this point. Death and removals having crippled it so much, it was discontinued here as a church organization; but subsequently reorganized near Warrington, where the following Elders preached occasionally: Robert Low, Drury Holt, John Walker, and Silas Mawzy; all of Rush county. The meetings at first were held at private houses and log school-houses in the immediate neighborhood. The society struggled long and hard to build a house in which to worship; but were unable to accomplish the object, being low in spirits and few in numbers, and, in 1862, disorganized. In March, 1877, the society took fresh courage, and was again established, or reorganized, by Elder Robert Edmonson. J. N. Martindale and John McCray were chosen Elders, and John Vandyke and C. C. Loder deacons. H. C. Garriott, clerk. The church edifice is very well located in Warrington; is a handsome frame, thirty-six by fifty-four feet, constructed at a cost of $1,650, and will seat five hundred persons. It was dedicated December 25, 1877, by Elder Wiley Ackman, who preached for the society two years, followed by Elder David Frank-

lin, who was succeeded by Elder Cornelius Quick, the present pastor. The society is in a prosperous condition, with a membership of eighty. On the 20th day of March, 1877, J. N. Martindale, John Vandyke, and W. L. Garriott were elected trustees.

[We are indebted to W. L. Garriott, Esq., of Warrington, for the above facts.]

Free Masons.

The Warrington Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, No. 531, was chartered May 22, 1877, with the following officers: William Marsh, W. M.; J. A. Hamilton, S. W.; A. C. Walton, J. W. The charter members were, in addition to the above officers, Wm. G. Caldwell, F. M. Graham, John Vandyke, Wm. M. Hayes, H. B. Wilson, and Robert Blakely.

The following are the present officers: Wm. Marsh, W. M.; J. A. Eakin, S. W.; J. A. McDaniel, J. W.; Wm. Trees, Treasurer; J. D. Hedrick, Secretary; G. W. Coon, S. D.; J. S. Orr, J. D.; F. M. Graham, Tylor.

The past masters of this lodge are W. G. Caldwell, William Marsh, and George W. Summerville.

The lodge is in a prosperous condition, and owns a lodge-room valued at $800. The total membership is twenty-five. Nights of meeting: Wednesday evening, on or before the fulling of the moon in each month.

There was a lodge of Masons in Warrington organized in 1856, prior to the above, which continued for ten years, when the lodge-room was consumed by fire, the charter surrendered and the organization discontinued till the establishment of the above.

Among the first members of the original lodge were the following: W. P. White, J. K. King, Lysander Sparks, John Vandyke, James McCray, Moses Cottrell, J. A. McDaniel, Wm. Marsh, W. G. Caldwell, Thomas Walker, F. L. Seward, Andrew Vandyke, Ananias Conklin, and James Daugherty.

I. O. O. F. No. 411 (Warrington).

This lodge dates from the issuing of their charter May 21, 1873.

The charter members were William Trees, J. D. Newkirk, J. G. Trees, William Kenyon, and Henry C. Garriott.

Officers: R. R. Hays, N. G.; William Kenyon, V. G.; John G. Trees, Secretary; William Trees, Treasurer.

The total membership at present is forty. It is in good condition financially and otherwise. It owns the room where it meets, built at a cost of $1,000. Regular night of meeting, Saturday evening of each week.

Daughters of Rebecca (Warrington).

Friendship Lodge No. 138 of the Daughters of Rebecca was organized in Warrington in 1874. Date of charter, December 16, 1874.

Charter members: C. C. Loder, Jennie Loder, W. H. Power, William Marsh, Sarah Newkirk, William Trees, Henry C. Garriott, John Miller, M. L. Miller, William Kenyon, J. D. Newkirk, Matilda Trees, and A. M. Smith.

The regular meeting of the society occurs on Thursday on or before the full moon in each month. The meetings are held in the Odd Fellows' hall.

Benjamin F. Reeves, Esq.,

was born in Brown county, Ohio, on the second day of May, 1828. In the fall of 1837 his parents moved to Rush county, Indiana, and three years later came to Hancock county and settled on Brandywine Creek, in Brown township, their home being a rude log cabin in the wilderness. His father had a large family of small children, and he, being the oldest, was compelled to work out from home to aid in maintaining the family.

By the time he was grown he had obtained, what was considered in those days, a good education, and taught

school in the winter and worked at moulding brick in the summer.

On the first day of November, 1849, he was married to Caroline Harlan, a daughter of Stephen Harlan, one of the first settlers of the county. The result of this union was ten children—five girls and an equal number of boys, eight of whom are still living.

In the summer of 1863 he united with the Baptist church, and is still a member thereof.

On the 25th of March, 1873, he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who was a most estimable lady, and sincerely mourned by all who knew her. On the 15th day of August, 1874, he was again married, choosing for his companion Nancy Garner, with whom he is still happily living.

Mr. Reeves is well-known throughout the county, and perhaps no man in his township enjoys in a higher degree the confidence and esteem of the people; and, as a result, he has held many offices of trust. In 1851 he was appointed school trustee by the county auditor, and in the spring of 1858 was elected township trustee, and again elected in the spring of 1862. In the spring of 1866 he was elected justice of the peace, and was re-elected in 1870, 1874, and 1878, having served continuously for fifteen years in that capacity, and, probably, married more people than any man in the county. In addition to his duties as justice, Mr. Reeves attends to a large share of probate business.

By his thrift and industry he has secured to himself one of the best farms in the county; and now, in the evening of his days, surrounded by all the comforts of life, and enjoying the confidence and esteem of all who know him, he can look back over the record of a life well spent and forward to a crown well won.

Dr. H. J. Reeves, a young physician of good standing in "Liztown," Henry county, is his son. Another son is teaching school and studying law, preparatory to entering the legal profession.



BENJAMIN F. REEVES, ESQ.

Stephen Harlan

was a native of the old "Palmetto State," and dates his earthly career back to the first year of the present century. He came to Hancock county in 1834, and settled in Brown township, on the farm which he entered, and where he lived and died. He was, consequently, one of the first settlers in this section.

Mr. Harlan was married, near Connersville, to a Miss Sparks, a tall, slender, noble woman, still living beyond her three score and ten.

The first brick house and the first mill in the township were built and owned by Stephen Harlan, who was not only an enterprising, thrifty farmer, but a miller and millwright, having built two grist-mills and a saw-mill, the first in 1835.

He was a zealous member of the Baptist church. It was at his house that the meetings of this society in Brown were first held.

This liberal-hearted, brave pioneer "shuffled off the mortal coil" and bade adieu to earthly scenes April 19, 1877, and was buried at the Concord Baptist church among his brethren in the faith.

John Nibarger,

a native of the "Buckeye State," was born in Green county, just at the beginning of the second war with the mother country. He emigrated to Hancock county in 1830 and settled on Sugar Creek, near the Concord Baptist church, in Brown township. He was married to Miss Julia Ann Walker in 1837. She dying, he was married the second time to Margaret Asbury April 3, 1845; and a third time to Sarah Mead, on February 20, 1853. He had three children by his second wife. He obtained all of his wives in sight of his farm.

Mr. Nibarger was a consistent member of the M. E. church, a thrifty farmer, an exemplary man, and a good citizen.

Phineas Thomas,

a native of the "Keystone State," began his earthly pilgrimage about the year 1765. He came to Kentucky at the age of nineteen, being about the year 1784, and underwent the hardships of a Daniel Boone life. He lived in a "block-house," with other families, as a protection from the ill-treated, wily red man, who encompassed them about so closely that they were compelled to place guards at the house while a few of the men worked in the adjoining field.

From Kentucky he went to Ohio, to engage in the United States survey, which he followed till the Indians became so hostile he was compelled to decline further employment. From Ohio he came to Rush county, just as she was first being peopled by the "pale face," where he remained for a few years; thence to Hancock county, Brown township, in 1836, where he remained till his death, in about the year 1847, at the good old age of eighty-two. Mr. Thomas was fond of frontier life, and was truly a pioneer from first to last.

He left four sons and an equal number of daughters, viz.: Martha, Elizabeth, Margaret, Nancy, Alfred, John M., David, Ephraim and Taylor W.; five of whom are living at this date, three sons and two daughters, all useful, good citizens.

Mr. Thomas was a highly esteemed citizen that underwent the hardships incident to pioneer life. His remains lie buried in the Pleasant Hill cemetery, on the line between Jackson and Brown townships.

Thomas Collins,

of Brown township, was born May 9, 1806, in Gallia county, Ohio. He was married in the twentieth year of his age to Miss Sarah W. Bray, of the same state, where he remained for three years; then, with brave hearts and determined hands, they set out to seek their fortune in the unknown forest, and, in 1829, stopped in Madison county, bought a little farm and remained four years; thence to

Hancock in 1833, where, for $400, he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of good land in the native green. Here he toiled and endured the privations of a pioneer till 1834, when his companion died and left him in the wild woods with five little children to care for. In a short time he married Rachel Blakely, with whom he shared the fruits of industry for forty-four years.

Mr. Collins succeeded in raising a large family, and provided well for their wants. He set off eleven children with over $3,000 each, and provided for the widowed mother her life-time.

Mr. Collins attached himself to the M. E. church in 1837, and remained an earnest, faithful member till death. He was ever a liberal supporter of church and schools, and ready to lend a helping hand to the advancement of every good cause. He died July 9, 1878.

William Trees, M. D.

Dr. William Trees, of Warrington, Brown township, Hancock county, Indiana, is a native of the "Buckeye State," born in Clermont county September 9, 1816; and is, therefore, able to compare ages with the State of Indiana, and lose but little by the comparison.

He emigrated to Rush county, Indiana, in 1826, while the county was yet new, and Hancock county not known, and studied medicine in Milroy with the well known medical firm of Doctors Day and Sharp, active physicians of their time. He then attended lectures, and took a course of study and instruction in the Indiana Medical Institute, receiving a diploma of which the following is a copy:

INDIANA MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

(Constituted February, 1839.)

Unto whom this may come, greeting:

Know ye, that Mr. William Trees having completed all the requirements of this institution, and been duly examined according to its regulations in the various branches of medical science, and found to be well qualified therein,

We, therefore, by the power invested in us by the act of

incorporation of this body, do authorize him to practice medicine, surgery, and obstetrics, and recommend him to the favorable notice of the profession and the patronage of the public.

DAVID A. COX, *President.*

WM. H. MARTIN, *Secretary.*

H. G. SEXTON,	R. ROBBINS,
R. T. BROWN,	DAVID A. COX,
WM. H. MARTIN,	I. HELM,

Board of Examiners.

Dated at Rushville, May 6, 1839.

Dr. Trees moved to Warrington, his present home, June 10, 1841, where he soon built up a good practice, an impregnable character, and a name that will go down to posterity loved and honored by all.

Dr. Trees has been a liberal, consistent, zealous member of the M. E. church ever since its organization in Warrington. As previously remarked, it was at his house the meetings of this society were first held in Brown township.

The Doctor is an intelligent, social gentleman, and generally well informed.

JONAS MARSH,

a native of the "Ancient Dominion," was born in Lancaster county in 1796. His father moved to East Tennessee in 1800. In 1837 Mr. Marsh came to Hancock county, where he remained till his death, in March, 1877. While in Tennessee he followed wagon-making for about ten years; but after coming to Hancock county he successfully engaged in farming.

Mr. Marsh was married in Tennessee to a Miss Kennedy, by whom he had five children: George, Henry, Elizabeth, Rebecca, and Mary Jane; the first of whom is now living in Missouri, and Henry is well known to our citizens. By his second wife (who was a sister of the first) he raised six children: William, Montgomery, Matilda, Martha, Ephraim, and John; the latter three of whom are natives of the township, the others are Tennes-

seeans. The youngest is a practicing physician; Ephraim is county clerk; Montgomery is one of the older attorneys of the county; and Martha is the wife of William Pratt.

Mr. Marsh was one of the early settlers of the township who helped to clear the forests, make the roads, and convert the wilderness into broad grain fields. Though not a member of any church or secret order, he was a firm, honest, exemplary man, unpretentious and devoid of deceit. He died on his farm, and his remains lie buried at the McQuary graveyard, near his home, where loving hands have placed a plain monument to mark the final resting place of his mortal remains.

Dr. John L. Marsh.

The subject of this sketch was born in Brown township, this county, December 27, 1851. At the age of eighteen he entered the office of Dr. William Trees as a medi-



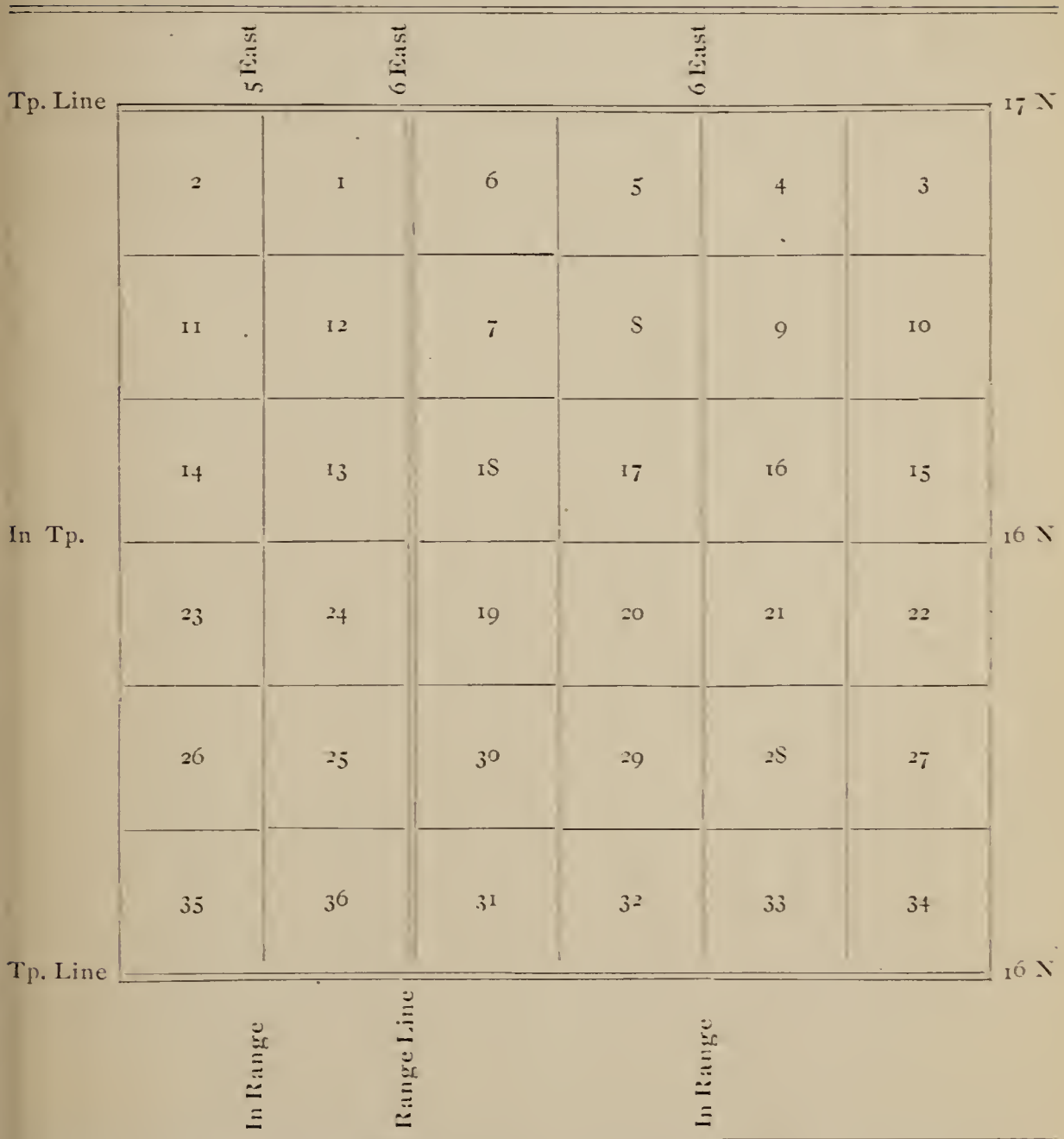
DR. JOHN L. MARSH.

cal student. In 1872 and 1873 he attended a course of lectures in the Louisville Medical College. The next year he attended the Ohio Medical College, receiving the

degree of M. D. at the close of the term. He was the youngest member of the graduating class, having just attained his twenty-first year. After leaving college, in 1874, he located in Warrington and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. The following year he married a daughter of John W. Trees. In the spring of 1877 he moved to Greenfield, put out his shingle, and entered upon a lucrative practice. In the fall of 1879 he commenced the publication of a medical journal, which soon gained an extended reputation. During the winter of 1880, 1881 he delivered a course of lectures in the Indiana Eclectic Medical College. In addition to his professional duties, he has contributed papers on scientific and medical subjects to various journals.

BUCK-CREEK TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER VII.



Scale: Two miles to the inch.

MAP OF BUCK-CREEK TOWNSHIP.

SHOWING THE SECTIONS, TOWNSHIP AND RANGES OF WHICH IT IS COMPOSED.

THIS township took its name from the stream that flows through it, which, in turn, is supposed to have derived its

name from the numerous "buck" once found on its banks. It was struck off from Sugar-creek in 1831, and then consisted of the territory now embodied in both Buck-creek and Vernon. For five years it consisted of sixty-seven sections, when, in 1836, it was reduced to thirty-six sections, its present size, by striking off the northern portion, which took the name of Vernon. In 1838, Buck-creek was still further reduced in size (see map on p. 32) by striking off two tiers of sections from the south and adding to Jones township and one tier from the remainder on the east and adding to Union township, leaving it diminutive in size, of only twenty sections, from 1838 to 1853, at which time it was restored to its former size of six miles square, which it still retains. It is located in the central western portion of the county, and is bounded on the north by Marion county and Vernon township, on the east by Center, on the south by Sugar-creek, and on the west by Marion county. It is all located in township sixteen north and ranges five and six east. Township line sixteen forms its southern boundary and seventeen its northern. Two tiers of sections are in range five west and four in range six. The range line extends a half mile west of Mt. Comfort.

The surface in general is very flat, the only rolling portion being in the south-west corner. The surface being low and wet, was once rather uninviting for settlement. It was very heavily timbered with beech, oak, ash, elm, sugar-maple, walnut and poplar, and especially abounded in fine burr oak. It has been ascertained since being cleared and drained that it is very productive. The soil is a black loam. The low portions previously thought unfit for tillage proves to be the most productive.

Streams.—Buck-creek, a small, sluggish mill stream, enters the township on the north line, at the north-east corner of section five, and flows in a general south by south-west direction through the center of the township, a half mile east of Mt. Comfort, passing out on the south line near the south-west corner of the township. This stream

has no banks at all in the township, except for about a mile through the Fish farm, on the south line. It has, therefore, been found necessary and expedient to deepen the channel in order to reclaim the overflowed land along the stream. Sugar Creek, a brisk mill stream, the largest in the township, cuts off the south-east corner of section twenty-seven, and extends through section thirty-four.

First Settlement and Land Entry.—This township was first settled about the year 1827, in the southern portion. The first entry of land was made in the year 1822, January 18, by George Worthington, being the south-east quarter of section thirty-four, in township sixteen north, in range six east. The second entry was made by John Chamberlain, and the third by John Smith.

First Settlers.—The first settlers in this township were James Burris, John Shirley, Thomas Craig, William Smith, William Arnett, Obadiah and John Eastes, J. A. Dunn, Thomas Rodgers, Isaac Snider, John Dance, Daniel Skinner, Archy Smith, Benjamin Percell, Charles Fish, Landis Eastes, Hance Steel, and the Beechman family. Burris, Smith, Rodgers, and Dance were from Ohio; Shirley and Craig were from Kentucky; Snider from Virginia; and Skinner from Delaware. At a little later date came George Grist, Joseph Wright, J. W. Shelby, John and Samuel Steel, John and William Collins, Jacob Smith, W. A. Dunn, Lawrence and O. O. Harvey, E. Scotten, S. Arnett, Owen Griffith, J. H. Murphy, J. W. Campbell, and the Barnards and Parkers.

Births, Deaths, Marriages, etc.—The first child born in the township was Permelia Craig, the wife of O. O. Harvey. The second, Archibald Smith, son of Jacob Smith.

The first death was Thomas Rodgers, buried at the Scotten graveyard in about 1833.

The first burial at the Arnett graveyard was Jennings Henderson, who was found frozen to death, one mile from his home, in 1847. He had gone to Greenfield to get his

gun repaired, and starting home late, night overtook him, and the next morning was found dead.

In about 1847 James Burris, a very industrious, quiet man, and one of the earliest settlers in the township, after giving some directions to his son, left the house, and going into the woods, sat down by a tree and opened the veins in his arms and bled to death.

The first grown person buried in the Steel graveyard was a daughter of Hance Steel. The first in the Dunn graveyard was the mother of William A. Dunn. The first in the Millard graveyard was Sarah Hodges, a sister of William A. Dunn. The first in the Snider graveyard was the wife of Isaac Snider. The first in the Eastes graveyard was Lucinda Arnett, wife of William Arnett, junior.

The first marriage in Buck-creek township was that of George Shirley and Fanny Crump.

Among the first physicians were Doctors John H. Sanders, Lyman Carpenter, and J. W. Hervey.

Ebenezer Scotten was the first blacksmith in the township. George Grist, located near Mt. Comfort, is the only son of Vulcan following the trade in the territory now under consideration.

The first resident preacher was Stephen Masters, and the second Philip Thurman. The first postmaster was Robert Wallace. The first teachers were Philip Masters and a Mr. Tisdell.

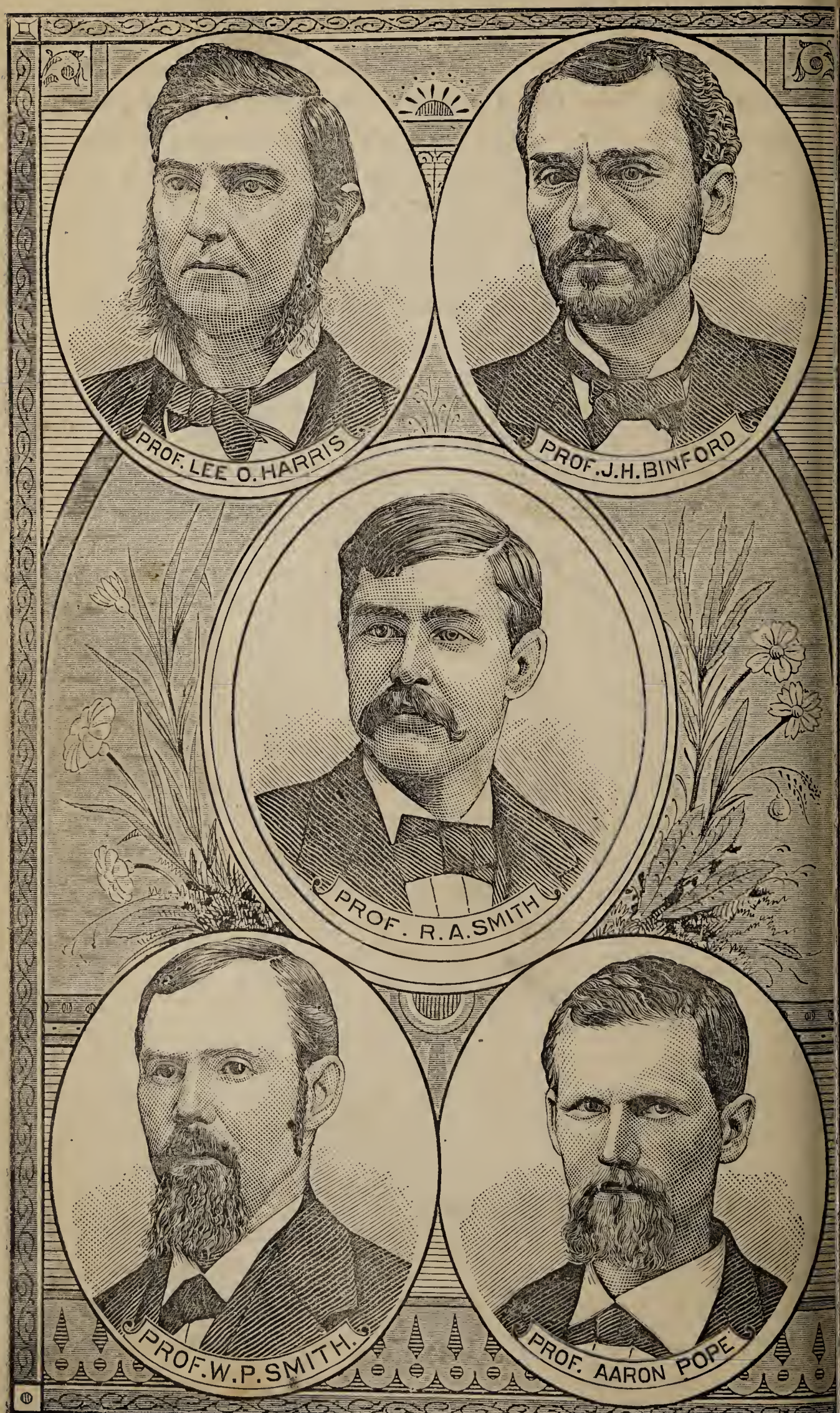
The first school-house of any kind built in the township was erected near Isaac Snider's, senior, in the southwest part of the township. It was quite a rude affair.

Mills.—This township being poorly supplied with water-power, her streams being small and sluggish, she has not been noted for pioneer water-mills. The first and only primitive grist-mill propelled by water-power was a small hominy mill on Buck Creek, north, near Mt. Comfort, erected in the year 1854 by William Eastes, and of short duration. The next mill was a steam corn-cracker and saw-mill located west of Mt. Comfort, about the year 1860, built by Corbin. It burned down in a few years,

and was never rebuilt. Whitlock built a steam sash saw-mill in 1863, which was operated some four years, and then moved out of the township. A steam saw-mill erected by McLain and Buroaker, in 1869, located one and a half miles east of Mt. Comfort, was run several years, when it was moved north-west of Mt. Comfort two and one-half miles, where it was operated a short time, and where a portion of the mill and machinery still remain. Maulden and Hopkins erected a steam circular saw-mill on the south side of the road, a few rods east of Mt. Comfort school-house, in the year 1874, which was operated a few years, when it was burned; but shortly rebuilt, run about two years, and then removed to Oaklandon, in Marion county. Ebenezer Steel erected a large tile factory on his farm, one and one-half miles north-east of Mt. Comfort, about the time the ditching enterprise first struck the county, which was kept in operation, doing an extensive business, for a series of years, or till all the immediate section of country was thoroughly drained.

The above are the only mills of which we have any account, save the two circular saw-mills now in operation; one of which is known as the Wilson mill, being located on the Adam Wilson farm, in the central eastern portion of the township, and the other erected the present season by Ebenezer Steel on his farm, located on the I., B. and W. R. R., about a mile north-east of Mt. Comfort.

Merchandising.—From an examination of the old records in the auditor's office, we ascertain that in the year 1832 John Eastes was licensed, according to law, to vend merchandise in Buck-creek township. His place of business was in the southern portion, where he kept a few staple articles in accordance with the demands. There is no record of further business at this stand. The settlement soon extended farther north in the township, covering the northern portion as well as the southern, which was first settled, thus making it necessary, for convenience, to change the place of business to a more central location. Thus originated the first store at Mt. Comfort, kept by Charles


PROF. LEE O. HARRIS
PROF. J.H. BINFORD
PROF. R.A. SMITH
PROF. W.P. SMITH.
PROF. AARON POPE

Ray; since which the following firms have held forth from time to time: Robert Church, Church & Vanlaningham, John N. Eastes, Woods & Steel, W. J. Woods, Church & Thomas; Woods & Eastes, D. G. Hanna, J. W. Jay, and Smith & Bro.; the latter of whom were succeeded by the present merchant and postmaster, S. S. Smith.

Educational.—This township has nine frame school-houses, numbered, named and supplied with teachers for the present term as follows, to-wit:

District No. 1...Black Hawk....Frank Tibbett.
District No. 2...Boyd's.....E. E. Stoner.
District No. 3...Offenbacker....N. P. Whittaker.
District No. 4...Wallace.....Robert Hurley.
District No. 5...Mt. Comfort....Laura Dance.
District No. 6...Mints.....William Whittaker.
District No. 7...Griffith.....Moses Bates.
District No. 8...Russel.....S. S. Eastes.
District No. 9...Burris.....M. O. Snyder.

These houses are numbered east and west as a boy would drop hills of corn in a row running in the same direction; No. 1 being in the north-east corner of the township and No. 9 in the south-west. The buildings are all plain, medium-sized frame houses, plastered and painted and covered with shingles, and each consists of a single room. The greatest want in an educational line at present, perhaps, is more apparatus. The nine school-houses are estimated worth $4,000; apparatus, $100; total, $4,100. Total number of school children, 492. Township institutes in this township have generally been well attended, interesting and profitable; more so than the average township, owing to the interest manifested by the trustee in the matter.

Synopsis.—This township has four churches, viz.: two United Brethren and two Methodist Episcopal; one post-office—Mt. Comfort; one voting precinct—School-house No. 5; two circular saw-mills; a pike; one county officer; one deputy; two mill streams; nine school-houses; one

railroad; five ex-county officers; one store; and a democratic majority, on the vote for President in 1880, of twelve.

Roads.—Buck-creek township has less graveled road than any other township in the county, there being only three and one-half miles of toll pike within her borders. This is owing, no doubt, to her lack of gravel-pits, being, as previously remarked, low and wet. The roads are less improved and in worse condition in this township than in any other in the county.

Railroad.—The Indiana, Bloomingtan and Western Railway Company has just extended its line through this township; but have established no station as yet.

Population.—The population of Buck-creek for 1850 was 420; for 1860, 999; for 1870, 1,227; for 1880, 1,460. In 1860 there were five colored persons and no foreigners, and in 1870 there were thirty-one foreigners and no colored.

Vote and Polls.—The vote for 1860 was 189; for 1870, 217; and for 1880, 357. The vote for President in 1880 stood as follows: Republican, 166; democratic, 178; independent, 13. Polls for 1881, 279.

Value of Real and Personal Property.—The number of acres of land assessed for taxes for 1881 is 22,620, valued at $528,895; improvements on the same, $37,545; value of personal property, $160,830; total, $727,270.

Taxes.—Total amount of taxes assessed against her for 1881, to be paid in 1882, $646,326. Of this amount, the following men pay $40 and upward:

Arnett, Jane	$56 71	Huntington, S.	$ 56 28
Boyd, D. D.	48 08	Herr, Kasper	47 46
Craig, Sabie	95 00	Parker, G. W.	50 54
Campbell, J. W	44 80	Steel, Samuel	106 39
Crump, C. F.	42 08	Steel, Ebenezer	151 36
Duncan, J. W.	56 38	Steel, Hance heirs	110 35
Eastes, John C	42 78	Steel, Frank	243 03
Fink, Henry	54 80	Stoner, Daniel	51 86
Griffith, Owen	41 45	Smith, Wm. sen	168 90
Hanna, E. D.	96 24	Sanford, F. M.	46 72

Hanna, T. J.....	59	28	Thomas, Ephraim....	68	56
Harvey, O. O.....	49	61	Wright, Joseph.....	78	74

The levy for each one hundred dollars in this township is seventy-eight cents.*

Ex-County Officers.—Buck-creek was the home of Bazil G. Jay, ex-county auditor; Mordecai Millard, ex-sheriff; and John Collins, ex-commissioner; all deceased, but green in the memory of the older citizens. On her fertile soil and broad plains still flourish Joshua W. Shelby, ex-sheriff, and Ephraim Thomas, ex-commissioner, prominent men well-known throughout the county.

Productions.—Buck-creek is almost wholly an agricultural and grazing territory, there never having been any manufactories in the township, save a tile factory, saw-mill, and a hominy mill, which did only a local business. Owing to the great abundance of burr oak in this section, it is probable that when the new I., B. and W. Railroad is completed there will, for a time, spring up a lively trade in lumber for staves, heading, etc. There is also an abundance of white elm poles, used in making hubs, which will probably be used.

Physicians.—There being no located physicians in this township at present, the northern part of the township, for medical skill, call on the physicians of Fortville and McCordsville; the eastern and southern part go to Greenfield and Philadelphia; and the western to Cumberland and the above points. Dr. J. W. Hervey, of Indianapolis, named in the foregoing as one of the pioneer physicians, still has considerable practice among his old friends in the western portion of the township. The old citizens say that at one time nearly all the practice of the township was done by the said Dr. Hervey and the following physicians from Greenfield, viz.: Drs. Lot Edwards, B. F. Duncan, N. P. Howard, and R. E. Barnett.

*To ascertain the assessed valuation of a man's property, real and personal, divide the tax by the levy, which will give the number of hundreds.

Justices of the Peace.—Though the people of this section are quiet and peaceably disposed, it has been necessary, in compliance with law and the needs of the community, to have disciples of Blackstone to settle the petty differences arising between people; and for this purpose, the following justices of the peace have been appointed from time to time in and for said township, to-wit:

Morgan Brinegar.....1831
Owen Jarrett.....Unknown
Wyatt Denney.....Unknown
Esq. Peas.....Unknown
William Arnett.....1841
Bazil G. Jay.....1841
William Arnett.....1845
John H. Murphy.....1848
John Eastes.....1849
Mordecai Millard.....1852
R. A. Dunn.....1853
J. W. Shelby.....1856
Joseph Wright.....1856
T. J. Hanna.....1860
Joseph Wright.....1860
W. C. Wray.....1864
Allen Scotten.....1864
Joseph Wright.....1865
James McKean.....1867
Joseph Wright.....1869
G. W. Parker.....1872
Joseph Wright.....1873
G. W. Parker.....1876
Edward Rose.....1878
Wm. McConnell.....1880

The present acting judges of law and equity, in which township officers have jurisdiction, are Esquires Rose and McConnell.

Township Trustees.—In the early history of the county trustees were scarcely more than mere nominal officers, having but few duties, subject to various changes. The following are the names of those acting, with dates of election, from the time their duties were enlarged, and their powers so increased that they could levy a local tax:

Ephraim Thomas.....1859
Wm. L. Harvey.....1863
Henry R. Clayton.....1865
J. W. Shelby.....1867
O. O. Harvey.....1869
Wm. M. Wright.....1876
John C. Eastes.....1880

Remarks.—The needy poor of this incorporated portion of the county look to John C. Eastes for assistance in the day of adversity; the farmer calls on him for pay for

his sheep killed by the hungry hounds; and the faithful teacher pays him a visit at the close of the term (if necessity does not prompt an earlier call) to receive remuneration for his services.

Families.—Buck-creek is the home of the Steels, Parkers, Wrights, Shelbys, Easteses, Dunns, Smiths, Harveys, Craigs, Collinses, Grists, and Arnetts; all prominent, well-known families.

It was once the home of Professor A. C. Shortridge, ex-superintendent of the Indianapolis public schools, and late president of Purdue University.

Upon her fruitful soil once trod the veritable Lorenzo Dow, the "Quaker Methodist" itinerant preacher, who had more than a national reputation for his zeal, industry and peculiarities. Here he entered land, a fuller account of whom will appear elsewhere.

Here lived, in his peculiar style, the eccentric John D. Hopkins, and still lives the industrious Mrs. Sabie Craig, perhaps the most extensive, successful, industrious, practical lady farmer in the county.

Murder and Suicide.—Here occurred the Kennedy tragedy, in which Thomas Kennedy killed his own daughter, the wife of George Hudson, for which he was sentenced to the penitentiary for life; but was in the course of a few years, through the intercession of his attorney, T. D. Walpole, pardoned, after which he returned to his own neighborhood, where he remained till his death, which occurred only a few years since.

It was in this township that James Norman became tired of terrestial scenes, and determined to put an end to his earthly pilgrimage, which he accomplished by hanging himself in the south-east part of the township, in about the year 1861.

With this brief outline, we close the general review of the township. A more specific account of many of the matters mentioned herein will appear in the next chapter.

CHAPTER IX.

BUCK-CREEK TOWNSHIP—*Continued.*

Hopewell M. E. Church

was organized about the year 1836, and was originally known as Sycamore Chapel. Among the first members were Thomas Craig and wife, Hiram Crump and lady, John Cochanhour and helpmeet, Miles Burris and wife, Jeremiah Beach and wife, Obadiah Eastes and lady, A. Cooper and family, and Mother Burris.

The first ministers were Revs. Edwards, Landy Havens, Morrow, George Havens, J. B. Birt, and Millender, some of whom are still living as valient soldiers of the cross.

Meetings were originally held, before the building of the Sycamore church, at the private residences of Daniel Skinner, Thomas Craig, and Obadiah Eastes.

In 1840, the first church building was erected, and continuously used till 1863, when it was burned. The society was without a place to worship till 1870, when it erected the present building, a neat frame, at a cost of $1,000, and known as Hopewell Chapel.

This organization has upon its church rolls but few members, and is, consequently, not strong, and have preaching only semi-occasionally.

Pleasant Grove M. E. Church

was organized by Rev. C. Harvey, in the year 1872. Among the first members were the said Harvey and wife, Samuel S. Smith and wife, D. D. Boyd and wife, William Vest, Jackson Apple and lady, and William Horton and family.

This society had no building in which to meet for the first two years of its existence. In 1874, it erected a neat, handsome church building, at a cost of $1,450. Dedicated by Dr. Robison.

The trustees are D. D. Boyd, Hamilton Welling, and Samuel Smith.

The first minister in charge was Samuel Lamb, followed by Freeman and John Cain; they by Freeman and R. H. Smith; the last of whom served till 1875, when the Fortville circuit was divided and the Pleasant Grove church attached to the McCordsville circuit. Since which time the following divines have led the flock: R. B. Powell, T. J. Elkin, and G. N. Philipp, the last of whom is the present minister.

Union Chapel.

The United Brethren perfected an organization in Buck-creek township about the year 1856, and held their meetings in private residences and log school-houses till the year 1858. In January of this year, Washington McConnell, Thomas Preble, and Jackson Price were elected by the Quarterly Conference as trustees to build a church, to be called Union Chapel. At this time, D. Stoner was presiding Elder and Thomas Evans preacher in charge. The circuit was called Pleasant View, and belonged to White River Conference.

The first sermon preached in the building was on Christmas evening, 1858. On the following day (Christmas) the funeral of John Underwood, senior, who donated the ground on which the church stood, was preached.

Meetings have been continuously sustained since its organization, notwithstanding the building was burned in 1880.

The circuit has been presided over from time to time by the following Elders:

A. King,	A. E. Evans,	J. Myers,
A. Hanway,	John Vardeman,	R. B. Beatty,
Wm. Nichols,	Halleck Floyd,	R. B. Beatty,
W. Wit,	W. C. Day,	Lewis Crawford,
D. O. Ferrell,	Halleck Floyd,	J. Pruner,
Milton Wright,	M. Cabrich,	W. C. Day,
D. Stoner,	Thomas Evans,	Alexander Carrol,

C. Smith,	A. B. Dary,	William Hall,
P. S. Cook,	Alexander Carrol,	Monroe Gronendike,
Thomas Evans,	Amos Hanway,	T. H. Halstead,
A. E. Evans,	D. Stoner,	J. M. Ware,
D. Stoner,	Thomas Evans,	A. Davis.
Simon B. Irvin,	Henry K. Muth,	

The preachers in charge for the time were William Gossett, Irvin Cox, A. C. Rice, I. Tharp, and Henry Huffman. I. Tharp preached but one sermon till he was thrown from his sulky and had his leg broken, and Henry Huffman finished out his term.

The present Elder is Milton M. Wright, and the minister in charge F. M. Demunbren. The charge is attached to the Warrington circuit.

The more marked revivals were during F. Evan's first year, T. H. Halstead's ministry, and William Gossett's supervision, when there was quite an ingathering of souls.

This society was doubtless established through the instrumentality of J. B. Collins, local preacher, since gone to his long home, and of precious memory to many.

[We are indebted for the above facts to James H. Murphy, an obliging, Christian gentleman.]

John D. Hopkins,

an exceedingly eccentric man, came to Hancock county about the year 1843, and built a pole shanty in the woods of Buck-creek, about four by seven feet, covered it with dirt, and daubed it inside thoroughly to the exclusion of all light and air, save at the small entrance, about fifteen inches wide and five feet long, which was closed by a single blue board called a door. The furniture consisted of a rude stool, on which he sat, made by his own hands; a primitive writing table, at which he spent much of his time; and a small sheet-iron stove, which he carried on his shoulder from Richmond, Indiana, and at the same time, under his arm, the fancy door for his contemplated rustic home.

Mr. Hopkins was a single man, and lived alone, not so

much from choice, perhaps, as from force of circumstances. Physically, he was large, strong, and vigorous, weighed two hundred pounds and upwards, of florid complexion, and had sandy hair, inclined to redness. Mentally, he was truly *sui generis*, loved sport, courted flattery, inclined to poetry, and imagined himself the "preacher, poet, orator and philosopher of the age." He spent much of his time in writing hymns, poems, and political songs, which he would sing on seasonable occasions. He has been denominated a monomaniac on the subject of religion. He termed himself a "good gathering preacher," and did finally succeed in gathering a half dozen or more joiners in the township to his little band, which he termed "The good gathering army." To this little "army" he preached for some time, composing his own hymns and texts, never adopting anything, knowingly, from even the best authors. Of him it may truly be said that he was never guilty of plagiarism. His poetry was not classic nor polished by any means, nor was it faultless in meter and figure; but was like much of the early spring poetry, mere doggeral.

He courted a certain prominent young widow of energy and means and portly appearance, and for a time apparently received some encouragement, which prompted him to compose a number of songs expressive of his feelings relative thereto.

During the political campaigns he was especially an object of interest. For ten cents he would make either a whig or democratic speech, it was immaterial which. Indeed, for a dime he would make a public speech on the street on a goods-box, or any public place outside of a house, on any subject, political, religious, or scientific, or sing a campaign song, adapted to either party, or sing a "sabie song," which was one of his love effusions. After singing one of his ballads, he would pass through the audience and offer them for sale. A single dime would pay the bill for the entire lot, which he had been at the trouble and expense of having printed.

In dress Mr. H. was not less odd than in other respects. He seldom wore a hat, coat, or boots, save in the coldest weather, and his pants he had usually rolled up to the knees. He was exceedingly strong and active, and preferred jumping a fence to opening a gate. Mr. Samuel Harden says that he saw him, a few years since, in Anderson, and invited him home with him for dinner, which he accepted, ate heartily, took his departure, and leaped over the fence rather than open the gate, though it was convenient and in good working order.

The last seen of Mr. H., in Greenfied, was about three years since. Of his present whereabouts we are not reliably informed. We heard that he was located in Missouri, on a good farm of his own, doing well, which, if true, he will probably remain there for some time.

The chorus to one of his songs used to run thus:

"John D. Hopkins always remains the longest
Where the pot boils the strongest."

Joshua Shelby

is a native of Union county, Indiana, and dates his earthly career to June 16, 1815. He is the oldest son of Joshua Shelby, sen., who came to Sugar Creek township in 1835, and died there in 1839.

The subject of this sketch was married to Nancy Dunn, sister of Wm. A. Dunn, in 1839, who was also an early settler. He served in the capacity of trustee and justice of the peace in his township for six years—two in the former and four in the latter. He was elected county sheriff in 1852, over G. W. Sample, a popular candidate, and after serving thirteen months, he resigned for the more congenial, healthful pursuit of agriculture. He is a fearless, staunch democrat; but as a whig was elected to the above office.

Mr. Shelby and his amiable companion were pioneers in the wild woods of early Buck Creek, and, as such, endured many privations and hardships incident to pioneer

life. The following are the names of their children: Catharine F., Samuel N., Sarah J., Lydia, Elvira and John F., six in all.

Mr. Shelby is not a member of any church, for reasons best known to himself. Though rough in speech and exterior, he is social, kind-hearted and well disposed.

George W. Parker, Esq.

was born November 13, 1842. He was married to Mary C. Coleman (whose parents came from South Carolina), January 7, 1866. Mr. P. was elected to the office of justice of the peace in 1872, and held the position for eight years, with general satisfaction to his fellow citizens. Mr. P. is also a teacher of some considerable experience in the schools of his township, and prides himself on being an unflinching democrat. Mr. P. is especially possessed of the distinguishing characteristics of the family industry and economy, and has, thereby, succeded in accumulating considerable means for a young man, owning a fine farm under a good state of cultivation. The following are his children's names: Clinton, Dora A., Mary J., and William; four in all.

Shadrach H. Arnett

was born September 3, 1819, in Franklin county, Indiana. He came to this county with his father, William Arnett, in 1831, and settled in Buck-creek township, where he lived, bearing a good name, till his death, which occurred February 13, 1879. His last remains peacefully rest beneath a stately monument erected by loving hands. The deceased was an active, influential member of the Masonic order, in which he took the greatest delight. Early in life he was a member of the Baptist Church; but at the time of his death was not associated with any religious order. Mr. A. filled creditably the office of trustee for several years; and, also, that of "enrolling officer" during the late civil war. By industry, good habits, and



SHADRACH H. ARNETT.

economy, he succeeded in acquiring a large estate. In appearance Mr. A. was large, portly and athletic, weighing two hundred pounds, and of fair complexion. Unto his kind oversight were committed the following children: Sarah A., Mary, Isabelle, Elizabeth, Lucinda, and William H. His widow, still living, resides on the old homestead.

Joseph Wright,

a distant relative of Ex-Governor Joseph Wright, is a native of the "Keystone State," beginning his earthly career in 1810, December 27. He came in early youth with his parents to Butler county, Ohio, where he remained a few years; thence to Wayne county, Indiana, where he remained till the year 1832, when he was married to Elizabeth Stephens, of that county, and afterwards removed to Buck-creek township, Hancock county, Indiana, where he has since resided. Mr. Wright is the father of Auditor Henry and Deputy Auditor William M. Wright. He served in the capacity of justice of the peace in his township for twenty years. When Mr. W. first came to the township it was one vast wilderness, inhabited by wild animals; but by determined hands and a strong will he has succeeded in making a commendable transformation. Amid all these changes and vicissitudes of life Mr. W. has been encouraged and strengthened by the companion of his bosom, a noble woman. God bless her! Mr. W. is an uncompromising democrat, yet accords to others what he claims for himself, the right to vote his sentiments. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and no good brother ever knocks at his door without receiving admittance. Unto him were born the following children: John W., Mary, Henry, Isom S., Celia, and William M.; all of whom are still living, save John W. and Celia.

Barzilla G. Jay

was a native of North Carolina, born in 1794, where he lived till 1837. In 1822 he was united in the holy bonds

of wedlock to Miss Jane McCullough, of the same state. In company with his companion he emigrated to Hancock county, Indiana, and settled in Buck-creek township, in 1837. Mr. J. was from birth and education a democrat unwavering; and, as such, was elected to the office of county auditor in 1855, which position he held creditably and satisfactorily for four years. Mr. Jay also served as justice of the peace for some years, with credit to his judgment and good sense. He was a man of firm character, honest and conscientious, and was an influential member of the Masonic order, by which he was buried June 17, 1860, at the Hodge cemetery, in Buck-creek township, where, by his side, the companion of his life was laid in February, 1876. His children were Eliza A., Mary J., Margaret C., John H., Martha A., James W., Susan F., and Amanda A.

Macedonia Church

of United Brethren was organized, about the year 1860, on the land of William Shaffer, but was afterwards moved farther south, on the opposite side of the road, where it now stands. The society was organized by Thomas Evans, followed by Rev. Hanway.

The following were among its first members: John and Isabelle Parker, Isaac Wilson, Thomas Price, James Wilson and wife, William and Margaret Wilson, Lewis Barnard, Mary Barnard, James Wallace, Sarah A. Wallace, and Cynthia Barnard.

The following are the present trustees: John Parker, James Wilson, and Thomas Price.

The society is not very strong in numbers, and have services only once a month. The house is a log, and wholly insufficient for the demands of the audience and the times, and the society contemplate building, at an early date, a new house near the residence of G. W. Parker.

Lorenzo Dow.

Last, but not least, of the prominent men and remark-

able characters of this historic township is that of the Rev. Lorenzo Dow. Not until recently, when the dusty records and the earliest inhabitants were being consulted for material out of which to make this history, and some of the discoveries were made public through the paper, was it known but by a few that this truly pious, eccentric, and remarkable man ever set foot on Hancock's fertile soil, or owned land within her borders; but such is the the case. A. T. Hart and, possibly, others testify to having heard him preach in Greenfield. R. A. Smith says his father heard him in Rush county. Dow, in his journal before us, which we have twice read, speaks of passing through the "New Purchase,"* and of being next at Louisville, Ky.

The "entry book" in the recorder's office shows that Lorenzo Dow, in 1826, May 8, entered the north-west quarter of section thirty-five, in township sixteen north, in range five east, containing one hundred and sixty acres. This was then, of course, a part of Madison county. The land is now located in the south-west part of Buck-creek township, section thirty-five, of which it forms a part, being the corner section. The land is now owned by Spencer Huntington, and lies on the Marion county line. Dow died in Georgetown, D. C., February 2, 1834, and his second wife, Lucy Dow, on the 13th day of December, 1838, deeded the same land to Hector H. Hall, and in the deed says: "It is the same land owned by my deceased husband, the Rev. Lorenzo Dow, situated in Hancock county."

It is authoritatively reported that Dow lived on his new entry for a short time; and a place is pointed out in a certain bank, about ten or twelve feet high, on the farm where Dow dug a cave and spent a portion of one season.

Auditor Wright says he has authority for saying that a number of children in the vicinity were named Lorenzo D. in honor and memory of him, occasioned by said residence.

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*This section of country was at that date termed the "New Purchase."

History is full of apparent contradictions, which are often difficult to explain owing to our lack of sufficient information. I well remember a glaring contradiction in U. S. History which claimed my attention while pursuing the study. One author stated that there were one hundred of the Puritan Fathers on the May Flower, and another asserting that she bore up a precious cargo of one hundred and one souls. Why this discrepancy? I queried, there being no note of a death; and I determined to look it up. A number of authors were examined before I discovered the explanation which harmonized the statements of the apparently conflicting authors. The number was one hundred on starting, but on the way was increased to one hundred and one; and I have since had the pleasure of seeing the cradle in which that extra pilgrim was rocked on the briny deep. I first read Dow's journal in the backwoods of Arkansas about thirteen years ago, and then observed a little laughable contradiction, which I am still unable to satisfactorily explain. Lorenzo Dow, on page 212 of his "Journal," says he and Peggy were married on September 3, 1804. Peggy Dow, in her "Journey of Life," 12th edition, page 610, says that she and Lorenzo were married late in the evening on September 4, 1804. The query is how that could be. Future generations in Hancock county may be equally puzzled over the real cost of our present jail and sheriff's residence. The records show that it was contracted to be built for $32,900. *We* say that it cost $75,000; but it has otherwise gone down in history as costing over $100,000. Why this discrepancy? Possibly owing to adding interest to the original cost in one case and not doing so in the other.

After fully examining and weighing all the evidence, parol and written, we are of the opinion that the veritable Lorenzo Dow twice preached in Greenfield, and entered land in Hancock county, which, after his death, there being no other legal heirs, his wife deeded to said Hector H. Hall.

Lorenzo Dow was in many respects a most remarkable

man. Though physically slender and frail, his indomitable will and wonderful zeal spurred him on to the accomplishment of more work than is seldom ever allotted to one man to perform. Though he was a public preacher less than forty years, it is probable that more persons heard the gospel from his lips than from any other divine since the days of Whitfield. He traveled extensively in England and Ireland, and repeatedly visited almost every portion of the United States. He wrote a number of books and lectures, and particularly a history of his own life, so singularly eventful and full of vicissitudes. He would have a thousand appointments out at one time. On a certain occasion he was speaking from a pine stump, I think, in North Carolina, when he announced that in one year from that day, at that hour, he would (God permitting) preach from the stump on which he was standing. Time rolled on, and when the appointed hour arrived, notwithstanding a thousand appointments were to be filled in the meantime in accordance with promise, he was standing on the identical pine stump preaching to a large audience.

Dow was a Methodist in principle, and though not a member, was held in high esteem by many who knew him best and acknowledged his loyalty to truth and honesty of purpose. He was exceedingly conscientious, and though very poor and often wanting for the necessaries of life he repeatedly refused handsome sums of money tendered him by his admiring hearers and children in the gospel for fear of its being a stumbling block in his way, and thereby retarding the progress of the gospel. He was very eccentric in dress, manners, and style of preaching, which attracted much attention, while his shrewdness and quick discernment of character gave him a wonderful influence over the masses that daily assembled to hear him. Some supposed him possessed of supernatural powers, even to the discernment of thought and the "raising of the devil." It is recorded of him that at one time, when he was traveling in the south, he asked permission to remain over night. The woman of the house informed him that, as her hus-

band was not at home, she could not accommodate him. As was unusual with him, he insisted, as there were no houses near, the country being sparsely settled. But she positively refused till he told her that he was a preacher, and would sleep in the stable, if he could do no better. This information, together with his long hair and odd dress, suggested to her who he was, and she inquired if he were not Lorenzo Dow. Being answered in the affirmative, she waived her objections and decided that he might stay; probably more out of fear that evil might befall her than through any real desire to have him in the house. Mr. Dow put up with her for the night, and at the usual hour retired in a back room, where he had not long been till he heard a man arrive, whom he soon discovered was not the woman's husband. A series of jokes passed between the two, which continued with a good deal of pleasantry till about midnight, when a rap at the door announced the arrival of the husband. Surprise, alarm, and consternation followed. There was but one door to the rude house, and at it stood the husband seeking admittance. To be caught there at that unseasonable hour of the night, without a valid excuse, would possibly create suspicion, and at least secure him a sound threshing. To escape seemed impossible. Just at this critical juncture, when the boasted ingenuity of man failed, the quick perception of woman, as in most cases of emergency, found an expedient. Near the foot of the bed stood a large gum half full of raw cotton, in which she hurriedly buried the visitor; then, as composedly and calm as a June morning, turned around and admitted her husband. But his lordship had been to the grog-shop, and, in his own conceit, was wise and wiry. "Hush, hush," said the wife, as the husband blundered in and roared out: "Thunder and potatoes, Mag, and why didn't you open the door?" "Hush, my dear, hush! Lorenzo Dow is in the house." "Oh, blood and tobacco! and is it Lorenzo Dow, the man who raises the devil?" "Sure it is; and why don't you be still?" "Oh, by Saint Patrick, he shall come forth,

and you shall see the devil before you sleep!" So, blundering into the bed-room, Mr. Dow was compelled to come forth; and nothing would satisfy the husband but that Lorenzo must raise the devil. Mr. Dow protested, and urged his inability to perform such wonders; but no excuse would satisfy the determined, uncompromising husband. He had heard that Dow could raise the devil, and now, that he had him in his house, nothing would satisfy him but that he must do it. Finally, Mr. Dow consented on the condition that his lordship "stand at the door and deal him a few good thumps as he shall pass forth, but not so hard as to break his bones." This his lordship agreed to do, and stationed himself accordingly. All things now ready, Lorenzo, taking the candle in his hand and walking up and down in the room, touching it quickly to the dry cotton, said: "COME FORTH OLD BOY!" when out jumped the hidden sinner all in a blaze, and breaking for the door, a living mass of fire, made good his exit; but not without a sound blow over the shoulder from the husband's cudgel. The job was now complete. Lorenzo had raised the devil, and the husband thought it a supernatural performance by the eccentric Yankee preacher.

As a further illustration of his influence over the people and their firm faith in his supernatural powers, we will give, in brief, the story of the "Cock and the Dinner Pot." One night after Mr. Dow had retired to bed after a hard day's travel in Virginia, a crowd assembled in the bar-room of the inn to enjoy their revelries, as was the custom in those times in that part of the country. Toward the "wee small hours" of the morning it was announced that one of the company had lost his pocket-book, and a search was immediately proposed. Whereupon the landlord remarked that Lorenzo Dow was in the house, and that if the money was there he knew he could find it. Accordingly Lorenzo was rudely called forth from his warm bed to try his powers in finding the lost treasure. He first inquired if any of the party had left since the money was lost; and being informed in the negative, then said Lorenzo

to the landlord: "Go and bring me your large dinner pot." This created no little surprise; but as supernatural powers were universally conceded, his directions were unhesitatingly obeyed, and the pot was brought and set in the middle of the room. "Now," said Lorenzo, "go and bring the old chicken-cock from the roost." This was accordingly done, and the pot was turned over the cock. "Now," said Lorenzo, "let the doors be locked and the lights extinquished." Which being done, he said: "Every person in the room must now rub his hands hard against the pot, and when the guilty hand touches the cock will crow." Accordingly all came forward and rubbed, or pretended to rub, the pot; but no cock crew. "Let the candles now be lighted," said Lorenzo; "there is no guilty person here." "If the man ever had any money he must have lost it some place else. "But stop," said Lorenzo, when all things were prepared, "let us now examine the hands." This was the essential part of the arrangement. An examination was instituted, when it was discovered that one man had not rubbed against the pot. The others' hands were all black with the soot of the pot, as proof of their innocence. "There," said Lorenzo, pointing to the man with *clean hands*, "there is the man who picked your pockets!" The guilty one seeing his detection, at once acknowledged his crime, and gave up the money.

Numerous other interesting circumstances are related tending to show the ingenuity of the man and his insight into human nature, but we will not take time to rehearse them. Much of the oddity and eccentricity of Dow was the result of necessity, especially that part belonging to his dress: much of it was natural and in accordance with constitutional make, and a part was, doubtless, designed, and aided in the accomplishment of his great object in life. He lived to be fifty-seven years old, thirty-nine of which he spent in the public ministry.

Hancock county may well be proud in claiming him as one of her citizens, and the reader may reasonably

excuse the writer for occupying a little extra space in giving this biographical sketch.

Since the above was written, we have received an interesting letter from Judge Hector H. Hall, of Indianapolis, formerly of this county, in answer to a letter of inquiry in reference to various disputed points pertaining to Dow, which we insert in full.

"INDIANAPOLIS, *November* 23, 1881.

"MESSRS. KING & BINFORD—

"*Gentlemen:* I received your letter of inquiry in reference to Lorenzo Dow, and in reply I send you a copy of his will, taken from the records of New London county, Connecticut.

"I bought one hundred and sixty acres of land from Lucy Dow, second wife of Lorenzo Dow. Peggy Dow was his first wife. Dow never lived on the land, but had twenty acres deadened. I had the twenty acres grubbed after I bought it, the first work done by me. Dow built no mill that I ever heard of. In the same section a man by the name of Lawson lived one winter, and slept in one half of a hollow log. Lawson afterwards traded the land for a saw-mill on Sugar Creek, near Philadelphia, subsequently called Black's Mill, I believe. Many of these books of which you speak (L. Dow's works) I understood were in the possession of John Givens, of Indianapolis, now deceased. Givens paid the taxes on the land before I bought the same of Lucy Dow.

"'L. Dow' was marked on the beech trees near the four corners of the land. I think it was the only land owned by him in the west at the time of his death. The trees have all since died or been cut down.

"I sold the farm to Spencer Huntington about eight years since. Yours truly, H. H. HALL."

We give below, as a matter of literary, legal and historic interest, a copy of the will above referred to, taken direct from the records in Connecticut more than forty years ago. The will bears an indorsement, showing that it was "presented for record 19th March, 1834."

WILL.

"I, Lorenzo Dow, of Montville, in the county of New

London, and State of Connecticut, considering the uncertainty of life, do make and ordain this as my last will and testament.

"I direct, in the first place, that all my just debts and personal charges be duly paid and discharged, and all the residue of my estate, both real and personal of every nature and kind, I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife, Lucy Dow, to be at her disposal as she may think fit, including my patent family medicine; and I do hereby constitute and appoint my said wife, Lucy Dow, sole executrix to this my last will, hereby revoking all former wills by me made, and ratifying this, and this only, as and for my last will and testament.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 5th day of April, A. D. 1825.

"Signed, sealed, published, and performed by the testator as and for his last will and testament.

"LORENZO DOW. [*Seal.*]

"In presence of us, the subscribers:

"RALPH HURLBUT,

"MARIANN DOLBEARE,

"ELIZA MILLER.

"NEW LONDON COUNTY, SS.:

"MONTVILLE, *March* 14, 1834.

"Personally appeared Mariann Minard, late Mariann Dolbeare, and being duly sworn, did depose and say that she saw Lorenzo Dow, the testator, sign the above written will; that she, as a witness, subscribed her name thereto in his presence and in the presence of Ralph Hurlbut and Eliza Miller, the other witnesses, and that in her opinion the said testator was, at the time of making said will, of a sound disposing mind and memory, and that we saw him declare the same to be his last will and testament.

"Sworn before me: RALPH HULBUT,

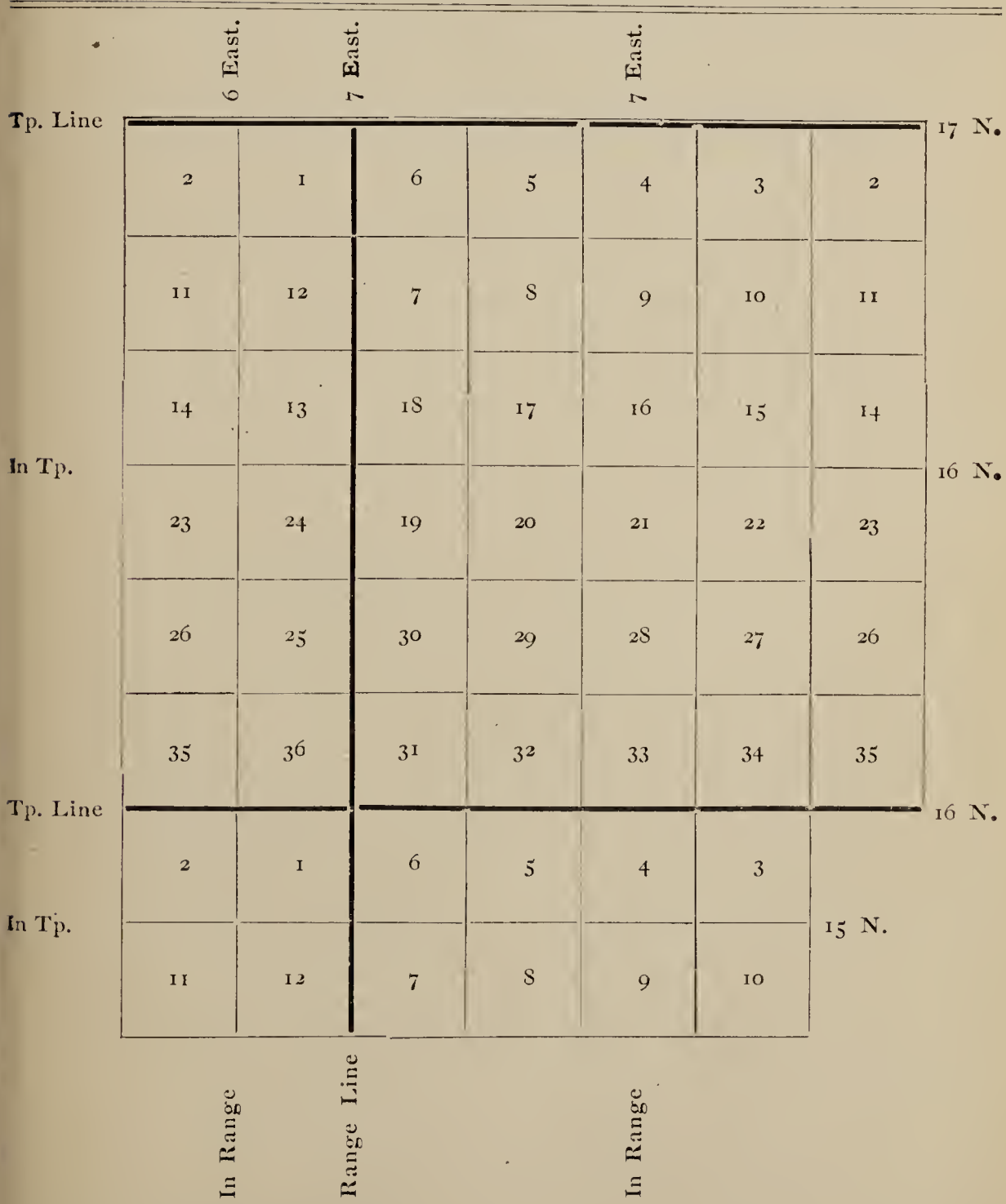
"*Justice of the Peace.*

"Recorded from the original by

"J. ISHAM, *Clerk.*"

CHAPTER X.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.



Scale: Two miles to the inch.

MAP OF CENTER TOWNSHIP.

SHOWING THE SECTIONS, TOWNSHIP AND RANGES OF WHICH IT IS COMPOSED.

This township derived its name from the central location which it occupied. Being partially bounded by all the townships save Brown, it was very appropriately named Center. The original Center township was named and organized in the year 1831, just three years after the organization of the county.

At the date of organization Center was composed of eighteen sections, being in extent six miles east and west and three miles north and south, and was, therefore, the smallest township in the county.* In the year 1835 Center township was increased from eighteen to twenty-four sections, by taking one tier of sections from the north of Brandywine and adding to the south of Center. This size it retained for eighteen years, or till the year 1853, at which time Harrison township and a part of Union and Worth were added to it, bringing it up to its present size of fifty-four sections, and making it by far the largest township in the county. From 1853 to the present there has been no change in the geographical outline of the township.

In extent it is eight miles north and south and seven miles east and west, and would, therefore, contain fifty-six sections were it a perfect rectangle; but the two sections wanting in the south-east corner to make it such belong to Blue-river. It is bounded on the north by Vernon and Green townships, on the east by Jackson and Blue-river, on the south by Brandywine and Blue-river, and on the west by Sugar-creek and Buck-creek. It is located in townships fifteen and sixteen north and in ranges six and seven east. Township line sixteen passes through the court-house, and township line seventeen forms the northen boundary. All that portion south of the court-house is in township fifteen north, and the remainder of the township in sixteen north. Two tiers of sections on the western portion of the township are in range six east, and the remainder in seven east. Range line seven, which thus

*See map on p. 89 for size of Center from 1831 to 1835.

divides the township, is located at the second cross roads west of Greenfield, and divides the M. T. Willett farm, and is found in the center of the first road west of the S. T. Dickerson farm.

Surface, Soil, Drainage, and Productions.—The surface is generally level, and especially in the central northern and central eastern portions and several sections northwest of Greenfield. Along the streams in places it is slightly hilly, and for a short distance back undulating.

This township once contained considerable third rate land as well as first and second; but since being cleared, ditched and cut up with good roads there is reported but little third rate land.

For the last few years much attention has been given to tile ditching, and under the recent ditch laws a number of public ditches have been put through the flat, swampy portions, whereby hundreds of acres have been reclaimed.

The chief productions are corn, wheat, oats, flax, hogs, horses, cattle, Irish potatoes, and the products of the forest and factory. In 1880 she produced 113,004 bushels of wheat, 163,625 bushels of corn, and 10,740 bushels of oats; being on an averave per acre equal with the best in wheat and corn, and excelled in oats only by Sugar-creek and Blue-river. For the same year she reported 1,669 tons of hay, 1,140 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 7,000 pounds of tobacco. Center produces more tobacco than all the rest of the county.

Streams, Names and Location.—Sugar Creek enters the township on the north line, about one and three-fourth miles east of the north-west corner, and flows south by south-west, passing out through section twenty-six, about three and a fourth miles north of the south-west corner.

Brandywine enters the township on the east line, one and one-half miles south of the north-east corner, flows south-west a half mile; then north-west one and one-half miles; thence south-west to the south-west corner of section sixteen; thence south, running east of Greenfield, and passing out of the township on the John Hinchman farm.

Little Brandywine rises near the center of section fourteen, in the central eastern portion of the township, and flows south-west and empties into Big Brandywine a half mile west of the bridge spanning it north-west and near Hinchman's old residence.

Little Sugar Creek rises in the south-west part of the township and flows south, passing out about a mile east of the south-west corner.

Swamp Creek, which is simply a slough, enters the township on the east half of the north line of section four and flows nearly due south two and one-half miles, and is, for the time, lost in Brandywine.

First Entry and Early Settlers.—The first entries of land in Center township were in the south-east part, in sections four and nine, by Platt Montgomery, Robert Burton, Isaac Roberts, and David Vangilder. The first entry was made September 12, 1821, by Platt Montgomery, being the east half of the south-east quarter of section nine, in township fifteen north, in range seven east, and is now owned by Levi Elsberry's heirs and Abram Hackleman. The second entry was the eighty-acre tract on which Wesley Addison lives, entered by Robert Burton May 10, 1822. The third entry, by Isaac Roberts, on July 12, 1822, forms a part of the Marion Steele farm. The fourth was by David Vangilder, the west half of the north-west quarter of section nine aforesaid.

The first settlements in this township by the whites were made about the year 1819, from one to two miles south-east of where Greenfield now stands. Among the first settlers were Platt Montgomery, Corda Glandon, Samuel B. Jackson; Moses, David, and Abraham Vangilder; Jeremiah Meek and his two sons, Cornwell and Joshua; John and William Carr, Benjamin Spillman, Elisha Chapman, Jared Chapman, Joseph and Henry Chapman; Morris, Harry and Ovid Pierson; John and William Justice, Lydia Jones, James Hamilton, and John Wingfield. Samuel B. Jackson was the first tavern-keeper, holding forth in a log house said to be the same house now standing south of the

flax factory. He left the country under a cloud of suspicion, being accused of killing one of his guests, who was traveling through the state on the National road, supposed to have considerable money, and was never seen nor heard of after stopping with Jackson. Jeremiah Meek is said to have been the first settler in Greenfield. Cornwell Meek was a stock trader and dry goods merchant. Joshua Meek was recorder for twenty years. Joseph Chapman was a prominent public man, a fuller account of whom appears elsewhere. James Hamilton was a prosperous merchant, the father of Moses W. Hamilton. John Wingfield and Benjamin Spillman were two of the donors of the original plat of Greenfield.

First Preacher, Birth, Death, etc.—The first preacher in the township was Moses Vangilder, a Methodist exhorter. The first physician, Jared Chapman. Jared C. Meek was the first child born in Greenfield. The first death in Greenfield was a daughter of Benjamin Spillman. The first blacksmith was William Rice. The first church was the M. E. The first grocery store was kept by John Justice, and the first general store was kept by W. O. Ross.

Mills and Factories.—The first mill in the township was built in 1825, by William Pierson, on Sugar Creek, five miles north-west of Greenfield. It ground corn and wheat, and had a bolt to run by water. This mill burned down in 1846.

The next mill in the territory under consideration was built by William Curry, six miles north by north-east of Greenfield, in the year 1835, and was used to grind corn and wheat, and had a bolt worked by hand.

Isaac Willett built a mill on Sugar Creek, near Cedar Grove church, four miles north-west of Greenfield, in 1838. This was a grist-mill with a bolt to run by water. It continued in operation till after 1850.

The first steam saw-mill in the township was built in the year 1848 by Captain J. R. Bracken and John Templin, and located in the eastern part of Greenfield, a few rods south-west of the Hancock Flouring Mills. The first

engineer was Major A. K. Branham. In 1852, the weather-boarding and roof were burned off. The frame was saved. This mill cut a quantity of the lumber for the plank road in 1852. It was a sash saw-mill.

Benjamin Cox erected, in the southern part of Greenfield, about 1860, a steam saw-mill, which is still in operation; but recently removed to the south-west part of the city.

About 1862, a circular saw-mill was erected south-east of the old depot, which was run a few years and then moved away. About the same date was erected a steam circular saw-mill about three miles east of Greenfield, on the railroad, which did an extensive business for a number of years.

In 1869 G. W. Curtis & Bro. erected a steam saw-mill two and one-half miles from Greenfield, on the Lysander Sparks farm, which was run about three years, when it was moved three and one-half miles north of Greenfield, on the west side of the Greenfield and Pendleton pike. Here it was burned down and rebuilt in 1878, where it is still in operation.

Aaron Little, a few years since, built a circular saw-mill six miles north-west of Greenfield, which has recently been moved to Buck-creek.

The first tanyard in the township was erected by Henry Chapman, in the bottom north of the stone culvert on the National road, in the east part of town, in the early history of the county. It did an extensive business for the time. Chapman sold to Samuel Henry, who soon formed a partnership with Nathan Crawford, who, after running it successfully for a time, sold to A. T. Hart. Hart conveyed to Randall & Milton. Randall sold to Milton, in whose hands it went down. H. B. Wilson, P. M., run a tannery in Greenfield from 1865 to 1873.

In 1855 there was erected in Greenfield, in the south-west part, a steam flouring mill by Nathan Crawford, Samuel Longinaker and Freeman H. Crawford, which continued in successful operation till about 1860, when it

was burned down. After a lapse of a few years it was rebuilt by a Mr. Chaney. It soon passed into the hands of Hiram Woods, during whose ownership it was burned in July, 1869, and soon rebuilt. It is now owned and run by Alexander, New & Boots, and has recently been refitted and supplied with the modern improvements and adapted to the manufacture of the "new process."

In 1872 Joseph Boots, J. B. Fouch, and Samuel E. Gapen erected a steam flouring mill, now known as the "Hancock Mills," owned and run at present by Nelson Bradley and W. G. Scott under the firm name of Scott & Co. Gapen sold his interest to the other two partners, Boots and Fouch. After a time Fouch sold to Smith and Hogle, and they to Nelson Bradley in 1874. Boots conveyed his interest to W. G. Scott in 1878.

The steam planing-mill and furniture factory of Williams Brothers & Hamilton, located in the south part of the city of Greenfield, was erected in 1870, by H. J. and A. P. Williams, and run for a time, when Moses W. Hamilton bought an interest, and the new firm continues the same to this date.

In 1876, the desk factory and planing-mill of G. W. Puterbaugh was erected by A. E. Teal and George W. Puterbaugh, in the south-west part of the city, and run for three years under the firm name of Teal & Puterbaugh, when Teal conveyed to Puterbaugh, the present proprietor.

F. M. Gilchrist, in 1876, built, in the south-east part of the city, a desk factory and planing-mill, which he operated till 1879, when he conveyed to J. E. Brown, the present proprietor. During the present summer Brown was burned out; but has recently rebuilt, with an addition of a saw-mill.

In 1875 Cammack & Sons started a flax factory in a two-story brick building in the eastern part of the city, erected through the enterprise of William S. Wood, and owned and controlled by the Hancock Manufacturing Association. This factory, like nearly all others ever started in the county, met with the misfortune of being burned:

but was soon rebuilt, but not to its former height. It is now owned and controlled by Henry L. Moore & Son.

Gordon & Son, about 1877, built a steam saw-mill in the south-west part of Greenfield, which is still in operation.

In 1876 George Newhall erected a steam saw and planing mill south of the railroad, in the west part of town. It run two or three years, when it met with the common fate of such mills, and was never rebuilt.

Charles Cammack established a heading factory in 1880, run by steam-power furnished by Puterbaugh's engine, which did an extensive business till the summer of 1881, when it was stealthily removed between two days by parties from Anderson claiming ownership thereto. Prall & Puterbaugh, in the summer of 1881, attached a second heading machine, which is doing a lively business.

In 1868 a woolen factory was built by Morris Pierson, and located south of the railroad, opposite the old depot, and was successfully operated for a time by Craig & Minick, and then by Scofield, when it met the common fate and succumbed to the flames; and, unfortunately for the farmers and wool-growers of the county, was never rebuilt.

Roads.—Center township, in her early history, had no roads, but what were used as such were mere paths. The first road in the county was the old State road; the next was the National road, which was laid out prior to the location of the town of Greenfield. But the first good road, as an improvement over the dirt and corduroy, was the National plank road, built by a company in 1852. Prior to the "late unpleasantness" there was not a single gravel road in the township; but since that time Greenfield has been made the focal point from which radiate finished gravel pikes to all the cardinal, and even sub-cardinal, points of the compass. She has at this date twenty and one-half miles of toll pike and fourteen miles of non-tollable, ten and one-half miles of which were once corporation roads, but have recently surrendered their charters. For a few years after the war a wonderful stride was taken in the improvement of roads. Under the recent free pike

law two gravel pikes are now being built in the township, viz.: the Fortville pike and the Frost pike.

Railroads.—Center township has two railroads crossing her territory. The P., C. and St. L. has a line seven miles within and along her borders, valued at $51,310, and pays a tax of $677.66 in the township and $180.91 in Greenfield. The I., B. and W. has a line of seven and one-half miles, not yet taxed, now completed. Each road has a station in the township. Greenfield is on the former, and the Junction on the latter.

Educational.—Close on the heels of the first settlers of the territory were the industrious, stern pedagogues characteristic of the times. Though our forefathers often suffered for the essentials of life, and had few of the luxuries, nevertheless they fain would have at least some of the rudiments of an English education. Perhaps the first school taught in the township was in a diminutive pole cabin, which stood on a knoll south of the railroad, between the two cemeteries. The second stood on the spot now occupied by the Vanwie house, owned by Thomas Carr; the third on or near the Rardin vacant lots, and north of Tindall's livery stable. The first frame school-house in the town was built contemporary with the plank road in 1852. It was finally sold to the Catholic church, and now, enlarged and repaired, and located on the old grounds, it forms their place of worship. From this time on small frames began to take the place of the rude, floorless "make shifts" heretofore occupied for school purposes. The writer once heard the late Milton B. Hopkins speak of receiving his first lessons in the English rudiments in one of those primitive floorless school-houses in this township during an exceedingly cold winter.

Among the first "masters" and "school-marms" of the town were Mrs. L. S. Church, Caroline Depu, Mr. Coy, Mr. McCoy and a Mr. Fisher. The first teacher in the north part of the township (then Harrison township) was Joseph Anderson, who held forth in an old deserted residence on William Martin's farm. His terms were rather

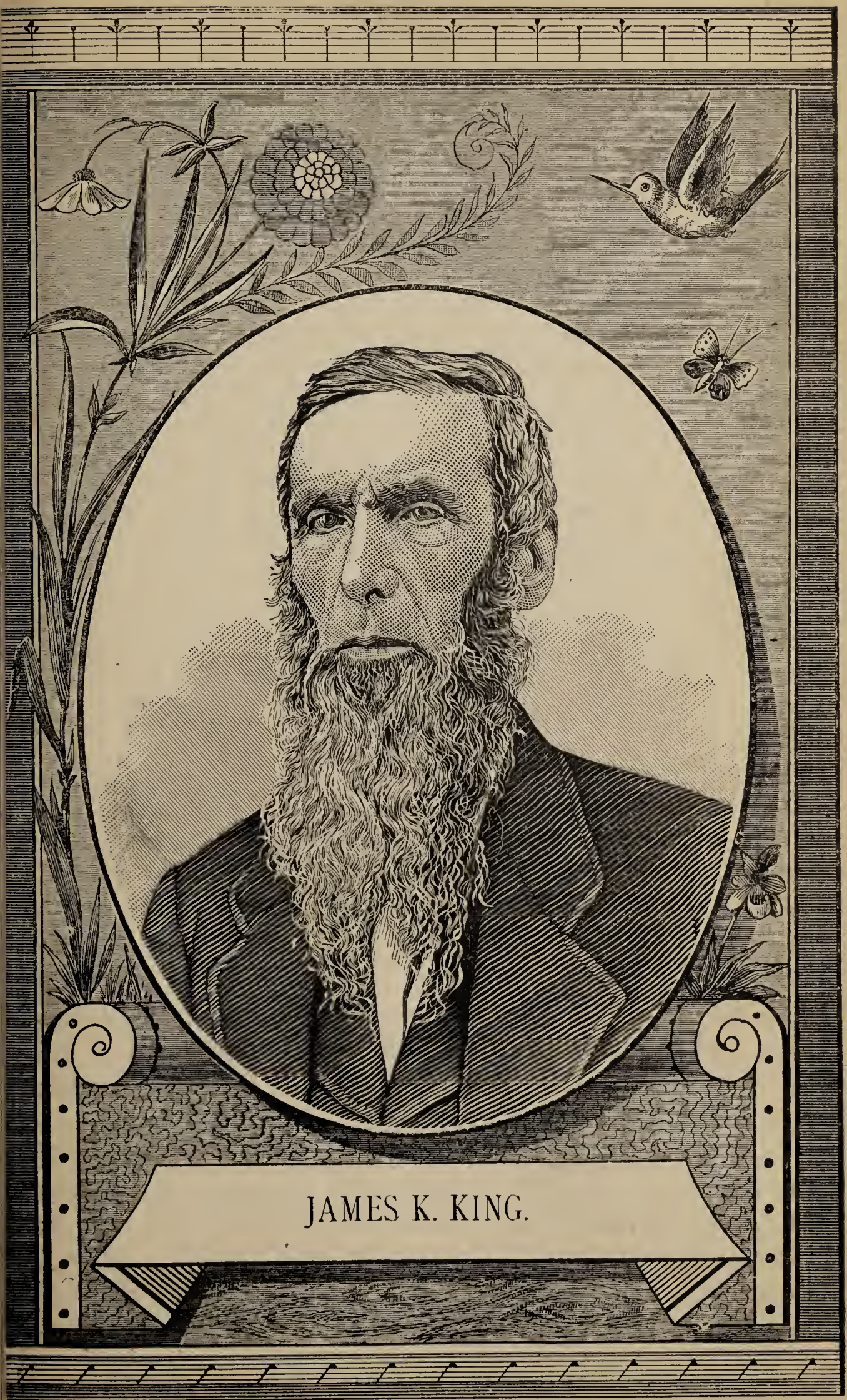
high for the times, being $1.50 per term or quarter, owing to his boarding himself, being a married man. His pay he took in money, trade and promises, and on the latter he failed to realize encouragingly.

Number and Name of Houses and Teachers.—The following table will show the names of the public school-houses and their present occupants as instructors:

District No.	1	Shepherd — John H. White, Sr.
District No.	2	Macedonia — William Kiger.
District No.	3	College Hill — Emma Parnell.
District No.	4	Nebraska — Oliver Stoner.
Distriet No.	5	Ash Grove — Cassius M. Curry.
District No.	6	Independent — O. H. Tibbett.
District No.	7	Boyd's — Mrs. R. H. Craig.
District No.	8	College Corner — O. P. Eastes.
District No.	9	Judkins — A. N. Rhue.
District No.	10	Frazier — William Elsberry.
District No.	11	Danners — Maud Everett.
District No.	12	White Haven — V. H. Finnell.
District No.	13	Junction — W. H. Craig.
District No.	14	Woodbine — E. W. Felt.
District No.	15	Slabtown — Iduna M. Smith.
District No.	16	Benevolence — Newton Goble.

The city of Greenfield has two schools, one for the colored and one for the white children. The former use a rented room. The teachers for the public school (for a cut and account of the building see page 38) for the present year are as follows, to-wit:

Superintendent	Prof. J. W. Stout.
Principal high school	Miss Mary Sparks.
Room No. 7	Miss Ida Anderson.
Room No. 6	Mrs. Kate Applegate.
Room No. 5	Miss Mattie Sparks.
Room No. 4	Miss Ida Geary.
Room No. 3	Miss Laura Pope.
Room No. 2	Miss Eva Williams.
Room No. 1	Miss Anna Harris.
Teacher colored school	C. B. Gillim.



JAMES K. KING.

Value of School Houses and Apparatus.—Center township has sixteen school-houses, five brick and eleven frame, valued at $9,600, including grounds, furniture and outbuildings. Her maps, charts, globes and other apparatus are valued at $400. Total value of school property in the township, exclusive of the city, $10,000. In Greenfield, the school realty is valued at $20,000 and the apparatus at $200; total, $20,200.

Scholastic Population.—The scholastic population of Center, for 1853, was 498; for 1860, 752; in 1870, 754; in 1880, 753. For Greenfield, for the last three decades, the figures were respectively 351, 417, 653.

Township Trustees.—The following are the names of the trustees, with the time of their appointment, since 1859, at which time the office assumed some dignity and importance:

John Foster	1859	William F. Pratt	1868
John H. White	1861	S. T. Dickerson	1870
William Frost	1862	James McClarnon	1874
Robert Barr	1863	William Potts	1878
J. W. Walker	1864	Robert D. Cooper	1880

Remarks: John Foster, a portrait and sketch of whom appear elsewhere, had the honor of being not only the first sheriff of the county, but the first trustee also under the new *regime*. He was re-elected, and consequently held the office for two years, the term of office for a number of years being but one year. White, Frost and Barr each ruled right royally for one year. J. W. Walker, S. T. Dickerson and James McClarnon each looked after the poor and pedagogues for four years. Robert D. Cooper holds the purse strings at this date.

Churches.—Center township and the city of Greenfield are reasonably well supplied with churches, the former having six, viz.: four Methodist and two Baptist, and the latter one Methodist Episcopal, one Presbyterian, one Christian, one Catholic, one Missionary Baptist, and one African Methodist Episcopal—six in all. Most of the build-

ings are good frames, a few are substantial bricks; a more specific account of which will appear further on.

Population.—An examination of the census reports of this township for a few decades shows a steady, rapid growth. Only thirty years ago, or in 1850, she had a population of 806, and nine of which were colored; ten years later she reports 2,529, and seventeen colored, an increase of over 200 per cent. In 1870 she had a population of 3,464, and thirty-one colored. The last census gave her a total, including Greenfield, of 4,284, a remarkable increase of 531½ per cent. in thirty years. Greenfield, in 1860, just before the civil war, had within her corporate limits 738 souls; in 1870, 1,173; in 1880, 2,012.

Polls and Vote.—For 1881, Center township has 395 polls and Greenfield 372. Last year Center reported 373 taxable polls and Greenfield 321, a handsome increase at both points, and especially in Greenfield.

Center township, for voting purposes in general elections, is divided into two precincts. At the first precinct, the court-house, all those citizens being legal voters of the city and township residing east of State street and the road extending through the township north and south cast their ballots; and at the second precinct, a small building across the street west from the court-house, those vote living west of the above points. The total vote of Center township for 1860 was 485; for 1870, 717; for 1880, 1,034, with a democratic majority of 152 for 1880, the vote standing: Democratic, 581; republican, 429; independent, 24.

Value of Real and Personal Property.—Center township being the largest in the county, reports 32,290 acres of land, valued at $784,465, and improvements on the same same valued at $120,080, being an average of about $28.00 per acre. The personal property in Center, exclusive of Greenfield, is valued at $270,250. Value of telegraph lines in Center, $1,320. Total value of taxables in Center township, $1,167,900.

Taxes.—Center township paid taxes to the amount of

$867.83 for 1842, and $6,945.66 for 1860; for 1881 she pays the sum of $13,666.64. The levy on each $100 is $1.12. Of this amount, levied in 1881, to be paid in 1882, the following men pay fifty dollars and upwards:

Addison, Wesley	$ 82 30	Hagen, J. H., heirs	54 26
Amack, T., heirs	57 30	Hackleman, A	55 13
Banks, A. J	54 71	Hart & Thayer	115 92
Barnett, R. E	65 35	James, Sylvester	70 90
Black, Jerome	67 87	Longinaker, Letta	67 31
Bussell, William	66 44	Lineback, J. T	50 12
Braddock, Henry	79 33	Martin, William	79 96
Boyd, P. K	137 00	Martin, Sampson	80 98
Baldwin, Evaline	72 29	Ryon, J. W	52 47
Boyd, P. H	195 78	Roberts, Thomas	147 14
Barr, H., heirs	55 44	Rardin, I. C	63 28
Bradley, Nelson	66 58	Sebastian, W. O	106 19
Bradley, William	109 69	Swope, Mary E	74 60
Catt, Jacob	109 87	Slifer, Jacob	161 96
Citizens' Bank	90 82	Steel, Marion	98 02
Duncan, M. T	77 70	Sparks, F. M	115 11
Duncan, J. M	53 66	Smith, Abner	264 72
Elsberry, Jackson	141 16	Sears, William	73 96
Ellis, Charlotte A	74 42	Simmons, J. B	62 72
Forgy, Marion	52 50	Tague, G. G	71 29
Finnell, J. S	99 17	Wright, E. N	107 72
Foster, J. R	58 23	Willett, M. T	81 30
Frazier, William	135 57	Walker, W. C	84 56
Gooding, D. S	117 60	White, John H	79 13
Holland, Thomas	62 76	Wiggins, Charles A	52 62
Hunt, Nathan	114 27	Walsh, Ellen	51 52
Hamilton & Williams	58 97	Wilson, J. T	105 08
Heffernan, John	61 85	Zike, William	72 35

Greenfield has in her corporate limits, other than lots, 251 acres of land, valued at $10,645; the improvements on the same are estimated at $13,775; value of lots, $177,580; value of improvements, $227,655; value of personal property, $355,690; value of railroad property in the city, $12,810; value of telegraph lines in the corporate limits, $270.

Total taxables of Greenfield are assessed at $785,355; the levy is $1.49 on each $100. Greenfield was assessed for 1860, and paid in 1861, the first year that she had a separate duplicate, $2,071.46, and in 1870 she paid $7,979.24, a comparison of which with the present taxes shows a rapid stride in this direction. The total taxes assessed against her for 1881, payable in 1882, are $13,039.04. Of this amount the following persons, partnerships, and corporations pay fifty dollars and upwards, viz.:

Adams, M. M	$ 51	91	Hamilton, M. W	62	95
Alexander, New & Boots	152	65	Hamilton & Williams	74	95
Bradley, Nelson	85	00	Hauck, J. J	71	36
Baldwin & Pratt	79	86	Jackson & Bro	59	60
Banks, A. J	121	65	Mitchell, William	147	90
Boyd, Simmons & Boyd	56	62	Marsh, W. & P. A	86	39
Boyd, P. H	443	05	Moore, H. L	111	90
Burdett, W. C	234	16	Mason, J. L	103	15
Crawford, F. H	107	58	Morgan, J. M	90	40
Chandler, Morgan	60	38	Marsh, Ephraim	204	40
Citizens Bank	474	74	New, J. A	70	07
Duncan, George W	86	80	New, A. J. & J. A	119	95
Edwards, Catharine	66	02	Offutt, C. G	64	94
Furry, Sanford	60	09	Paullus, M. L	59	86
Gant, Thomas A	97	38	Poulson, I. P	76	63
Grose, E. B	57	34	Randall, G. T	227	82
Gooding, D. S	74	35	Rardin, John, heirs	58	56
Gooding, Matilda	57	88	Slifer, Jacob, Sr	110	86
Glidden, F. E	73	16	Swaim, Reuben	77	18
Greenfield Banking Co	226	25	Thayer, H. B	50	66
Hughes, J. A	104	94	Thayer, E. P	66	66
Hart, A. T	144	98	Thayer, Lee C	115	96
Hart & Thayer	106	24	Williams Bros. & Hamilton	103	42
Hough, W. R	273	98	Walsh, Ellen	50	96
Howard, N. P., Sr	121	29	Walker, J. Ward	88	80
Heffernan, John	67	05	Wood, Frances J	69	50
Hinchman & Swope	50	52	Walker & Co., J. Ward	76	29

Remarks.—The reader will observe that in Center and

Greenfield we have given in the list of heavy tax-payers only the names of those paying fifty dollars and upwards, while in most of the townships we record those paying forty dollars and upwards. We make this difference on account of the difference in the levy. A man paying fifty dollars taxes in Greenfield is not assessed on as much property as one paying forty dollars in Buck-creek.

Law and Esquires.—Older than the history of the county is the provision for the convenient adjustment of petty difficulties and grievances among the citizens of a township at a trifling expense to the erring parties. The township system for promoting justice include two officers only—a justice and constable; the former acts as judge and clerk, and the latter is the executive officer, and corresponds to the sheriff in his duties.

The first justices acting in the territory now under consideration were Benjamin Spillman, Lucius Brown and O. H. Neff, all of whom served some time between the organization of Brandywine township and the formation of the original Center township, and hence were really justices of the peace in and for Brandywine township. The first justice of the peace for Center township proper after her organization was Joseph Chapman. W. O. Neff was elected in 1831, followed by Jonathan Dunbar, elected in 1834.

George Tague	1834	G. Y. Atkison	1848
William Justice	1836	Erastus Church	1848
W. A. Franklin	1841	John Rardin	1848
William Sebastian	1842	Joseph Anderson	1849
William Cushman	1842	Jonathan Tague	1850
Harry Pierson	1846	Leonard Hines or Kines	1850
Thomas H. Fry	1847	Joseph Matthews	1851

The above, it must be borne in mind, were the justices in Center proper during her twenty-two years' existence in her original diminutive size, as shown on page 89. During this same time the following persons served in

Harrison township, which now forms the northern part of Center, viz.:

Isaiah Curry.....1831
William Martindale.....1831
John Martin.....1835
William Martindale.....1835
John Martin.....1840
J. D. Conway.....1843
John Martin.....1845
J. D. Conway.....1848
John Martin.....1850
W. C. Walker.....1850
E. B. Chittenden.....1851

From 1853, the date of the organization of Center township into her present size, the following esquires have served the people:

John Rardin.....1854, 1858
James B. Rawlins.....1854
Joseph Matthews.....1856
William J. Foster.....1860
W. P. Cragan.....1860
George Barnett....1862, 1870
John Rardin.....1862, 1866
Isaac Mullen.....1870, 1874
W. C. Walker.....1870, 1874
George Barnett....1874, 1880
John W. Walker...1874, 1878
James H. Thompson.....1878
James W. Wilson.....1880

Remarks: It will be observed that John Rardin served one term in the original Center township, being elected in 1848, and went out of office in 1870. John Martin served continuously for eighteen years, dating from 1835 to the termination of Harrison, in which he served. Mr. Martin was also elected in Center after her accession, but declined to serve. George Barnett, Esq., served one term in Sugar-creek township; afterwards, in 1862, was elected in Center, and is still holding forth. The present acting justices of the township are Esquires John W. Walker, George Barnett and James W. Wilson, all residents of the city. James H. Thompson served about half his term, when trouble from shortcomings in office overtook him, and he married a respectable lady of the city, obtained her ready cash, and skipped the county, and is now paying the penalty of a wasted life in a poor-house in Southern Indiana. The amount of business done by some of the early justices was very limited indeed. The first justice in Harrison

township, Isaiah Curry, served one year and died; the only business coming before him during that term was the advertising of an estray.

It is authoritatively said of another pioneer justice of this township, that in rendering judgment in a case of assault and battery, in the absence of definite instructions and a knowledge of the law, he assessed a fine of so much for "assault" and so much for "battery."



ANDREW T. HART.

First Settlers of Harrison Township.—William Curry, for a time county commissioner, built the first grist-mill in the township. Joseph Anderson was the first school-teacher. William Martindale, the second justice in the township, became eccentric on religious matters, and took the name of "Buck Martindale." Among the other first settlers were John and David Kingen, Richard Frost, John

Carr, John Johnson, Jeremiah Hagan, John L. Garwood, Richard Guymon, John Martin, William Anderson, Elijah Leary and Isaiah Curry. John L. Garwood was one of the jurymen who tried the Whites for the Indian murders on Fall Creek, near Pendleton, in 1824. The first burials in the Curry cemetery were Allen Curry and Lucinda Simmons, son and daughter of William Curry.

First Business.—The first business of this section was with Elijah Tyner, of Blue-river township, who bought the venison hams, furs and ginseng of the pioneers, and sold them a few of the staple articles in exchange. Some of the trading of this section was done at Indianapolis, Pendleton and Raysville about this time. The first store in Center township was in Greenfield, about the year 1826, a fuller account of which will appear further on. We have no knowledge of any store in Center township, outside of Greenfield, during her entire history, other than the one now kept by Dr. George Tague, in the north-east part of the township, where the new post-office, Binwood, is kept by the proprietor of the store.

Ex-County Officers.—Center township, and especially that part of it incorporated as Greenfield, like Virginia, the "Mother of Presidents," has been truly liberal and patriotic in furnishing her quota of county officers to serve the people.

This was the home of Lewis Tyner, a pioneer merchant of Greenfield, and the first county clerk, being elected in 1828. Here resided John Foster, the first sheriff, and afterward representative for three terms and county treasurer. Greenfield was the home of Joshua Meek, the first recorder, who filled the office for twenty-one years. Henry Watts, the first treasurer, elected in 1828, was from Brandywine township. This was the home of Elisha Chapman, one of the three original commissioners who divided the county into townships.

In the little town of Greenfield resided Dr. Leonard Bardwell, the second physician and the first representative from this county.

In Greenfield lived John Templin, a merchant, and the first auditor, being elected in 1841, the first date at which the State laws required that officer.

Here also lived Meredith Gosney, the first county surveyor and also school commissioner. He died in Green township.

Here lived in their day Thomas D. Walpole, senator and representative; Joseph Chapman, representative and clerk of the court; Joseph Matthews and John Alley, representatives; William Sebastian, John T. Sebastian, John Hager and Henry A. Swope, county clerks; Nathan Crawford and Samuel C. Duncan, treasurers; Jonathan Dunbar, Joseph Anderson, John Osborn and William H. Curry, sheriffs; John Milroy, Levi Leary, Frances O. Sears and N. H. Roberts, recorders; Isaac Willett, Nathaniel Henry, Abram Rhue, William Curry, Benjamin Spillman, Jacob Tague and Hiram Tyner, county commissioners; George Y. Atkison, joint representative, representative, and county clerk; James Rutherford, county clerk and school examiner; and Morrison Pearson, county treasurer and surveyor.

Still living and residing among us in the territory under consideration are the following well-known, honorable citizens, ex-officers: David S. Gooding, probate judge, senator, representative, and prosecuting attorney; James L. Mason, senator, joint representative, and school examiner; William R. Hough, senator, district attorney, and school examiner; Reuben A. Riley, representative, prosecuting attorney, and school examiner; John H. White, representative; Charles G. Offutt, representative; Morgan Chandler, sheriff, clerk, and representative; Jonathan Tague, auditor; A. C. Handy, auditor and representative; A. T. Hart, treasurer; L. W. Gooding, recorder and prosecuting attorney; William Mitchell, recorder by appointment; Jacob Slifer, commissioner; William Fries, school examiner and surveyor; James A. New, school examiner.

Here, also, lived William R. West, recorder and probate judge, now living in Anderson, and John Hinchman, county commissioner, who now resides in Rush county.

Murders, Suicides and Remarkable Deaths.—In 1833 John Hays, an ex-sheriff of Rush county, was burned to death at the burning of the first log jail in the county, located on the south part of the public square. Hays kept a boarding-house on the corner now occupied by Doctor Boot's residence. He drank immoderately; became jealous of one of his male boarders; reason and judgment were dethroned; and he determined to wreak out his vengeance on somebody. Being indiscriminate in his selections, he entered the Milroy family and committed an assault and battery, for which he was confined in jail. In his account of the matter, he said he dirked and clubbed them as frogs, and they turned to "Milroys." Hays was the only one at the time incarcerated in the jail, which he set on fire, and was smothered and partially burned to death before the fire was discovered. From the "Illustrated Historical Atlas of Rush County, Indiana," by J. H. Beers & Co., we copy the following: "The second session of the circuit court met on the 3rd day of October, 1822. The sheriff, John Hays, did not appear this term, nor does his name hereafter appear on the record as officiating as sheriff. From other sources it is known that the unfortunate man became insane, wandered out to Hancock county, was placed in jail in Greenfield, set fire to the jail, and was consumed with it ere he could be rescued. An awful death to die!" But few people remain to recall the sad occurrence.

Mrs. Harris, wife of George Harris, hung herself, in March, 1845, with a skein of yarn attached to one of the joists. She was a woman in middle life, and nothing definite is known as to the cause of the act. Strange as it may seem, this was done while Mr. H. was asleep in the same bed from which she arose; and he knew nothing about it till morning, when he awoke to find the lifeless form of his wife cold in death. He did not delay to inform the coroner, but cut her down at once, when Mr. Thomas B. Miller, acting coroner, was informed, and proceeded to hold an inquest, and rendered a verdict: "Came to her

death by hanging. Cause unknown." This occurred on Brandywine Creek, on the land now owned by Thomas B. Miller, in Center township, about six miles north-east of Greenfield.

Isaac Stuart was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, April 23, 1796. He married Miss Sarah Johnson, who was seven years his junior, in his native county, December 8, 1822. In 1829 they immigrated to Indiana, and stopped one year in Wayne county and a similar time in Henry county, then removed to Rush county, six miles south of Knightstown, where they remained until July 14, 1835, when they made a permanent settlement in Harrison township, Hancock county, Indiana, where he remained until his death. Here, in the green woods, he carved out a home and reared his family, earning his bread by the sweat of his brow, never owing any man a cent. He accumulated some property, and on the night of December 28, 1846, at eleven o'clock, he was awakened by hearing some one walking across the room. Supposing it to be his son, Dr. John G. Stuart, who was practicing medicine at Charlottesville, and frequently stopped there when belated, he told him that the hired girl, Charlotte Reeves, was in the bed. On hearing the old gentleman speak, James Wise, a robber, turned, and rushing upon Mr. Stuart, struck him over the head with a large club (which is still in possession of the family), felling him to the floor. Mr. Stuart attempted to grapple with him, when he was struck again, and pushed out of the door, to receive another blow, this time from another robber, named Bodkins, which knocked him senseless. The two then entered the house, and demanded of Mrs. Stuart the money. She gave them all in the house at the time, about $125—eleven in paper, the rest in silver, twenty-eight dollars being in quarters. After Wise received the $128 he called for $1,000 more, in reply to which Mrs. Stuart told him that was all that they had about the house; that Isaac had just loaned out $1,000; and that if he wanted to kill her he would have to do so, as they had no more. Whereupon he knocked her down

and beat her nearly to death, vainly attempting to compel her to hand over the $1,000 (which it was impossible for her to do). When the doctor arrived the next morning, the first thing that greeted him was the pigs licking up his parents' blood. The neighbors soon came in, and organized two searching parties of eleven each, and went to the houses of the guilty parties, but failed to find them at home. The companies then separated, one starting for Pendleton and one for Huntsville. One man was sent forward who should recognize, speak to, and pass the suspected parties, and give the rest the signal; and when near where George Mingle now lives they met Wise on horseback. They captured him, and soon took Bodkins also. On taking them in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart they immediately recognized them, although they were blackened the evening before, and they were taken to Indianapolis and committed to jail, there being at that time no jail in Hancock county. Their trial came off in February, 1847, and on the 12th of February they were sentenced to the penitentiary, Wise for twelve years and Bodkins for six. The latter died in about eighteen months, and Wise was pardoned by Governor Joseph Wright, on a petition on which the names of the Stuart family were forged. Mr. Stuart never fully recovered from the injuries, never being able afterwards to attend to business, and after being paralyzed eighteen months, during which time he was as helpless as an infant, he died August 6, 1859. As a last request he ordered that as he had never owed anything in life, all his funeral expenses should be paid before he was buried, which was done. Mrs. Sarah Stuart, whose injuries were less severe, is still living with relatives, at the age of seventy-eight, loved and respected by all who know her.

William S. Wood committed suicide by taking sulphate of morphia and chloroform, at the Union depot, Indianapolis, September 30, 1875, aged thirty-seven years. The cause of this sad occurrence was financial difficulties and large forgeries, a full account of which were given by him in his dying statement and confession, published at the

time in many of the city and county papers of the state. On the 28th, two days before his death, he took two policies in the Masonic Mutual Benefit, for his children, to the amount of $5,000, and $7,000 in the Franklin for his wife and children, and he had previously taken $2,500 in the Union Mutual, or Northwestern, of Milwaukee. Among his forgeries last made were his father's and father-in-law's names to a note for $4,000, payable in the First National Bank of Cambridge City, Indiana; and the names of Pratt & Baldwin, Marion Forgy, J. W. Ryon, and Thomas Wood to a note for $1,000, which he discounted at the Citizens' National Bank of Indianapolis. Of his forgeries he said, which was doubtless true, that he "never intended that any one should know it or have a cent to pay for him." But the financial crisis was too severe. The shrinkage of values, the high rates of interest, and the difficulties experienced in borrowing money at any rate drove him to desperation, and for the time dethroned reason and judgment. Mr. Wood was one of the most enterprising citizens of the county. Starting in the grocery business in a limited way in Greenfield, in 1862, with but little capital, he had greatly extended his business; then in the hardware and implement trade, speculating in land and lots; was the prime mover in erecting the Citizens' Bank (of which P. H. Boyd, John B. Simmons, Abiram Boyd, W. S. Wood, and I. P. Poulson were the stockholders); he built the two-story brick in the east part of town, since known as the flax factory, then owned by the Greenfield Manufacturing Association, of which he was president at the time of his death. At heart Mr. W. was a good man; a little vain, but exceedingly charitable; and was one of the most liberal members of the Christian church. He was at the time of his death Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias for the state; president of the school board in Greenfield; superintendent of the Christian Sunday-school; and an active, energetic man, who was greatly missed by the community. In person he was square-built, heavy-set; weight, 160 pounds; dark features and dark hair, a keen

eye, healthy and temperate; of nervous, sanguine temperament; five feet eight inches in height, quick-motioned and dignified bearing. He left a wife, the oldest daughter of William L. Garriott, and three children to mourn his loss, and fight life's battles all alone, unaided by paternal guidance and a father's strong arm. Mr. Wood's education was limited, never having had the opportunity of attending school but for a short time; but by observation, quick perception, and a retentive memory, he had partially made up the loss; and being of an imaginary turn of mind, a fluent talker, and possessed of a strong voice, he was considered a good extemporaneous speaker on all ordinary occasions and subjects. The last public speech he made was on Monday morning, September 27, 1875, in the collection room in the public school building, in Greenfield. Those who heard it will remember it as at least good for an extemporaneous effort. The writer knew him well, and on that Monday morning, the beginning of the school year, had met him a few minutes before the time for opening, and invited him, as the president of the board, to be present and make a few appropriate remarks to the children on entering on their year's work, which he accepted, as he usually did such invitations, on condition that he found the time. Little did we think while following him in his speech through the Elysian fields, and drinking deep of the crystal fountains, that he was then contemplating so rash an act, to be returned to us in three short days a lifeless form.

In this township, about four miles north-east of Greenfield, lived William Frost, well known throughout the county as a local politician, thoroughly posted in the current history of the county, a successful farmer, an unwavering democrat and once a trustee of Center township, who came to an untimely death by falling from the top of a willow tree, near a cranberry patch north of town, where he had stationed himself to watch for a fox which he supposed would pass that way for its place of resort. On Friday morning, January 19, 1877, Mr. Frost, in company with William Martin and William Creviston,

started out on a fox hunt. Frost being a good marksman, it was decided that he should take a station near the said cranberry patch, the fox rendezvous, while his companions should drive them up. In order to be unobserved by the fox, Frost took a stand in the fork of an inclining willow tree, some twelve or fifteen feet from the ground. Noon coming on, and Martin and Creviston being tired, finding no fox, and supposing that Frost had left the woods, went home. But as Frost failed to return home that evening, his family became uneasy, and early next morning instituted a search. About nine o'clock he was found dead in the snow under the tree where he had stood. From the scars on and about his head, and broken teeth lying in his mouth and driven into his split jaw, it was supposed that he had relied too much on a small limb, which would strike him about the shoulders as he stood in the tree, and which had broken and let him fall to the frozen ground head foremost, dislocating his neck and producing instant death.

On the evening of August 30, 1876, there occurred, in the northern part of Center township, just east of the Junction, one of the most shocking, horrible and diabolical tragedies ever enacted in the county, which resulted in the murder of James Reedy, a cripple, by his father, Jerry Reedy, in a drunken quarrel between the two after returning from Greenfield, where they had taken a load of melons, sold them, and partook freely of fire-water, or better called *devil's* water, which drowned reason, smothered judgment, obliterated natural affection, and drove the actors to desperation and deathly combat. In a quarrel about "bossing" the household, each of them claiming that high prerogative, the butt end of a buggy whip was broken across the head of young Reedy, breaking down the bridge of his nose, and two or three flesh cuts inflicted on the father, terminating with a horrible death gash in the skull of young Reedy, from the edge of an axe in the hands of a crazed, enraged and excited father. According to the statement of Mrs. James Reedy, the only witness of the terrible tragedy, the parties had returned from town about four o'clock, and both



WILLIAM TREES, M. D.

declined to partake of the supper prepared for them; that James was lying on the floor asleep, when Jerry struck him a few licks with the whip and told him to get up, which originated the quarrel terminating as above. Young Reedy died in a few hours, leaving a young wife and an unborn child. Jerry Reedy said that while in Greenfield they drank together, each four glasses of whisky; that he remembered nothing about using the ax on his son, and after becoming sober and rational, wept over the act and mourned the loss bitterly. But past acts he could not recall; the life taken he could not return; and notwithstanding his sense of shame, grief and remorse of conscience, he must suffer the penalty of an infracted law, and is now serving out a ten year's sentence in the penitentiary south. This is the result of giving way to the first glass. Had poor Jerry Reedy never begun the use of intoxicants, he might have escaped the disgrace of being a worthless sot and murderer, and have gone down to his grave with a clear conscience and the approval of Heaven. What a grave commentary on the common habit of dram drinking. Let the unconfirmed and uninitiated take warning, and "touch not, taste not the unclean thing," remembering that reliable statistics show that nine-tenths of the crimes of the civilized world are the result thereof; that the accursed habit fills our jails, penitentiaries and alms-houses of various kinds, and is the mother of pauperism, illiteracy, illegitimacy, crime, and high taxes, and produces untold toil, suffering, and despair by unnatural widows and helpless orphans, left unaided to fight life's battles. "Oh! that men would consider, and heed wisdom's ways ere it is too late."

In this township, on the fair grounds, at the south end of floral-hall, on the morning of June 26, 1875, William Keemer died of what Mark Twain denominates "throat trouble." The facts in the case are too fresh in the minds of the peoplo to need much rehearsing. Keemer was a tall, strong mulatto man, about twenty-six years of age, who had committed a rape on Mrs. Jerusha E. Vaughn, wife of Mr. William Vaughn, then of Blue-river township,

for which he was caught and placed in the county jail at Rushville, where he remained one night, when fears were entertained of violence, and he was removed to Greenfield after night, and placed in the new jail. On the following morning, at half-past twelve o'clock, about 150 masked men, realizing the enormity of the crime, and fearing the technicalities and uncertainties of law, determined to take the law in their hands for the time, and see that justice was speedily meted out. They entered the jail, broke into Sheriff Thomas's room, forced the keys from him, unlocked the cell doors, and took their prisoner by force, placed him in a spring-wagon drawn by a gray horse, and marched to the place of execution, as aforesaid. The testimony is that the wagon was backed up to the fatal spot and a cotton rope placed around his neck, when he was asked if he had anything to say; in reply to which he said: "Men, you are doing a great wrong," which he repeated, and the wagon was driven out, and the frail frame was left writhing and dangling between the certainties of earth and the uncertainties of the future, with the dark waters of death near by. After life was extinct a placard was pinned on his bosom, to be read by hundreds the next morning, of which the following is a copy: "It is the verdict of 160 men from Hancock, Shelby and Rush that his life is inadequate to the demands of justice." After life was pronounced extinct by one of the city physicians, who was present as a spectator, one of the masked men arose and announced in slow, measured tones something like the following: "Comrades and spectators: The scene just enacted was done in no spirit of bravado or revenge, but to vindicate in some degree an outrage upon an innocent, unprotected woman, and to give protection and security in the future to your wives, as well as mine. Now, if any one, be he officer or citizen, divulge the secrets of this night, he shall surely suffer (pointing to the hanging man) in the same way." The crowd then dispersed. The next day an inquest was held, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts. The corpse was then cut down,

placed on Frank Barnett's old dray, and taken to an undertaking establishment, and after being gazed on by hundreds from the county and town, was taken that night, about eleven o'clock, and deposited in its last resting-place on the county farm, "unwept, unhonored and unsung." Not being a citizen of Greenfield, he could not be buried in the new cemetery without the payment of the required fee of two dollars, and no one was found to advance the money; hence, with the box in a wagon and "Buffalo Bill" to dig the grave, his last remains were deposited as aforesaid. Thus ended the earthly career of William Keemer. We are no apologist for mob law; but if it is ever justifiable, this was one of those cases.

It was in this township, about five miles north-east of Greenfield, that Samuel Derry "came to his death by stabs and wounds inflicted in and upon his body, by a knife or knives, by Harrison Kingen and Lucinda Kingen," on the 26th day of July, 1873, from which he died on the 30th. It will be remembered that the immediate cause of the fatal affray was a tiny gosling, the ownership of which was in dispute. On the day before the culmination of the trouble Lucinda Kingen, wife of Harrison Kingen, and sister of Samuel Derry, had gone to the house of her brother and driven away the said gosling. This act revived an old feeling existing between the families, and on the Saturday following the three parties met in the public highway, near the residence of said Derry, which resulted in a fatal fight, in which it seems a club, brick and knife were freely used. While there were several cuts on the body of Derry, in the opinion of the physicians the wound in the back, extending into the cavity of the chest, was the immediate cause of the death of Derry. A *post mortem* examination also disclosed the fact that the stomach and part of the intestines had passed upward through the cut in the diaphragm into the chest, and lay in front of the heart and lungs, rather on the left side, where the lung was collapsed. The coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. This was considered one of the

most shocking murders that ever occurred in the township. Considering the relationship of the families and the insignificant differences between them, it was wholly unnatural and unaccountable, and is certainly a sad commentary on family feuds and petty strifes. Hereby two families were ruined, and their happiness forever destroyed.

It was in this township, also, at the Judkins schoolhouse, that Theodore Gant was struck over the head with a wooden poker by his teacher, on March 8, 1870, which resulted in his death on the same evening.

There have been a number of other strange sudden deaths in this township, which we will notice briefly: Lewis B. Paris was found dead and badly mutilated on the railroad, west of the depot, in November, 1865; supposed to have been murdered and thrown on the track. Jesse McKinney was killed by the cars, at the depot, in 1860. John Tacket was killed in 1863, a few rods east of the depot, by the cars striking him in the head. He was standing beside the track, leaning too far over. John Crush was killed, it is thought intentionally, in a similar manner, on July 29, 1875. Henry H. Baxter, a shoemaker, fell dead at the Dunbar corner, April 13, 1872. He left in 1852, and had returned on a visit. W. F. Barnard was killed in November, 1878, on the Washington Duncan farm, by a pole falling on his head at a barn raising. David T. Davis's daughter committed suicide by drowning in Brandywine, near her home, a few years since. A Mr. Johnson, in the early history of the county, drowned himself in a pond north-east of the Junction. Henry Ford, an elderly man, dropped dead in the woods, in the presence of Sylvanus Campbell and David Deshong, December 26, 1876. In February, 1869, a man by the name of Chambers was killed at the Brandywine bridge, by his head striking against the top thereof. On the 15th of October, 1873, a man whose name was unknown was killed in the same manner and place. Shortly after, perhaps in 1874, a brakeman was killed at the depot in Greenfield by his head striking the projecting roof.

Exports.—The exports of this township and town are mainly the products of the farm, forest and factory, and consists of corn, cattle, hogs, horses, flaxseed, flax-tow, staves, heading, school desks, lumber, potatoes, butter, eggs, hay, wool and furniture.

Remarks.—With this general view of the township we close the present chapter. Many of the points herein merely alluded to will receive more attention in the next chapter, entitled "Center Township—Continued," and also further on in the book.

CHAPTER XI.

CENTER TOWNSHIP—*Continued.*

GREENFIELD.

Greenfield, the county-seat, metropolis, and only city in the county, was laid out in June, 1828, by five commissioners, appointed for that purpose by the legislature of 1827 and 1828. The original plat consisted of sixty acres, owned and donated by Cornwell Meek, Benjamin Spillman, and John Wingfield. The town was named by the first three commissioners of the county, viz.: Samuel Vangilder, Elisha Chapman, and John Hunter.

The instructions by the legislature to the said commissioners were to locate the seat of justice of Hancock county on the National road, midway between the east and west lines of the county. It is said upon reasonably good authority that Cornwell Meek and Benjamin Spillman measured the county from east to west with a string, in order to ascertain the center thereof, and future location of the prospective county-seat.

In order to settle a disputed point relative to the method by which the county acquired title to said original plat of

sixty acres, we produce an abstract from the old original commissioners' record, embodying the report of said five state commissioners:

"At a special term of the board of county commissioners of the county of Hancock, met at the house of Samuel B. Jackson, in the said county, on the 7th of April, 1828, it is ordered by the board *[that] a report returned to the board of county commissioners of Hancock county by the honorable board—the James Smock, Thomas Martin, James Anderson, Levi Jessup, [and] Richard Blackledge, commissioners appointed by the state legislature of Indiana, to meet at the house of Samuel B. Jackson, in said county, for the purpose of locating the seat of justice in and for Hancock county, aforesaid, is [be] received by said board [of county commissioners] as is specified in the same, [report aforesaid] and ordered to be filed by the clerk of said board, [of county commissioners] spread on record, as follows, to-wit:

"'INDIANA, TO-WIT:
"'HANCOCK COUNTY.

"'Pursuant to an act of the general assembly of the state of Indiana, approved December 24, A. D. 1827, James Smock, Thomas Martin and Levi Jessup, three of the commissioners appointed by the aforesaid, met at the house of Samuel B. Jackson, in said county of Hancock, on Monday, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1828, and after being sworn as the law directed, proceeded on the discharge of the duties of our appointment. On Tuesday, the 8th day of April, John Anderson appeared, and was sworn as commissioner appointed by the act aforesaid; and on the same day Richard Blackledge appeared, and was sworn as a commissioner appointed as aforesaid; and after examining the several sites shown to us, and duly considering all the donations offered, we have unanimously agreed to accept a donation of sixty acres of land donated by Cornwell Meek, John Wingfield and Benjamin Spillman, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning on the line dividing sections thirty-two and thirty-three, in township sixteen north, range seven east, where

*The words and phrases in brackets are supplied by the author, to complete the grammatical construction and make sense.

the National road crosses said line; then a running north thirty rods from the north side of said road, and the same distance south from the south side of said road; thence west on lines parallel with said road one hundred and sixty rods, to the open line of section five north and south, to contain sixty acres, which we have selected as a permanent seat of justice for the county of Hancock. And it is further agreed and allowed by us, that the donors aforesaid be allowed every fourth block in that part of town respectively donated by them, in manner following, to-wit: John Wingfield and Benjamin Spillman to be entitled to every fourth block, the county commissioners having first choice, and that Cornwell Meek be allowed every fourth block on that part of town donated by him, the said Cornwell Meek to have the first choice in the first four blocks, and afterwards for the county commissioners to have the first choice. And it is further agreed by us, that the donors aforesaid be allowed to remove buildings, rails, boards, and board-timber already sawed off which may be included in their respective donations; and we have further received donations by subscriptions amounting in cash and labor and lumber to $265; and furthermore, we have taken bonds on the donors aforesaid for the conveyance of the land above described, which, with the paper containing the subscriptions aforesaid, is submitted to the county commissioners.

"'James Smock,
"'Thomas Martin,
"'Levi Jessup,
"'John Anderson,
"'Richard Blackledge.'

"It is ordered by the board [that] the seat of justice of Hancock county shall be known and designated [by] the name and title of 'Greenfield, the seat of justice of Hancock county.'

"It is ordered by the board that Jared Chapman, agent of Hancock county, be and is hereby invested, and is hereby authorized, to make and form a plat for the further instruction of the board of commissioners, to lay off the town of Greenfield into lots, and that he present the same to the next term for inspection.

"It is ordered by the board that the said agent shall advertise at least in sixty handbills, and shall distribute the same, the

terms of sale to be as follows, to-wit: One-fourth of the purchase money down, and the balance in three equal annual payments.

"It is ordered by the board that the said agent shall survey and lay out the aforesaid town into blocks against the first Saturday of June next; and that the commissioners and donors do meet on the same day, and make choice agreeable to the report made by the board of state commissioners to the county commissioners, May 5, 1828.

"SAMUEL VANGILDER,
"ELISHA CHAPMAN,
"JOHN HUNTER."

The original plat, it will be observed from the above report, was just sixty rods wide, extending thirty rods on either side of the National road, and a half mile in length. The original plat consisted of a public square and thirty-four blocks, divided into one hundred and sixty-one lots.

It may be of some interest to the young to know not only the size, but the boundaries of said original plat. The east line thereof runs just west of Martin Lineback's residence and Morgan Chandler's property. Benjamin T. Rains resides on the north-east corner lot. The north line extends along the alley south of Dr. Martin's residence, and forms the north line of the Catholic church. Thomas Carr, Sr., resides on the north-west corner, and John Ryon on a central west lot. The south line of the old plat forms the north line of the old seminary lot, and runs just south of Nelson Bradley's residence.

Additions.—From time to time a number of additions have been made to Greenfield and the original plat, numbering more than a score in all. The first addition was made by Edward K. Hart, a brother of A. T. Hart, on March 4, 1839, and consisted of twelve blocks, fifty-six in-lots and twelve out-lots, and lies south of the old plat and east of State street, except one tier of lots, which lies on the west.

The second addition was made by Morris Pierson, on the 14th of April, 1853, and consisted of six blocks, divided

into fifty-four lots, located about the old seminary, which it surrounds, except on the north.

The third addition was made by Meek & Hart, on the 23rd of July, 1853, and consisted of four blocks, fifty-one in-lots and twelve out-lots, located north of the western portion of the old plat. The writer's residence is in this addition.

The fourth addition was made by Morris Pierson, being his second addition to the town, on the 28th of February, 1854, and consisted of twenty-three in-lots and four out-lots, located due south of Pierson's first addition, and extending the whole length thereof.

The fifth addition was made by the railroad company, on the 28th of July, 1854, and is located in the south-west corner of the original plat, and west of Pierson's first addition, and consisted of three blocks and fifteen lots, the third block not being divided into lots.

The sixth addition was made by Captain James R. Bracken; said addition declared null and void.

The seventh addition was made by Fletcher & McCarty, on the 24th of December, 1860, and consisted of eighteen lots, located west of the old addition and north of the National road.

The eighth addition was made by Nelson Bradley, on the 23rd of September, 1867, and consisted of eleven blocks and forty-four large lots, located east of North State street and north of the old town plat.

The ninth addition was made by Benjamin Elder, on the 20th of April, 1870, and consisted of thirteen blocks and ninety-two lots, located north-west of the old plat and west of Meek & Hart's addition.

The tenth addition was made by Thomas Snow, on the 19th of August, 1870, and consisted of fifteen lots, located on the west side of North State street.

The eleventh addition was made by Wood, Pratt & Baldwin, on the 5th of June, 1871, and consisted of seven blocks and fifty-six lots, located east of the old plat and north of the National road.

The twelfth addition was made by William C. Burdett, on the 2nd of July, 1871, and consisted of forty-seven lots, located west of Elder's addition.

The thirteenth addition was made by Wood, Pratt & Baldwin, being their second addition, on the 28th of October, 1871, and consisted of nine blocks and seventy-eight lots, located north of their first addition and east of Bradley's addition.

The fourteenth addition was made by Wood, Pratt & Baldwin, and called their first addition of out-lots, on August 30, 1871, and consisted of seven out-lots of various sizes, from one to seven acres each, and located east of their first addition.

The fifteenth addition was made by William Teal, on the 17th of October, 1871, and consisted of twenty-four lots, located west of Burdett's addition.

The sixteenth addition was made by Wood, Pratt & Baldwin, on the 26th of October, 1872, and known as their second addition of out-lots, and consisted of four out-lots of several acres each, located east of Hart's addition.

The seventeenth addition was made by John Hinchman, on the 2nd of June, 1873, and consisted of ten lots, located north of Fletcher & McCarty's addition.

The eighteenth addition, known as Stewart's addition, was made by Ithamer Stewart, on the 3rd of July, 1873, and consisted of four blocks and twenty-eight lots, located in the west part of town, south of the National road.

The nineteenth addition, known as O'Donnells' addition, was made by O'Donnell & Brother, on the 28th of May, 1874, and consisted of twenty-one lots, located in the south-west part of town.

The twentieth addition was made by Wm. S. Woods, and known as Woods' addition, on the 12th of May, 1875, and consisted of thirty-seven lots, located south of the National road, in the east part of town.

The twenty-first addition was made by John Hinchman, and known as Hinchman's second addition, on the 2nd of June, 1875, and locatad between the school-house

lot and the National road, and consisted of ten lots, the central two of which the city council bought and appropriated as a street.

The twenty-second addition was made by Morgan Chandler, on the 4th of June, 1875, and consisted of five lots, located south of the National road and east of the old town plat.

The twenty-third and last addition was made by Wm. C. Burdett, and known as his second addition, on the 10th of October, 1877, and consisted of twenty lots, located in the north-west part of town, north of Teal's addition.*

Cemeteries.—Greenfield has two cemeteries, and has had none others. The first, now known as the "Old cemetery," was donated to Hancock county by Andrew P. Jackson, May 9, 1843, and located south-east of the original plat of the town of Greenfield. It is not very large, and, consequently, has been about full for several years. The first burial here was Docia Spillman, a daughter of Benjamin Spillman, who died in September, 1828, aged fourteen years. Here lie slumbering the men who cleared the forests, and established the little county-seat that should become the future city of Greenfield. Here lies buried much of the early history of Greenfield and the country surrounding. Here, beneath moss-covered monuments, lie the business men and their companions of forty and fifty years ago. Dear to the memory of many is this sacred spot, around which clusters fond memories and hallowed associations of other days. Sacred, solemn place! Stranger, step gently over her unmarked graves—

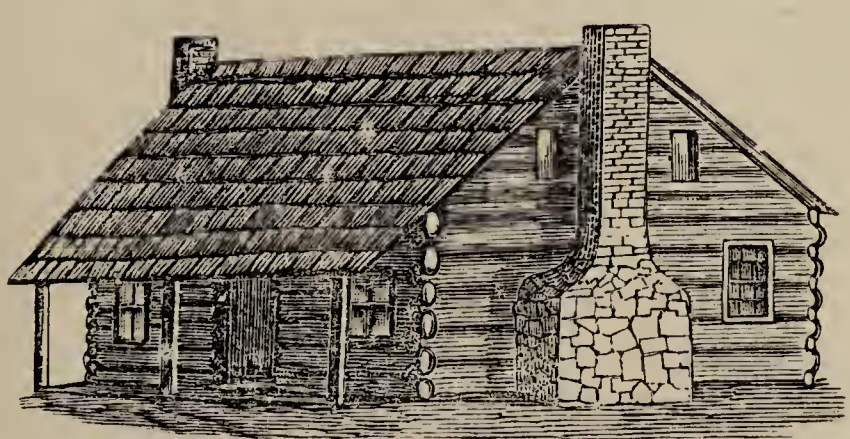
> "Some mute, inglorious Milton here may rest,
> Some Cromwell guiltless of his country's blood."

Mow down the briers; pluck up the weeds; fill up the sunken graves; repair the broken down fences; strew flowers over the graves; and let not the immortal spirits view

*The additions in every case, except the first, bear the name of the proprietor. The ordinal numbers, from one to twenty-three, of the additions we have given to show the order in which they were made.

the ungrateful neglect of their mortal remains. In 1868, March 3, the county commissioners deeded the Old cemetery to the city of Greenfield, which now has the management and control of the same.

The New cemetery was purchased by the city of Greenfield, April 28, 1863, for $450, and surveyed and entered of record the 30th day of June, 1865, and consisted of a little over six acres It is located in the south-east part of the city, due south of the Old cemetery. It is laid out into blocks, lots, streets and alleys, with a circle in the centre. It has four blocks and four hundred and twenty-one lots. The south-east block is only partially divided into lots, but left for a common burying-ground. It has a drive way around it, and across it at right angles, and is reached by a well graded and graveled street. The plan of the grounds is good; but the drives, or streets, are unmade, and the grounds unkept, save in a careless, parsimonious manner unbecoming the dignity of the city.



FIRST LOG CABIN IN GREENFIELD.

Early History.—The land from which Greenfield was carved was entered in 1826 and '27 by the donors aforesaid. The town was laid out in the woods by Jared Chapman, the county agent, who was authorized to sell and convey on behalf of the county all unreserved lots. The first lot sold was to John Anderson, the deed bearing date of June 4, 1828. The first to settle on the town site were Cornwell Meek, Morris Pierson, Dr. Lot Edwards, William Carr,

and Lewis Tyner. The first business house in Greenfield was built by John Justice, some time prior to the organization of the city. It was a primitive structure, made by settling posts in the ground, and weather-boarding and covering with clapboards. The first frame building was erected in 1830, by Benjamin Spillman. The first dwellings, like the stores, were also cheap, rude structures, made of poles, and the better ones of hewed logs. A few years later saw-mills became more plentiful and convenient, when small frames superseded the primitive cabin. The first frame of any note was built by James Hamilton (Moses W. Hamilton's father) as a two-story tavern stand, located near where the Guymon house now stands. The next was erected by Jonathan Dunbar on the opposite side of the street, and is a part of the Walsh property. A little later was erected the Gooding corner, a portion of the lumber of which was sawed by hand with a whipsaw. This building was used as a tavern, and was the finest frame of the town at the time. East of it, on the northwest corner of the public square, was a pond from three to five feet deep, used by travelers to wash off their horses. It was afterwards drained by a blind ditch, passing out north-east under Hart & Thayer's store.

The first courts were held in a log house located a little south of the Gooding corner. The papers were kept in boxes and barrels, and stowed away miscellaneously, without much, if any, classification.

Postoffice.—The amount of postal matter at that date was very limited, scarcely sufficient to justify the keeping of an office; indeed, it is said that for a time while Joseph Chapman was working for "Uncle Sam" as postmaster he carried the postoffice and its contents in his hat, as a convenience to the public and himself. There need have been no complaint of "posting bills," crowding, loud talking and smoking in the postoffice in those halcyon days.

Sidewalks.—The sidewalks up to this date were generally made, if at all, by placing boards and plank either cross or lengthwise. Even up to the time of the civil war,

twenty years ago, there were but few brick sidewalks, and no gravel. It is said that Dr. N. P. Howard made the first brick sidewalk in the town.

First Business Bricks.—The first business brick in the town was built by Hugh Wooster and Cornwell Meek, recently torn down by Thomas Randall, and known as the Edwards drug store. The next, perhaps, was the Williams brick, recently removed by Williams and Crawford, and built by Meredith Gosney. The Walker corner, at a little later date, was built by Wooster and Templin.

Private Residences.—About this date a few good residences were erected. Among the first was a two-story frame by Dr. Lot Edwards. Later the A. J. Banks residence, built by A. M. Patterson; the P. H. Boyd residence, built and owned by Dr. B. F. Duncan; the A. T. Hart residence, built by Cornwell Meek; the Dr. N. P. Howard, senior, residence, built by T. D. Walpole.

Other Buildings.—At the time of the building of the Banks brick by Patterson, he also erected the two-story frame on the corner, south, used as a stove store. Patterson used it as a hatter shop. The Christian church, the oldest church building in town, was built about this time, long before the building of the court-house, and was used for about two years as a court-room. The county seminary was built in 1842, and a frame on the Catholic church lot in 1852. The court-house and Masonic hall were erected in 1854.

Remarks.—The plank road was built in 1852 and the railroad about 1853. Let the reader, in imagination, go back to 1854, a very important era in our history, and take a view of Greenfield. All the buildings mentioned above were built during, or prior to, that date, and most of them standing. There were then two churches—the Christian and Methodist; the latter was not the present brick, but a frame due south, now used as a residence; the Masonic hall was then new—the largest and grandest building in town; the Catholic church building was then used as a school-house; the most of the business houses then were

frames; the streets and sidewalks only partially graded, and none of them graveled.

Fires.—About 1839, the fire fiend fought furiously with Greenfield, destroying all the business portion on the north side of Main street between the tavern, located about where the Guymon house now stands, and State street. Several business men lost all their stock, A. T. Hart being one of them.

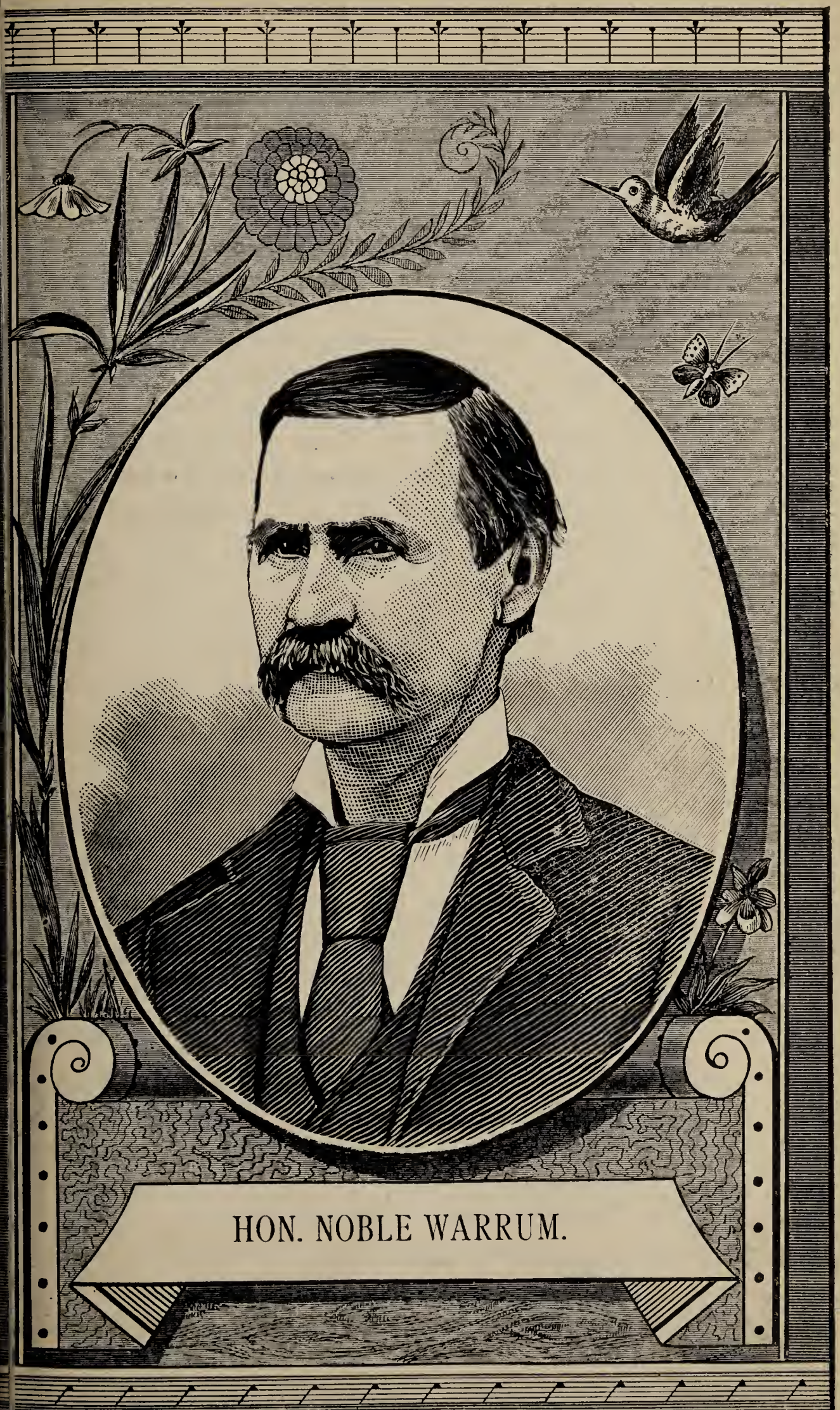
Previous to the building of the Walker corner, Joseph Chapman erected a three-story frame hotel (or tavern, as such buildings were then called), on the corner now occupied by said Walker brick, in which Elijah Knight was keeping tavern, and controlling a large frame stable, both of which were burned, and about fifteen horses were lost.

In 1857 another frightful fire raged in the town, destroying all the buildings between Dr. Howard's residence and the Walker corner.

Among the other fires from time to time we note the complete destruction thereby of two flouring mills, two planing mills, one flax mill, one extensive pump factory, a woolen factory, a ware-house, a stable containing four horses, and several dwellings of more or less value.

It will be seen that Greenfield has had a full share of fires for the time, sufficient at least to give her liberal citizens a reasonable warning to provide ample protection. Greenfield to-day is unprepared for a big fire, like some that have visited her in the past, and is liable at any time to sustain a loss many times greater than the cost of an engine, cisterns, and other means of protection; but we trust that she will not be "penny wise and pound foolish" always. History is of little practical use save as it teaches us lessons for the future; and judging from the past history of our county-seat, we can't be too careful in providing a defense for the frightful fire fiend.

Incorporation as Town and City.—Greenfield was incorporated as a town in 1854, and grew gradually, yet slowly, till 1867, when it took a stride forward and improved rapidly in buildings and graveled streets, and increased pro-



HON. NOBLE WARRUM.

portionately in population. She was incorporated as a city in 1876, with a population of 2,023.

Location.—It is handsomely located on the west side of Brandywine Creek, and from its location admits of easy drainage, and is laid out with broad and commodious streets at right angles, which afford an open view.

Streets and Sidewalks.—Prior to the close of the war there were few, if any, graveled streets in Greenfield; after that for a few years there was considerable graveling done, and but little grading. In 1876, after the incorporation as a city,* she begun in earnest the grading and graveling of streets and sidewalks, and continued the same with unabated energy to the present. The first street thus made was Pennsylvania, by John R. Johnson, contractor. North State street was next made, by Thomas B. Miller, contractor; then Fourth street and Bradley street, by Comstock; followed by Walnut street, South State street, South Pennsylvania street, Mechanic and Main streets, besides a number of alleys, by Faurot & Brown, contractors. The sidewalks were in all these cases graded and graveled at the same time. The most extensive improvement of the time was the grading and graveling of Main street, the paving of her sidewalks, and bouldering of her gutters, the present season.

Synopsis.—Greenfield now has many handsome residences, commodious business houses, and good public buildings, constructed in modern style. Outside of the county buildings, she has two substantial bank buildings and banks, three brick churches and one frame; one large two-story brick school-house, with slate roof and stone foundation; two flouring mills, three planing mills, one furniture factory, a flax factory, a heading factory, three saw-mills, an iron roof factory, one railroad, telegraph and express lines, three printing presses, four papers; lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men,

*Under town laws streets are built out of the common fund, while in a city the improvements are paid for by the abutters on the street.

Good Templars; also, merchants, grocerymen, druggists, saloonists, mechanics, doctors, lawyers, preachers, teachers, editors, poets, eight pikes, and twenty-three additions, covering an area of one square mile.

First Doctors.—The first practitioners of the healing art were Drs. Lot Edwards, Leonard Bardwell, Jared Chapman, B. F. Duncan, Simon Alters, Hiram Comstock, R. E. Barnett and N. P. Howard, two of whom are still holding forth in Greenfield.

First Attorneys.—At the first term of court, on the 24th of March, 1828, there were admitted to the bar, on motion, Calvin Fletcher, Henry Gregg, Marinus Willett and Charles H. Verder; the most of whom, however, were non-residents. In 1846, the attorneys were: David M. C. Lane, J. H. Williams, T. D. Walpole and David S. Gooding.

Remarks.—At this date, 1846, which was prior to the time of the railroad, the Dayton and Indianapolis stage passed daily east and west through Greenfield. John Templin & Co. and A. T. Hart & Co. were the principal merchants. William Sebastian was postmaster.

First Business Men of Greenfield.—Among the first settlers and business men of Greenfield were John Justice, who had the first grocery store, some time prior to 1828; O. M. Ross, who had the first general store, also prior to 1828; William and Lewis Tyner had a store in 1828; and the following men were subsequently licensed to vend merchandise, as shown by the old records in the auditor's office, viz.: James Parker, James Hart, A. H. Freeman, Jared Chapman, Samuel Duncan, Joseph Chapman, Nathan Crawford, E. & R. Tyner, John Mongle, James Hamilton (father of Moses W. Hamilton), E. & D. Troxwell, Samuel C. Duncan, Robert Wilson, John Harris, C. S. Perkins, Joseph Andrews, John White (not Hon. John H.), Eli Gapen, Joseph Stallord, Dunbar & Clark, T. W. Smart, William Bussell (not the present William B.), Burton & Co., Milroy & Clark, Calvin McRay, Tyner & Chittenden, W. H. Curry and A. T. Hart. All of the above were

licensed previous to 1834. A. T. Hart, the last named of the above, was licensed in 1833. After this date we will note only a few, viz.: George Tague (father of Jonathan and G. G.), Cornwell Meek, Wooster & Wood, and Foley & Gooding.

First Taverns.—Prior to 1828, the date of the establishment of the county-seat, S. B. Jackson and Jerémiah Meek supplied the wants of the traveling community at their taverns and stables, the former holding forth in the bottom, near Brandywine, and the latter in Greenfield. We have no record of their being licensed. John Branden was the first licensed tavern-keeper; he held forth on the Gooding corner, followed by James Hart, then Asa Gooding, at the same stand. Elijah Knight held forth in a three-story frame, about the same time, on the opposite corner.

All of the above did business some time prior to 1840. We could trace the subject up to 1852, the date of the new constitution, at which time the license law for merchandising and tavern-keeping ceased, but we deem it inexpedient. From then on we have no official records to instruct us, but must depend on living witnesses mostly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF GREENFIELD.

Merchants—
Hart & Thayer,
J. Ward Walker & Co.,
William C. Burdett,
Jackson & Bro.,
Lee C. Thayer.

Druggists—
F. H. Crawford,
E. B. Grose,
V. L. Earley.

Druggists and Grocers—
Boyd, Hinchman & Co.,
George F. Hammel.

Banks—
Greenfield Banking Co.—Nelson Bradley, president; Morgan Chandler, cashier.
Citizens' Bank—P. H. Boyd, president; J. B. Simmons, cashier.

Real Estate Agents—
John A. Hughes,
Myers & Alexander,
George W. Duncan,
J. H. Binford.

Loan Agents—
John A. Hughes,
John H. Binford,
George W. Duncan.

Grain Merchants—
M. W. Hamilton,
William Marsh.

Grocers—
J. J. Hauck,
T. A. Gant,
Sanford Furry,
W. S. Gant,
G. F. Hauck,
Q. D. Hughes,
Alexander & Son,
Richard Hagen,
Alexander, New & Boots.

Harness Makers—
S. E. Gapen,
J. M. Dalrymple.

Agricultural Implements—
A. J. Banks,
Baldwin & Pratt,
D. H. Goble.
Corcoran & Wilson.

Jewelers—
F. E. Glidden,
L. A. Davis.

Butchers—
W. H. Porter,
Cook & Dennis.

Hardware Dealers—
A. J. Banks,
Baldwin & Pratt.

Sewing Machine Agents—
Sidney LaRue,
Roland LaRue,
L. Young,
Thomas O'Donnell.

Millers—
Alexander, New & Boots.
Scott & Co.

Private Banking—
John A. Hughes.

Railroad Agent—
Moses W. Hamilton.

Telegraph Operators—
William H. Scott,
Marion Philpot.

Hotel Keeper—
Jackson Wills.

Brick Masons—
S. S. Spangler,
A. N. Fitz,
N. Meek,
A. Keeley,
T. Johnson,
S. Wysong.

Launderer—
Harry Spangler.

Fire Insurance Agents—
John A. Hughes,
E. I. Judkins,
A. R. Hughes,
W. C. Burdett,
A. V. Orr,
Ira Collins,
J. H. Binford.

Iron Roofing—
Smith, Johnson & Co.

Smiths and Wagon Makers—
Walker & Morford,
Lineback & Barr,
Huston & King,
S. W. Wray.

Smith and Machinist—
J. R. Abbott.

Blacksmith—
William Newhall.

Boot and Shoe Dealer—
G. T. Randall.

Boot and Shoemakers—
G. W. Dove,
Millikan & Beecher,
M. S. Walker,
W. C. Eskew.

Undertakers—
Williams Bros.& Hamilton
Corcoran & Lantz,
Trueblood & Alford.

Carpenters—
Cochran & Flippo,
J. J. Walker & Son,
H. C. Hunt,
S. O. Shumway,
Samuel Tulley,
John Coffield,
A. J. Heron,
Benjamin Price,
Lace & Everett,
J. Roland,
B. Raines.

Saloon Keepers—
W. G. Richie,
J. T. Farmer,
R. J. Scott,
J. Hanley,
M. Carey,
A. Hafner,
Jesse Roberts.

Physicians—
R. E. Barnett,
Howard,Martin &Howard
J. A. Hall,
E. I. Judkins,
M. M. Adams,
S. S. Boots,
L. A. Vawter,
O. M. Edwards,
J. W. Selman,
J. Francis.

Buggy and Carriage Dealer—
J. M. Morgan.

Stoves and Tinware—
Knight & Kirk Bros.,
A. J. Banks.

Tailors—
E. E. Skinner,
P. W. Naughton.

Bakers and Restaurateurs—
John Bohm,
James Demaree.

Painters—
L. M. Rouyer,
E. G. Rouyer,
T. J. Orr,
J. A. Meek,

William Meek,
Frank Crawford,
E. Goble.

Stone Dealers—
Farout & Brown,
John B. Chappius.

Lumber Merchants—
Gordon & Son,
B. Cox,
J. E. Brown.

Lumber and Coal—
E. W. Wood.

Planing Mills—
Williams Bros.& Hamilton
G. W. Puterbaugh,
J. E. Brown.

Driven-Well Men—
George Reece,
Carter & Hudson.

Heading Factory—
Prall & Puterbaugh.

Desk Factory—
G. W. Puterbaugh,
Williams Bros.& Hamilton

Carriage Makers—
W. E. Harris,
Lineback & Barr.
S. W. Wray.

Piano and Organ Agents—
F. E. Glidden,
Thomas Mitchell.

Furniture Factory—
Williams Bros.& Hamilton

Dentists—
E. B. Howard,
R. A. Hamilton.

Dress-Makers—
Mrs. Sallie Ferren,
Mrs. L. Stratton,
Mrs. Anna Bourgett,
Mrs. J. A. Watson,
Miss Josie Alford,
Miss Maggie Galbreath,
Mrs. Rosa Powers.

Milliners—
Mrs. Sallie Ferren,
Mrs. J. J. Carter,
Miss Iona Williams,
Miss Emma Lineback,
Miss Alice Carter; also assistant book-keeper.

Plasterers—
E. Geary,
J. Norman,
M. Pratt,
William W. Webb.

Draymen—
John R. Johnson,
B. F. Barnett.

Roof Painters—
Brown, Morris & Co.

Barbers—
George L. Knox,
Lewis Young,
Gus Suess.

Flour and Feed Store—
George Baker.

Auctioneer—
R. P. Brown.

Livery and Sale Stables—
J. M. Morgan,
A. C. Gambrel.

Feed Stable—
John E. Tindall.

Photographer—
W. T. Webb.

Street and Ditch Contractors—
Farout & Brown.

Preachers—
J. F. Rhoades.
J. H. Hawk,
W. K. Williams,
J. B. Sparks,
W. S. Campbell.

Gunsmith—
B. T. Rains.

Flax Factory—
Henry L. Moore & Son.

Dealers in Nursery Stock—
J. K. Henby,
R. P. Brown.

News Stand—
Lea Sullivan.

Printers—
William Mitchell,
R. J. Strickland,
Republican Company.

Sign Painters—
James Meek,
E. G. Rouyer,
L. M. Rouyer,

Paper Hangers—
James Meek,
E. G. Rouyer,
Frank Crawford.

Teachers—
See page 150.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor—William J. Sparks.
Clerk—E. C. Boyden.
Treasurer—James A. Flippo.
Màrshal—W. W. Ragan.
Attorney—W. H. Martin.
Engineer—J. D. Williams.

Councilmen.

F. E. Glidden,
Enos Geary,
J. C. Alexander,
Samuel Gordon,
P. H. Boyd,
J. H. Bragg.

CHAPTER XII.

CENTER TOWNSHIP—*Continued.*

MASONIC LODGE, NO. 101.

February 14, 1849, the dispensation was issued by Elzur Deming, Grand Master, and A. W. Morris, Secretary, to the brethren at Greenfield. The following are the original officers and members under said dispensation: James Rutherford, W. M.; Harry Pierson, S. W.; J. R. Bracken, J. W.; George Tague, Orlando Craine, James Shipman, Nathan D. Coffin and Morris Pierson, members. The first initiation was that of Dr. R. E. Barnett. A charter was granted to Lodge No. 101, by the Grand Lodge, on the 28th of May, 1850. The lodge was organized under the charter on the 20th of the following June. The officers were: James Rutherford, W. M.; Harry Pierson, S. W.; J. R. Bracken, J. W.; Morris Pierson, Treasurer; John Templin, Secretary; R. E. Barnett, S. D.; Jonathan Ralls, J. D.; E. D. Chittenden, Tyler.

Prior to 1854 the lodge had no building of their own, but held forth for a time in the old seminary building. During this year the lodge, having grown in size and wealth, began the erection of a handsome three-story brick building, the most commodious in the town. The corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies by Deputy Grand Master Elijah Newlin, on the 15th of August, 1854.

The present officers are: George W. Dove, W. M.; W. S. Fries, S. W.; Lee O. Harris, J. W.; Nelson Bradley, Treasurer; S. E. Duncan, Secretary; Ephraim Marsh, S. D.; M. F. Williams, J. D.; Benjamin Price, Tyler; William F. Pratt, Steward; Joseph Baldwin, Steward. The present trustees are Ephraim Marsh, F. E. Glidden, and S. W. Barnett.

From the date of organization to the present this lodge has initiated two hundred and three members. The membership at this date is about seventy. The lodge is in

good working order, out of debt, and owns desirable property worth $6,000. It has expended for charitable purpurposes $2,000. Their regular communications occur on Tuesday evenings on or previous to the full moon of each month.

I. O. O. F., No. 135.

Greenfield Lodge, No. 135, I. O. O. F. was instituted July 26, 1853. The lodge was organized in the old courthouse; afterwards removed to the third story of the Walker block; from there to the county seminary, where, for several years, the lodge prospered; but preferring a more central location, the trustees sold the seminary and took a lease on a new hall in Howard's block. In the course of time the increase of membership, added to the desire on the part of many to have a hall of their own, caused the lodge to instruct their trustees to contract with William C. Burdett for a third story on his new brick in which to hold its meetings. Since 1876 the lodge has occupied its own spacious hall, which is conveniently arranged, neatly furnished, and affords a pleasant retreat for its large membership.

The following officers conducted the instituting ceremonies in the organization of the lodge, viz.: Theodore P. Haughey, Deputy Grand Master; Past Grand Cameron, G. W.; Fred. Bragg, Grand Secretary; A. Cotton, Grand Treasurer; W. N. Lumis, G. M.

The following were the charter members: N. P. Howard, George Armstrong, M. W. Hamilton, Simon Thomas, and John R. Boston.

The following members were initiated on the first evening, viz.; Robert A. Barr, M. G. Falconbury, Benjamin Deem, Eli Ballenger, James H. Leary, Benjamin Miller, John D. Barnett, and Chelton Banks.

The first election of officers resulted as follows, to-wit: George Armstrong, N. G.; N. P. Howard, V. G.; John D. Barnett, Secretary; Jonathan Dunbar, Treasurer.

This lodge had received up to the first of January,

1877, $10,122.75. The lodge is out of debt, in good working order, with money in the treasury.

This lodge has been called on to mourn the loss of twenty-one members, to-wit: Robert A. Barr, W. R. Barrett, Benjamin Deem, Henry R. Hanna, Jacob Drake, W. E. Hart, William Wilkins, John D. Barnett, John Osborn, Ezra Fountain, Willard Low, Jonathan Dunbar, B. W. Cooper, Joseph Conner, Nathan Crawford, Enoch Leachman, Henry A. Swope, John H. Bentley, Henry R. Clayton, Frederick Hammel, and John D. Barr.

The present officers are as follows: T. J. Bodkins, Noble Grand; A. J. Herron, Vice Grand; W. T. Snider, Recording Secretary, C. T. Cochran, Permanent Secretary; H. J. Williams, Treasurer. Encampment officers—M. L. Paullus, Chief Patriarch; Q. D. Hughes, High Priest; I. C. Rardin, Junior Warden; James A. Flippo, Senior Warden; W. T. Snider, Scribe; N. P. Howard, Treasurer.

Eureka Lodge, No. 20, K. of P.

was instituted February 29, 1872. The following were the first officers and charter members, viz.: R. E. Barnett, V. P.; W. S. Wood, W. C.; H. J. Williams, V. C.; Ephrpaim Marsh, R. S.; J. A. New, F. S.; E. Geary, B.; E. P. Thayer, G.; S. W. Barnett, I. S.; W. F. Pratt, O. S.; Joseph Baldwin, Milton Peden, G. W. Dove, J. J. Pratt, A. P. Williams, Q. D. Hughes, J. D. Vannyes, John W. Ryon, B. L. Gant, Calvin Sowder, Jackson Wills, and Marion Forgey.

This lodge was organized and held forth till 1880 in the three-story brick on the corner of Main and State streets, when they removed to Furry's block, on West Main street, where they have a commodious room conveniently arranged.

The present officers are: S. W. Barnett, P. C.; Lee Sullivan, C. C.; W. W. Butts, V. C.; H. Snow, ——— Prelate; E. Geary, K. of R. and S.; Charles Cammack, M. of L.; John S. Huntsinger, M. of C.; L. Morford, M.

of A.; A. Everett, O. G.; Thomas Bodkins, I. G. The membership at this date is twenty-eight.

Greenfield Lodge, No. 184, I. O. G. T.

was organized on the 27th day of February, 1879, with the following officers installed for the first quarter: W. C. T., F. E. Glidden; W. V. T., Kate Applegate; W. C., George W. Duncan; W. S., James J. Walsh; W. A. S., William J. Barrett; W. T., Samuel E. Duncan; W. M., William J. Sparks; W. D. M., Clara New; W. I. G., Annie Wright; W. O. G., John Wright; R. H. S., Miss Mattie Hall; L. H. S. Lenna Banks; P. W. C. T., John W. Jones; first representative to the Grand Lodge, John A. Dobbins; last representative, Mrs. J. F. Rhoades.

The present corps of officers are: W. C. T., John A. Dobbins; W. P. C. T., George W. Duncan; W. V. T., Miss Annie Williams; W. S., William W. Ragan; W. F. S., William W. Matthews; W. T., Noah W. Carr; W. M., John Maithre; I. S. G., Samuel C. Hutton; R. H. S., Mrs. J. F. Rhoades; L. H. S., Mrs. W. K. Williams; W. C., W. K. Williams; Trustees, John A. Dobbins, J. F. Rhoades and Thomas E. Johnson.

The lodge organized with forty-nine members, and the average attendance for each year since its organization has been forty-five. The lodge meets on Monday evening of each week. Lodge hall, third story, over Walker's store, in the city of Greenfield, Indiana. The first Good Templars lodge of Greenfield was organized about the year 1869, by Sister Jackson, of Jeffersonville, and known as the Good Templars of Greenfield, No. 194. Among the first members of this lodge were L. E. Rumrill, J. A. Dobbins, G. W. Duncan, J. A. New, Mrs. Anna Offutt, Mrs. Lou Scott, Miss Hattie Havens, S. M. Shumway, S. M. Walker, and G. W. Dove. The lodge met and organized over Randall's store, and continued in successful operation for a time, and finally declined and surrendered her charter.

The Presbyterian Church

of Greenfield was organized July 30, 1855. The plans for the organization of this church were conceived and completed in the house where R. P. Brown now lives. Dr. B. F. Duncan and John Wilson were watching by the bedside of a sick friend, near the hour of midnight, when the idea was conceived and arrangements were made. Among those who petitioned the Indianapolis Presbytery for this church were Mrs. T. D. Walpole, Dr. B. F. Duncan, John Foster, Captain J. R. Bracken, John A. Richey, Alexander Crocket, and Gen. John Milroy. The request was granted, and the committee to organize consisted of the following eminent divines, viz.: David Monfort, David Stephenson, and Colonel James Blake. The committee, on the date aforesaid, met in the old M. E. church, on south State street, and perfected an organization, and received the following members into full communion, viz.: Gen. John Milroy, Dr. B. F. Duncan, John A. Richey, Alexander and Elizabeth Crocket, Mrs. Martha Meek, Hugh Gambrel and wife, John Foster and wife, Misses Nancy P. and Mary J. Crocket, Ellen Sturk, Miss Isabel Clency, and Samuel and Mary Creveston. Of the fourteen who petitioned for this church, only three are living, to-wit: Mrs. T. D. Walpole, Mrs. J. T. Lineback, and Mrs. J. C. Meek. And only two are living of the seventeen who united with the church at its organization, viz: Mrs. J. T. Lineback and Mrs. J. C. Meek.

The following are the ministers who have served this church from the date of its organization to the present, with the date of appointment and time served:

	Appointed.	*Served.*
Rev. David Monfort	1855	3 years.
Rev. William Sickles	1859	1 year.
Rev. I. T. Iddings	1860	2 years.
Rev. M. H. Shockley	1862	1½ years.
Rev. Abbottt	1865	6 months.
Rev. Isaac W. Monfort	1866	4 years.

Rev. Eben Muse	1871	6 months.
Rev. John Dixon	1872	4 montns.
Rev. J. B. Logan	1873	10 months.
Rev. C. T. White	1874	2 years.
Rev. J. B. Lowery	1877	1 year.
Rev. L. L. Larimore	1878	2 years.
Rev. Jameison	1880	5 months.
Rev. J. H. Hawk	1880	13 months.

The founder and first minister of this church, Rev. David Monfort, was a remarkable man, of great spirituality, positive in character, and beloved by all who knew him. He is said not to have been a profound preacher, but a volumnious talker, tender-hearted, sympathetic, of good executive ability, and a fine judge of human nature. He received into the church one hundred and twelve members. He is still remembered as the founder of a day school, that was conducted in the Masonic hall for eight years. At this date the public schools of Indiana were in their infancy, and of little force; but this school, under the management of Monfort, assumed a high standard in point of education.

The total number of members received into the communion of the Presbyterian church of Greenfield from the date of its organization, in 1855, to the present was about four hundred. Present membership, one hundred. The church worshiped in the Masonic hall for thirteen years, and has worshiped in the present building for fourteen years. Their building is a handsome, substantial brick, 44x76 feet, and a gallery capable of seating one hundred and twenty-five adults. The whole church will seat six hundred persons. It was dedicated on the 27th of December, 1868, by Rev. Robert Sloss, assisted by Dr. Monfort, of Cincinnati. Cost of building, $10,500. At the close of the services on the day of dedication, there were subscribed $3,097 to complete the building. The present pastor is Rev. J. H. Hawk, the last, but by no means the least, of the shepherds of the flock. Mr. Hawk is an

extempore speaker, a good conversationalist, and has succeeded in adding a goodly number to the church.

There is in connection with this church one of the best Sunday-schools in the county. It was organized cotemporary with the church, starting out with fourteen adults and children all told. Rev. David Monfort was the first superintendent, Dr. B. F. Duncan assistant, and Joseph Mathers secretary. In 1857 Robert Hall, recently of Cambridge City, was elected superintendent, and Dr. E. I. Judkins secretary. In 1861 Dr. R. E. Barnett was elected superintendent, and the secretary's book shows that on the same day $106 were raised to pay the prizes due the school—a very respectable sum to raise in a Sunday-school more than twenty years ago simply for prizes. Dr. Barnett continued to serve in this capacity for sixteen consecutive years, with credit to himself and honor to the school. Q. D. Hughes served as secretary for fourteen years constant and faithful. The infant class of this school is under the efficient instruction and oversight of Miss Sue Wilson, assistant postmaster, who has had charge of the babies for more than a dozen years. Her class swarms semi-annually, sending off new colonies to be directed by others. This school has enjoyed nearly fourteen hundred Sabbaths, or about four years of Sunday-school instruction. H. B. Wilson, our present postmaster, has been an efficient and faithful bible school teacher a greater portion of that time. In 1864, the school had enrolled one hundred and fifty-six scholars, and the growth has been steady to the present date. R. E. Barnett is now superintendent and George Wilson secretary.

Greenfield Methodism.

The early history of Methodism in Greenfield and vicinity can only be given in an incomplete and fragmentary form. The first class known was organized in a cabin which stood near the present residence of Wesley Addison.

Some of the earliest settlers of Greenfield were Meth-

odists, among whom may be named the families of Abram, Samuel and Moses Vangilder; Major Stephens and Jeremiah Meek; and a little later James Parks, John Rardin, Jacob Tague, Dr. Lot Edwards, Richard Guymon, and others. The earliest settlers found the Methodist itinerant wending his way through the almost unbroken forest searching for the lost sheep of the House of Israel, carrying with him the Word of Life, at as early a date as 1828. As early as 1830 Greenfield became the headquarters of a circuit, with a large number of appointments scattered widely, which were supplied with preaching once in four weeks. Since that time frequent changes have occurred in the boundaries of the circuit as the population increased, and as the growth of the church demanded, until the spring of 1878, when Greenfield became a station. The names of all the pastors cannot be given prior to 1837, nor can the order of their pastorate since that time be given with certainty in every case.

The following are the names and date of service, as nearly as can be given: Rev. James Havens and Rev. Tarkington were the first preachers in charge; then Rev. Swang; ——— Bradley, in 1837; J. B. Burt, in 1838; Frank Richmond and Charles Morrow, 1839 to 1840; George Havens, in 1840; John L. Smith, in 1841; J. S. Donaldson, in 1842; ——— McNally, appointed in 1843, died during the year, and the year was completed by ——— Manly; Joseph Barnick, in 1844; George W. Bowers, two years; ——— Beasly, two years; J. W. Smith, one year; J. M. Mershon, one year; Eli Rammel, one year; Frank Richmond, appointed in 1852, died during the year, and Elisha Earl, a well-known local preacher, was appointed to fill the vacancy; S. M. Campbell, one year; J. R. Davis, one year; C. C. Cooper, died while in charge, and Elisha Earl completed the year; J. S. McCarty, one and one-half years; William Anderson, two years; Michael Black, one year; John Hill, two years; J. W. White, one year; George W. Bowers, three years; Charles Martindale, two years; H. J. Lacy, three years; George Havens,



BENJAMIN F. FREEMAN.

three years; L. R. Streeter, five months; I. G. Brown, seven months; Y. B. Meredith, one year; J. F. Rhoades is now completing his third year as pastor.

Among the class-leaders of the church are George W. Dove, Jonathan Tague, C. W. Gant, and O. M. Edwards. This office is about the same as that of deacons or elders in some other churches.

The society was without a house of worship for a long time; but through courtesy of public officials, used a log school-house, on North State street, and the old log court-house, on the north-west corner of State and South streets, south of the Gooding corner, and afterwards in the first brick court-house. In 1841 a church was erected on the west side of South State street, south of and near the rail-road. This building is now occupied for a dwelling. The growth of the society and surrounding circumstances demanded better accommodation for religious worship, and accordingly, under the efficient leadership of Rev. George W. Bowers, the present structure was begun in the year 1866, and completed in 1867 and dedicated free of debt by the lamented Dr. T. M. Eddy. The building is a plain, comfortable brick, 40x72 feet. In 1878, the church was repaired and greatly improved in appearance, and provided with gas fixtures, which lights the large audi-ence-room completely. The work was done under the pastorate of Rev. Y. B. Meredith. The church has owned four parsonages. The first parsonage stood on East North street. The second one stood on the east side of State street, just north of the railroad. About twenty-three years ago the parsonage on West Main street, now owned by E. P. Thayer, was purchased, and sold in 1875. The present one is a large, substantial, handsome two-story building adjoining the church building. It was erected in 1876, under the direction of Nelson Bradley, J. Ward Walker and A. P. Williams, and is valued at $2,000. The value of the church and parsonage is estimated at $10,500. The membership of the church is about two hundred. More than sixty of this number have been

added within the last two years under J. F. Rhoades' pastorate. Every department of the church is in fine working condition. The society has not been in debt for a number of years. There is a large and prosperous Sunday-school attached, with an average attendance of about one hundred and fifty. Collection, from two to five dollars per Sabbath. Nelson Bradley superintendent and Eddie Thayer secretary.

Mt. Gilead Church (Baptist).

On the 15th day of August, 1827, a few individuals of the Baptist faith met to discuss the propriety of adopting a constitution and establishing a place of worship, which resulted in a decision to extend a cordial invitation to John Caldwell and brethren, of Blue-river township, and Abram Smock and brethren, of Bethel church, to "come over into Macedonia" and lend a helping hand. Accordingly, on the 19th day of August there was a meeting at the house of Mr. Samuel Jackson, with the ministers and members aforesaid present; and after preaching by Elders Smock and Caldwell, followed by an investigation of the faith of the prospective members, they were constituted into a church, to be named and known as Brandywine church. The following persons were received into membership, and given the right hand of fellowship, viz.: Samuel and Rachel Jackson, Benjamin and Jane Spillman, and James and Elizabeth Reeves. The church bore the name of Brandywine till the 2nd Saturday of August, 1838, at which time the members gave it the name of Mt. Gilead, by which it is known to this day.

The following have been moderators, viz.: Benjamin Spillman, Elders ——— McQuary, Thomas Martin, C. Hood, T. Martin, William Baker, David Caudel, ——— Zion, G. S. Weaver, William H. Curtis; the last of whom is the moderator at this date.

This church is located four miles north-west of Green-

field, on the Noblesville road, on the west side, in a small grove. The building is an old frame, antique in style and void of paint.

Curry's Chapel (Methodist Episcopal),

is located about five miles north-east of Greenfield. Methodist meetings in this neighborhood were first held about 1830; but not till 1834 was there a permanent organization, and meetings were held for a time at the private residences of Moses Vangilder, James Park, and others, till 1843, when a log meeting-house was erected near by where the present frame now stands. At that date, and until within the last few years, this charge belonged to the Greenfield circuit. In 1866, the old log was superseded by a neat frame, costing $1,300. It was dedicated by J. W. T. McMullen. The first pastor was Rev. Barwick. The first class-leader was William Martindale. The present pastor is Rev. H. Woolpert. A Sunday-school is sustained during the summer season.

Sugar Creek M. E. Church,

located five miles north-west of Greenfield, on the banks of Sugar Creek, was organized in the year 1838. Among the first members were James Gant, Jeremiah Gant, John Alexander, H. Hunt, Robert Wilson, and Thomas Smith. In 1840 they erected a log church, prior to which time they had no regular place of meeting. In this log house they held forth and prospered till 1872, when they erected the present neat frame, at a cost of $1,000.. Among the shepherds who have fed the flock at this point were John Burt, George Havens, John Millender, G. W. Bowers, and Emerson and Beasley. The first trustees were John Alexander, Hezekiah Hunt, and Robert Wilson. This charge is now attached to the Philadelphia circuit. The present minister is H. Woolpert.

Mt. Carmel M. E. Church,

in the north-west corner of Center township, on the banks of Sugar Creek, was organized about 1838, in a log school-house near where the present house stands. Among the first members were Owen and Andrew Jarrett, Martha Swope, William and Polly Jones, John Alley, Riley Taylor, John and Nancy Lewis, Samuel Henry and wife, and Martha Chapman, wife of Hon. Joseph Chapman. This organization moved quietly along with reasonable success till 1850, when, under the ministration of Eli Rammel, a remarkable revival was had, in which over one hundred were added to the membership of the church. In 1853, the society had so grown in size and means that it decided on the building of a house, which resulted in the erection of the present frame, by Henry L. Moore, at a cost of $800, and is now attached to the Philadelphia circuit.

Greenfield Cornet Band

was organized in 1865, from a remnant of a band that existed during the war, and prospered till 1874, when it was reorganized and equipped, with considerable change in the membership. There having been no record kept of the organization, we are unable to give the names of the members, with any degree of certainty, during her early existence. The following are the names of the present organization, viz.: Isaac R. Davis, Thomas Carr, John Davis, Charles Davis, Abijah Davis, Penn Bidgood, Geatano Ponti, Quinn Johnson, Frank Barr, and Charles Carter. The members are uniformed, and supplied with good instruments, at a cost of $250, and a band wagon worth $600.

Stephen T. Dickerson.

The subject of this sketch was born October 27, 1830, one mile east of Fountaintown, Shelby county, Indiana, where he remained with his father on the old homestead



STEPHEN T. DICKERSON.

till the date of his marriage with Nancy Wiggins, of Hancock county, in the twenty-second year of his age.

Mr. D. engaged in the stock trade at the age of eighteen with George Roberts. Their first speculation was in sheep, purchased north of Greenfield, of Harlan Reeves and others in that neighborhood, at fifty cents per head for the choice of the flock. His next trade was with Hugh Wooster, of Greenfield, of whom he purchased fifteen large, choice steers, at $15 each. When they were turned out of the large woods pasture, on the farm now owned by John T. Lineback, to drive to town, they bounded off through the woods and brush and over the logs at such a rate that Mr. D. got completely lost, and came on to Greenfield to await results. In the course of an hour Mr. Wooster put in an appearance with the cattle, telling Dickerson that he was not worth a "continental copper" to drive stock, or he could get through the brush fast enough to keep up with an old man like him. Mr. D. has been in the stock trade in Hancock county for thirty-three years, and has probably bought and sold more stock than any other man in the county; and we may add, has always enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his customers and the public generally. He also filled the office of trustee of Center township for two consecutive terms, during which he took great interest in the schools, and encouraged both pupil and teacher by frequent visits.

Mr. D. is a liberal, public-spirited man, and has taken great interest in organizing pike companies, and encouraging the citizens of the county to construct good gravel roads, to which he has always been a liberal subscriber. It was through his management that the Greenfield and New Palestine gravel road was completed, which was probably the most difficult road of the kind ever made in the county, owing to the distance to which the gravel had to be hauled, being on an average of more than two miles. Mr. D. also organized the Center and Brandywine Pike Company, and was one of its most liberal subscribers.

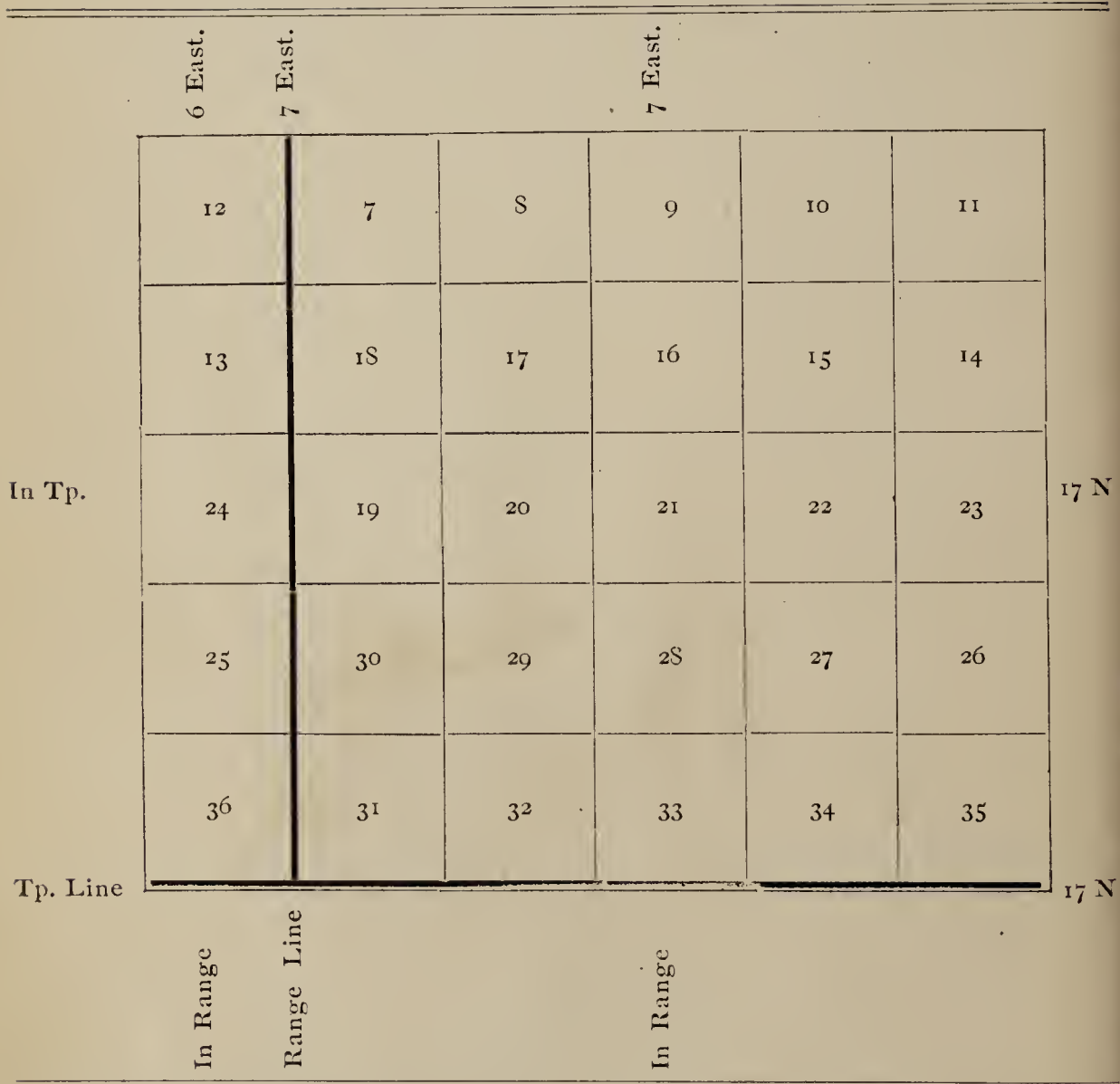
He was one of the first children born on Brandywine,

and, consequently, has seen a good deal of pioneer life. He says that the first apple that he ever saw growing was in the orchard of James Smith, about five miles south of Greenfield. He recollects the first frame house, sawed boards and painting, in the neighborhood. It was on the farm of Robert P. Brown, built by the late Jacob Foglesong. When Mr. D. first saw Greenfield, there were but two houses south of Main street; one, he thinks, was Mr. Offutt's and the other was near where Mr. Paullus' new residence now stands. The first public gathering which he recollects attending was "muster," on "muster day," at James Goodwin's residence, now owned by John Richey, of Brandywine township. He attended school on Hominy Ridge, and was one of the boys that helped to carry Jackson Porter on a rail to Brandywine before he would "come down" with the cider, apples and ginger-bread. Mr. D. says he well recollects when there were more still-houses in Brandywine township, Hancock county, and Van Buren township, Shelby county, than there were school-houses; and that it was a very common thing for the neighbors to send to the still-houses for beer, and use it in the place of milk to drink. But notwithstanding the evils of that day, the young folks had their sport and amusement of many kinds. In the fall and winter seasons there would be a wood-chopping and quilting in the neighborhood about once a week, and a dance at night. Then there were the apple bees, pumpkin peelings, flax pullings, and corn-huskings—all sources of amusement. When the Mt. Lebanon church was organized, a great number of the young joined, and held out faithful for a season; but when the time for parties arrived, no small number would persist in dancing, greatly against the rules laid down by old Fathers Muth and Havens, the clerical advisers of that time. Mr. D. well remembers seeing one young fellow arraigned before one of the old fathers, charged with the sin of dancing. His reply to which not being satisfactory, he was told that it would not be tolerated. "Then," said the youngster, "take my name off the church book. I

only intended to join through the sickly season." Mr. D. is in harmony with the doctrines of the Christian Church, and has ever been liberal in the support of the same. He is a democrat in principle, though not dogmatic in his views, and was always opposed to slavery. Mr. D. is president of the New Palestine gravel road, and has several times served as president of the Hancock Agricultural Society, and has ever been an enterprising, energetic citizen.

CHAPTER XIII.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.



Scale: Two miles to the inch.

MAP OF GREEN TOWNSHIP.

SHOWING THE SECTIONS, TOWNSHIP AND RANGES OF WHICH IT IS COMPOSED.

Name and Organization.—This township took its name from John Green, the first settler, or at least one of the first settlers thereof. It was organized in 1832, and then consisted of sixty sections, the same territory now embodied in Brown and Green. It was taken from the north

part of Harrison and Jackson, which in 1831 extended to the north line of the county, their southern boundary being the same as shown on map, page 89. In 1833 Brown was taken from the east part of the original Green township, leaving it composed of thirty sections, the present size.*

Location, Size, Boundary, etc.—Green township is located in the central northern portion of the county, and in extent is five miles north and south and six miles east and west, being uniform in size with Brown and Blue-river. It is bounded on the north by Madison county, on the east by Brown township, on the south by Jackson and Center, and on the west by Vernon. It is located in township seventeen north and in ranges six and seven east. The west tier of sections is in range six east, and the remainder in range seven east. The range line runs one mile west of Eden, and forms the east line of Thomas McClarnon's farm.

Surface, Soil, Drainage, and Productions.—The surface is generally level and slightly undulating, with the exception of a small portion bordering along Sugar Creek. The greater portion of the soil is a black loam, rich and productive, and portions of the uplands a good clay, both red and blue. There is but very little third-rate land in the township at this date, since the recent attention given to tile draining and public ditching. The chief productions are hogs, cattle, wheat, corn, horses, oats, flaxseed, and Irish potatoes. She has no factories, and owing to her distance from the railroad heretofore, she has not drawn so heavily on her forests as her sister townships have done. In 1880 she produced from 3,094 acres, 52,598 bushels of wheat; from 3,362 acres, 92,796 bushels of corn; from 349 acres, 8,027 bushels of oats; being about an average township of the county. For the same year she reported 753 tons of hay, 266 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 905 lbs. of tobacco.

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*For a fuller history of the organization and boundaries see pages 31 and 90.

Streams.—Sugar Creek* takes a general diagonal course across the township. It enters on the east line, one and one-half miles south of the north-east corner, and runs one mile north-west; thence two miles south-west into section twenty-two, in the middle tier of sections; thence in a general westerly course, passing Eden on the north, through sections twenty-one, twenty and nineteen to the center of section twenty-four; thence in a south by south-west course, passing out of the township at the north-west corner of section thirty-six.

A small stream rises on the south line of section thirty-two, runs north by north-west, and flows into Sugar Creek on the west line of section nineteen.

Swamp Creek extends through sections thirty-two and twenty-nine, and enters Sugar Creek near the center of section twenty.

First Land Entries and First Settlers.—The first land entered in Green township was by William Shortridge, on the 26th day of May, 1829, being the northeast quarter of section nineteen, township seventeen north, in range seven east, lying north of Eden. John Green and Andrew Jackson made entries a little later in the same year.

The first settlers were John Green, from whom the township was named; William Rickard, Miles Walker, Thomas Dorson, John Hanger, Vincent Cooper, John L. Alford, Abraham Rhue, Robert Walker (father of Rev. Miles Walker), Thomas L. Fuqua, and John Denney; all of whom settled prior to 1833. Afterwards came Jonathan Horniday, Isaiah and Jesse Jackson, John Forgy, Willliam Thomas; Joseph, William and Jesse Roberts; Jacob and William Amack, James Walker, Edward Barrett; George Henry, associate judge; Samuel Henry, William Galbreath, and John Myers. Most of the above have long since bid adieu to terrestrial scenes; but are still green in the memory of many of the older citizens who will read these names. Many of them we are unable to

*To locate the streams accurately, observe our section map at the head of this chapter.

learn much about, except that they were representative pioneer men, modest, unassuming, never aspiring to office, industrious, hardy and hospitable. Their names are doubtless written in the Lambs Book of Life, and are now found in the history of the county, to be handed down to the third and fourth generations, and remembered as the forerunners of a brighter civilization. There are doubtless others who might, with propriety, be placed in the list; but to name all would be tedious.

First Election, etc.—At the first election held in Green in her original size, as shown on page 89, there were but nine votes cast. The election was held at the residence of Morgan McQuary. The first election in Green after Brown was struck off was held at the residence of John Hanger. The votes were cast in a hat, and covered with a kerchief. We hear of no complaints and serious charges of stuffing the ballot-boxes in those primitive days.

Historical Anecdote.—In June, 1833, Rev. Miles Walker, John Walker and Vincent Cooper, caught thirteen young wolves, about the size of a six months' cur dog, in the hollow of a log. They brought the scalps to Greenfield, and the county gave them a credit of fifty cents per scalp on their taxes, and the state paid a reward of the same amount in money. Before they could avail themselves of the bounty of either state or county, however, they had to comply with the law requiring them to take an "iron-clad" oath that they had never raised a female wolf, nor owned a male dog part wolf, for the last ten years. The policy of this requirement was to prevent citizens raising wolves for their scalps, and the reward obtained therefor. Wolves were numerous at this early date, and very destructive to sheep, and especially to lambs and pigs, insomuch that it was impossible to raise them without penning.

A Few First Things.—The first preacher in Green township was Stephen Masters, one of the pioneer preachers of the county, who is reported as the first and one of the first in all the north-western portions of the county. The first teacher was Miss Eliza Moore. The first physi-

cian was Paul Moore. The first death was that of Samuel Walker, buried at the Baptist church, in the west part of the township; being the first burial also. The first road was the blazed route from Greenfield to Pendleton, the county-seat of Madison county. The first miller was George Mason. The first school was near Eden. The first church building was by the Baptists. The first church organization was by the Methodists. The first merchant was George Henry, father of Attorney Charles Henry, of Anderson. The first post-office was at Eden. The first tanners were Dudley Eakes and J. Price.

Mills.—In 1835 George Mason had erected the first water-mill, grist and saw mill combined, in the township, located on Sugar Creek, north-east of Eden. Indeed, it was the first mill of any kind in the township.

In 1836 William Beeson erected the second water-mill in the township. It was located about two and one-half miles east of Eden, and cracked corn and scratched logs for several years.

Subsequently Bragg & Guy built the first steam sash saw-mill in the township, near Eden. It was traded and sold several times, burned down in 1856, rebuilt by Samuel Archer, and finally moved away.

Dr. Samuel A. Troy, in 1865, put in operation a circular saw mill, three miles east of Eden, operated it for a time, and then sold to Trueblood & Barrett. Barrett sold to Walker, and the new firm, Trueblood & Walker, moved it on the Henry land, south-west of Eden. It was then run for a time by Cooper & Roberts, and finally moved away.

A steam saw-mill was operated on H. B. Wilson's farm, three miles east of Eden, for a few years. It was moved away about 1878.

About 1873, a steam saw-mill was set in operation at Milner's Corner, by Walton, Rule & Milner, which required about eighteen months to devour the saw timber in that vicinity, when it departed. A steam saw-mill was built at Eden, by C. Mingle, about 1875, and is still in operation.

Stephen V. Tucker erected a steam saw-mill at Milner's Corner in 1880, which is still running.

There are no factories nor flouring mills in the township; though there is a good opening for both, and especially should the North and South railroad come through, as contemplated.

Roads.—Green township has twelve miles of toll pike, and ten miles the charter to which has been surrendered. The Greenfield and Pendleton pike extends across the township from north to south. There is a line extending from Eden to Warringotn; one from Eden to McCordsville; another from Eden to Fortville; and one from Eden to Milner's Corner. The last three lines do not extend to Eden directly, but intersect the North and South pike, near thereto, so that the several points mentioned are reached by pike.

Green is the only township in the county without a railroad, and she recently voted $10,000 to the prospective Anderson and Shelbyville road, which, it is thought, will pass through Eden.

Educational.—"'Tis education forms the common mind; as the twig is bent the tree is inclined." The first settlers, though void of a finished literary and classic education, and not even possessing the rudiments in many cases, yet they began early to give some attention to the education of their children, and small schools were sustained in the winter months in the more thickly settled neighborhoods where enough children could be gotten together to constitute a school, and a teacher could be secured to teach the young idea to shoot at from twenty to forty dollars per quarter and "found," or "board round." Among the first "school-masters" and "school-marms" of this section were Miss Eliza Moore, a relative of the present resident Moores of the township; George Henry, afterwards associate judge and representative; David McKinsey, a faithful, efficient instructor for the time, but now among the unfortunates faring in the county infirmary; and Sanford and Jehu Lewis, brother pedagogues. The

first school-house was built in 1836, and located a short distance north-east of Eden. It was one of those primitive "educational institutions" made wholly of saplings and split boards, without paint, putty, glass, iron, or modern patent fixtures of any kind. Soon after this there was one of a similar kind in the north-east part of the township.

Green, however, like other townships outside of Center, was opposed to the establishment of free schools. In the vote of the county on the free school question in 1848, she cast seventy-five votes for "free school" and ninety-one votes for "no school"; and in 1849 the vote stood, "free school," forty-five; "no school," one hundred.

The following table will show the names of the public school-houses in Green and the present instructors:

District No. 1	New Hope	Wilson Dobbins.
District No. 2	Cass	J. H. Barrett.
District No. 3	Christ	W. S. Porter.
District No. 4	Walker's	W. W. Stanley.
District No. 5	Eden	J. W. Ryckman.
District No. 6	Ferrell	Rena Wilson.
District No. 7	Crane Pond	Charles H. Shank.
District No. 8	Michigan	J. E. White.
District No. 9	California	Howard E. Barrett.
District No. 10	Purdue	Lafayette Trittipo.

Green township has ten small frame school-houses, valued at, including grounds, furniture and outbuilding, $4,000. Her maps, charts, globes and other school apparatus are valued at $100. Total value of school property in the township, $4,100.

There has been a gradual, steady decline in the number of school children in this township since 1853, the first enumeration. The enumeration for 1853 was 474; for 1860, 406; for 1870, 388; for 1880, 384; and for 1881, 353; a decrease of 121 in the last twenty-eight years.

Township Trustees.—The following list shows the names of the trustees and their date of appointment from 1859, at which time they were empowered by law to levy

a local tuition tax, and the office assumed some dignity and significance:

Meredith Gosney	1859	Andrew H. Barrett	1869
Edward Valentine	1861	William L. McKinsey	1874
Joseph Barrett	1865	Sidney Moore	1880
Edward Valentine	1866		

Remarks: Meredith Gosney, who figures extensively in the early history of the township, was the first trustee under the improved school law. He held the office for two terms of one year each. Edward Valentine carried the township through the perilous times of the civil war, being four times elected. Andrew H. Barrett was the first trustee who had the opportunity of voting for county superintendent of schools. We have dipped salt with "Andy" more than once. May he live long and prosper. William L. McKinsey held the office longer than any other trustee who has filled the place. Sidney Moore looks after the poor and pedagogues at this date.

Churches.—This township, for reasons unknown to the writer, is not as bountifully supplied with good buildings especially dedicated to the worship of the author of all good as her sister townships; but possibly what she lacks in numbers she makes up in the efficiency of the few. Green reports three church buildings, viz.: Two Methodist Episcopal and one Christian. But it must be borne in mind that Green has no saloons or billiard halls, and, perhaps, less evil to counteract.

Population and Poll.—An examination of the United States census reports for the past few decades shows a slow growth for a time, and recently a decline in the population. The report for 1850 gives her 1,019 souls; for 1860, 1,076; for 1870, 1,177; and for 1880, 1,166; a growth in twenty years of one hundred and fifty-eight and then a decline in the last ten years of eleven, for which we are scarcely able to account, considering her steady growth in wealth, good roads, and other improvements. But

there is a great tendency among the young in this fast age to leave the monotony of the country and seek the town and city. The railroad enthusiast would make an argument in favor of railroads out of the circumstance; and, indeed, it is rather a singular circumstance, if such it may be called, that the only township without a railroad should be the only one declining in population. The stickler for plain dress, rather than frivolous fashions, would say that it is owing to her having no dress-making establishments and milliner shops. The falling off in numbers seems not to have been among the men and boys for the last ten years. There was only a loss of four school children during the decade, while there was an increase of thirty-one taxable polls, the numbers standing thus: Taxable polls for 1870, 190; for 1880, 221; and for 1881, 231; showing an increase of forty-one taxable polls in eleven years. But we will state the facts and figures, and leave the reader to draw his own conclusions. The polls in Green for 1840 were 130; in 1850, 149; in 1860, 178.

Vote.—Green township for 1860 cast 184 votes; for 1870, 229; for 1880, 286; with a democratic majorty of fifty-four for 1880. The vote stood: Democratic, 170; republican, 116. The voting precinct is Eden.

Value of Real and Personal Property.—Green township is assessed on 19,194 acres of land, valued at $372,-110, and improvements on the same valued at $101,050, being an average of about $25 per acre. Value of lots, $1,625; value of improvements on same, $9,120. Value of personal property, $129,670. Total value of taxables, $613,595. The total value of taxables for 1839 was $60,-930, less than one-tenth of the amount for 1881.

Taxes.—Green township paid taxes to the amount of $599.19 in 1842, $836.18 in 1850, $3,465.52 in 1860, $5,652.34 in 1870, and the levy for 1881, to be paid in 1882, is $6,528.44; an examination of which shows a rapid growth in taxation. The levy on each $100 is ninety-four cents.

The following list shows the heavy tax-payers in Green

township; being a complete showing of those who will pay $40 taxes and upward in 1882:

Alford, John	$ 41 38	Jarrett, Neri	$ 63 78
Alford, S. L	41 00	Keller, E. E	100 83
Barrett, E. H	53 32	Keller, J. W	61 34
Barrett, William, heirs	66 79	Keller, J. M	83 15
Barrett, Isaac S	54 95	McCarty, J. P	60 22
Boots, Joseph	44 37	Mingle, Adam	43 69
Barnard, R. Y	152 43	Moore, P. J., heirs	71 91
Baity, D. H	64 03	Martindale, J. N	50 43
Bulett, G. A	40 00	Olvey, L. D	82 63
Collins, William	47 72	Piper, J. M	58 86
Crist, John	67 97	Ryon, J. S	40 35
Cupp, Peter	43 77	Roberts, Leander	90 17
Cass, James F	84 48	Smith, Jonathan	47 34
Franks, M. L	61 69	Trueblood, J. M	44 39
Franks, G. P	41 51	Troy, C. H	74 65
Henry, Samuel	65 20	Wilson, H. B	82 69
Hunt, Jehu	104 54	Wilson, Archibald	62 90
Jackson, John	55 57	Wilson, William	70 06

Law and Esquires.—The policy of our law is to bring justice near the door of every man, to offer an opportunity for the convenient adjustment of petty grievances at the least possible expense to the people. For this purpose Indiana, following in the wake of the English custom, wisely embodied in her constitution a provision for the election in each township of a competent number of justices of the peace, who shall continue in office four years. These officers are empowered to act in both a ministerial and judicial capacity. *Ministerially*, in preserving the peace. *Judicially*, as when he convicts for an offense. In the prosecution of said policy, the following men have filled the office of justice of the peace for a time, being elected at the dates set opposite their names:

John L. Alford	1833	Miles Walker	1850
Andrew J. Hatfield	Unknown	Michael Copper	1853
John Furgason	Unknown	Wm. Cook	1858, 1862, 1866

Elijah S. Cooper...1841, 1846
James Jones.....1843
W. R. Ferrell,
1846, 1855, 1859, 1878
John Price.....1848
M. M. Addington.....1848
William Barrett....1849, 1854
R. M. Fuqua.....1863
Isaac Barrett.....1867
J. M. Trueblood,
1869, 1873, 1877
W. T. Hamilton.....1870
William Collins.....1880

Remarks: John L. Alford was the first justice in the township. Twelve of the above number served one term each. Elijah S. Cooper and William Barrett filled the office for eight years each. William Cook and J. M. Trueblood were each three times elected. W. R. Ferrell, who was first elected thirty-five years ago, is now on his fourth term. Ferrell and William Collins preside at the scales of justice in the township at this date. About half of the above have bid adieu to earthly courts, to appear at the bar Divine before the Judge Supreme of all the earth.

First Business.—The first business of this section was done at Pendleton, where the pioneers went to exchange their furs, ginseng, venison, and porkers, for a few of the staple articles. For milling they went to Fall Creek. The first stores in the township were at Eden, a central point for the first settlements. Among the first merchants were George Henry, C. & J. Lewis, J. & E. McPherson, J. A. Alford, the "Squire," and Hiram Barrett. Later were Brandt & Fry and Barrett & Co. Very early in the history of the township Dudley Eakes run a tannery in the south-west part of the township, on Leander Roberts's farm. His vats consisted of large troughs made of walnut. Later John Price had a tannery in Eden. In 1850 Speagle carried on a blacksmith shop in the eastern part of the township. Jonathan Smith opened a store at Willow Branch in 1853, and was the first postmaster on the establishing of the post-office in 1854.

Physicians.—The first settlers of Green, in case of serious sickness, called for aid on the medical talent of Pendleton and Greenfield. The first resident physician

was Paul Moore, followed by William Loder, Jones & Edwards (the latter of whom is now holding forth in Greenfield), and J. J. Carter.

Ex-County Officers.—This was the home of George Henry, associate judge, county surveyor, and representative. Here lived Andrew T. Hatfield, representative; Elijah S. Cooper, county treasurer; Samuel Archer, sheriff; and Robison Jarrett, commissioner. Jonathan Smith, ex-commissioner, is still among the living.

Prominent Families,—This is the home of the Barretts, Ferrells, Mingles, Walkers, Robertses, Wilsons, Jarretts, Alfords, Coopers, Henrys, Moores, Crists, Troys, Collins, Kellers, Barnards, Franks, Cooks, Smiths, McKinseys, Baitys, Truebloods, McClarnons, and Olveys.

Murders and Fatal Accidents.—In, or about, 1831, two men, who were from Madison county, camped out in the woods, and built a fire beside a dead tree, as a protection against the wolves, and retired for the night, during which the tree set on fire fell on one of them. The other built a pen around him, to prevent his being devoured by the wolves, while he procured assistance to remove the log from the body.

Michael Crist, father of John and George, was found dead in the public highway, near the Crist school-house, April 26, 1876. Aged eighty-five years.

On the 8th of May, 1877, William Cook, Esquire, was found dead in the woods beside a log, near where he had been cutting wood.

A boy by the name of Johnson was killed at the Cooper saw-mill, a few years since, by a saw-log rolling over him.

The most foul, atrocious, diabolical and unnatural murder that we are called upon to record in the history of the county was perpetrated, on the night of June 7th, 1878, in Green township, on the persons of Mrs. Sarah Jane Wilson, aged forty-three years, widow of the late Woodford Wilson, and her little niece, Anaretta Cass, aged six years. The strange, sad news of this atrocious double murder

soon spread throughout the county, and before noon of the next day hundreds of people could be seen rapidly making their way to the sad scene, and surrounding the house were hundreds more, filled with anguish and anger at what had transpired. By whom and just how this scene was enacted, has never been legally determined. The plain facts in the case are about as follows: Mrs. Wilson and



SARAH JANE WILSON.

her little niece lived alone on her farm, about two miles east of Eden. They were at peace with the world, having harmed no one, and anticipated no trouble or personal violence from any body, and had only taken the usual precaution of locking the doors and windows, not deeming it necessary to go to the trouble and expense of having additional company to stay with them of nights. Next morning Mrs. Wilson was found dead, lying on her face on the

floor in the sitting-room, in her night clothes, partially covered with a thin comfort. Anaretta was found on the floor near the door of their bedroom, lying almost naked. The bodies were examined by good physicians, which developed the fact that they had come to their deaths by strangulation from pressure of the thumb and fingers of the left hand of a man, the marks of the ends of the fingers



ANARETTA CASS.

being plainly visible on either side of the trachea. It is left to circumstantial evidence, theory and reason to determine the cause and manner of this double crime. It is supposed that the party, or parties, by some means gained entrance to the rear of the house, committed the rash act, and made his, or their, exit at the front door, breaking a glass beside the door in passing out. The theory is supported by the fact that the broken pieces of glass were

found on the porch and none on the inside of the room. Considerable effort was made to discover the guilty parties, but to no avail. Time and eternity may develop the facts, but as yet it is shrouded in mystery. We only know that two innocent lives were violently and suddenly plunged into eternity by some hellish fiend in human form. Who can look at the portraits of the innocent victims, and contemplate the atrocity of the crime, without feelings of holy indignation?

Recapitulation.—Green township contains thirty sections and 19,194 acres; has one mill stream, two smaller streams, one border county, four border townships, two steam saw-mills, ten school-houses, three church buildings, four churches, one lodge, one village, two post-offices, five pikes, one prospective railroad, 1,166 inhabitants, 353 school children, 231 polls, 286 voters, $4,100 worth of school property, $131,260 worth of personal property, $9,115 worth of lots and improvements, $473,220 worth of land and improvements, 177 male dogs, two (?) female dogs, $613,595 worth of taxable property, thirty-seven men who pay over $40 taxes each, fifteen ex-justices, two acting justices, six ex-trustees since 1859, six ex-county officers, one living ex-county officer, a fertile soil, several hundred acres unditched, an abundance of saw timber, no want of rail timber; a limited amount of fish, squirrels, quails and rabbits; a healthful climate, three physicians, a republican trustee, no saloons, no billiard halls, a moral community, a declining population, an increasing valuation, and a democratic majority of eighty.

CHAPTER XIV.

GREEN TOWNSHIP—*Continued.*

Eden.

The modern Eden, once known as Lewisburg, was laid out on the 21st of August, 1835, by—the records fail to show whom, but the older citizens say by Alford—and consisted of thirty-five lots. The first and only addition to this date was made by Levi Archer, on the 26th of April, 1871, with seventeen lots. It is a small village, on the south bank of Sugar Creek, near the center of the township, eight miles north of Greenfield and seven south of Pendleton, on the pike. It has one church, a district school, a pleasant location; a post-office, with mail tri-weekly, L. A. Riggs, postmaster; and the following business men, to-wit:

Merchants—
L. A. Riggs,
Joseph Canohan.

Painter and Carriage Maker
E. P. Lawrence.

Steam Saw-Mill—
B. F. Moore.

Wagon Makers—
B. J. Jackson,
A. H. Barrett.

Boot and Shoe Makers—
Trueblood & Jarrett.

Physicians—
John A. Justice,
W. A. Justice.

Undertaker—
J. M. Trueblood.

Carpenter—
A. J. Popink.

Blacksmiths—
A. J. Taylor,
Henry Curtis,
Green Osborn (a little east of town).

Milner's Corner.

The second post-office in the township is known as Milner's Corner, located in the central eastern part of the township, on the line between Green and Brown. It is

about thirteen miles north-east of Greenfield, and derived its name from James Milner, in 1850. There has never been a plat of the place made and recorded, and, consequently, no additions.

The first store at this point was kept by David McKinsey, an ex school-teacher, followed by John Dawson, Henry Milner, Nimrod Davis, Joseph Decamp, Caldwell & Keller, William and Joseph Bills, S. A. Troy, Tague & Brother, and W. Vanzant. The present merchant is Charles H. Troy. The post-office was established in 1868; the first postmaster was Nimrod Davis; the present employee of Uncle Sam is Charles H. Troy. The previous physicians were D. H. Myers, S. A. Troy, George Williams, and Charles Pratt; the present physician is S. A. Troy. The blacksmiths are Vandyke and Manning; the wood-workmen are Josiah Long and Joel Manning. It has a steam saw-mill, owned by L. Tucker, previously mentioned; capacity, five thousand feet per day; employs four hands. Mail tri-weekly.

Eden Chapel (M. E.)

The first meetings of this order, in the early history of the township, were held near Eden, in the private dwellings of Blackburn, Thomas Dorson, Robert Walker, and Robison Jarrett. The first ministers were Stephen Masters and James Vess. The first itinerant minister was Rev. Donaldson, followed by Revs. John Leach and Frank Richmond. In 1838, the society erected a log house at Eden, near where the present frame stands, in the east part of town. Here it held forth till about 1860, when it erected the present building, a commodious frame, at a cost of $1,500. It was dedicated by Rev. John McCarty. Near by is a cemetery, where slumber many loved ones that have died in the faith, and are now members of the church triumphant. The first burial here was Enos Jarrett. The present minister is Rev. John S. McCarty. The society is in a flourishing condition. A

very interesting revival has recently been experienced, which has added a goodly number to the church roll. This charge formerly belonged to the Greenfield circuit, and was supplied by the Greenfield minister.

Roberts Chapel.

In an early day there was an M. E. church building and organization in the Roberts neighborhood, south-west of Eden, called the Roberts Chapel. The first members are dead. Some lost their zeal, others found it about as convenient to worship at other points, and the organization went down and the membership was scattered.

Regular Baptist Church.

While the Methodists had the first society in this township, the Baptists built the first church house. It was a small log, eighteen by twenty feet, erected in 1830, and located one and one-half miles west of Eden, near the line between Green and Vernon townships. Elder Morgan McQuery organized the society, and preached there for several years, followed by Charles McCarty and others, when the organization moved to Vernon township. The old graveyard near by still remains to mark the place of the first church in Green township, as well as a number of the first burials. The first interment in this lonely spot was Samuel Walker.

Lick Creek Christian Church

is located in the north-west part of the township. Benjamin Legg, John H. Huston, Snodgrass, Joseph Winn and Lawson Fuqua were among the first members. Elders David Franklin and W. F. Ackman were for a time its ministers. Elder J. W. Ferrell preached there nineteen nights during a revival, and had nineteen accessions. The building is a good frame, the church is in a prosperous condition, and a lively Sunday-school is sustained

in connection with it. Several of the most prominent and influential persons of the vicinity are members of this church, and throw their influence on the side of truth, morality and Christianity.

Dr. Joseph J. Carter

was born in Green county, East Tennessee, March 7, 1823. He came with his parents to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1829, thence to Madison county in 1830, when the country was new and the forests unbroken. There he



labored on the farm with his father and brothers till he arrived at majority, when he began the study of medicine at Pendleton, the county seat, with Dr. Thomas Jones. After taking a course of study, he located at Eden and began the practice of medicine with Dr. William S. Loder. Aspiring to loftier attainments, and a fuller understanding of the abstruse mysteries of *materia medica*, he determined on a regular college course of reading and lectures, and consequently had the honor of graduating at the Cincinnati Medical College in the spring of 1856.

In 1860, April 17th, he was joined in marriage with

Miss Sarah J. Smith, with whom he lived happily to the day of his death. He was a consistent member of the M. E. Church for more than forty years. During his long and extensive practice, he made hosts of friends and but few enemies. He was a man of noble impulses, generous and hospitable, in whom the people had the fullest confidence. He died on the 29th of January, 1879, after a very short illness, in his fifty-sixth year, leaving the companion of his bosom and two promising boys to mourn his untimely death.

In the death of Dr. Carter the community lost an attentive, skillful physician, the church a faithful member, and the family a kind husband and an indulgent father.

His family now reside in Greenfield; the boys are young men, the older of whom will graduate at the Indianapolis Medical College shortly.

Eden Lodge, No. 477, F. A. M.,

was chartered May 26, 1874. The charter members were L. H. Riggs, E. S. Bragg, G. Morrison, A. H. Trueblood, D. H. Alford, T. T. Barrett, Samuel Alford, J. W. Green, G. W. Hopkins, and A. W. Powell. The lodge has never been large, but is healthy and prosperous, with a present membership of twenty-four. The present officers are: D. H. Beaty, W. M.; W. A. Justice, S. W.; H. B. Wilson, J. W.; A. H. Trueblood, S. D.; John Crist, J. D.; Isaac S. Barrett, Treasurer; A. H. Barrett, Secretary; J. W. Anderson, Tyler; Samuel Alford and J. M. Trueblood, Stewards. Its meetings occur on Saturday evening on or before the full of the moon of each month.

Center Grove M. E. Church.

In 1845, the Episcopal Methodists organized a class three miles east of Eden. Their meetings were held for a time at the Barrett school-house. As the society increased in strength and numbers, it determined on a place of worship under its own control, which resulted in

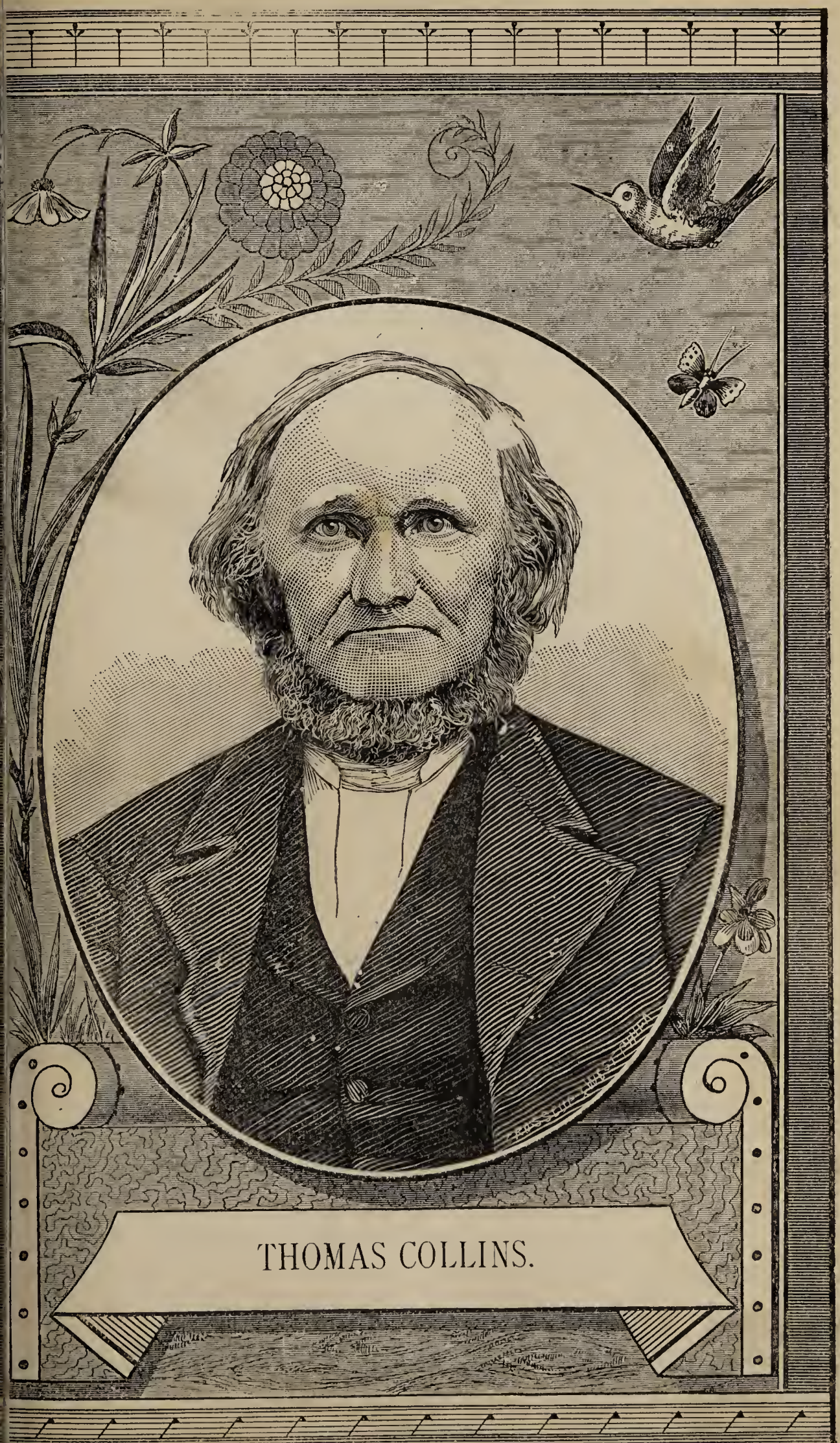
the building, in 1854, of a convenient frame, at a cost of $1,200, which was recently fully repaired and put in good order, and dedicated by Rev. Frank Harding. The present preacher is Rev. H. Woolpert. They have regular services. There is no graveyard in connection with the church property, but they use one located north, on the banks of Sugar Creek, where the mortal remains of the late lamented murdered Mrs. Wilson and her niece were buried.

Dr. Samuel A. Troy

was born at Batavia, Clermont county, Ohio, August 27, 1827, and is, consequently, in his fifty-fifth year. He was left an orphan at the early age of ten years. The family



being poor, he was at once thrown on his own resources. He learned the trade of cabinet-maker; came to Anderson, Madison county, in the spring of 1847; thence to New Columbus, where he continued to work at his trade; and in April, 1849, was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Abner Cory. He then moved to York, in Delaware county, where he began the study of medicine with Dr.



THOMAS COLLINS.

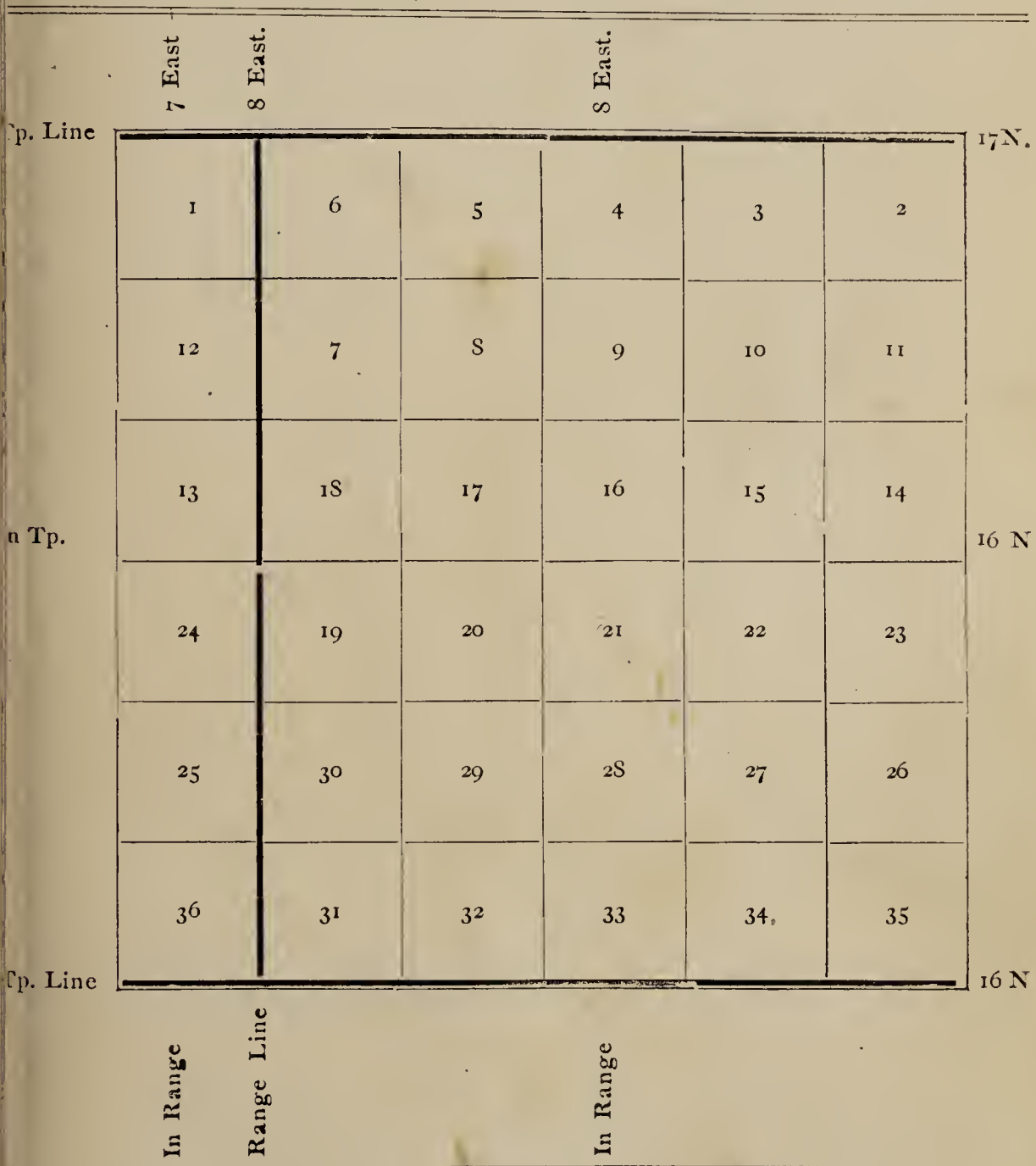
John Horn. His wife died shortly after, when he again moved to New Columbus, and continued his studies with Dr. Weyman. In 1854 he was a second time married; this time to Martha Manning. He then attended a course of lectures at the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College; then returned and located near Bunker Hill, this county; thence to Cleveland, where he formed a profitable partnership with Dr. Amos Bundy, which continued for five years; thence to his farm in Green township, where he practiced for several years. He was a candidate for representative before the democratic nominating convention in 1868, and was defeated by the Hon. Noble Warrum by three votes only. In 1870 he moved to Fortville, and was the prime mover in organizing the Fortville band, which, in honor of its founder, was named the "Troy Band." While there he was in partnership with Drs. Stuart and Yancy. The Dr. is now located at Milner's Corner, where he has an extensive and lucrative practice.

Eden Church (Baptist)

was organized at the Crist school-house on the second Sunday in April, 1871. On the day of organization, after praise and prayer by the brethren, Elder Gavin Morrison was chosen moderator, and G. W. Hopkins clerk. Elder M. Lummis, of Kentucky, aided in establishing this church. The following are the original members: G. W. and Henrietta Hopkins, Gavin Morrison and wife, William Lummis, S. F. Baker, Ira and Jane Shafer. This society has never been large, and consequently unable to erect a place of worship of its own. It has had no regular pastor for several years.

CHAPTER XV.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.



Scale: Two miles to the inch.

MAP OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

SHOWING THE SECTIONS, TOWNSHIP AND RANGES OF WHICH IT IS COMPOSED.

Name and Organization.—This township took its name from "Old Hickory," President of the United States, at

the time of the formation of the township. It was organized in 1831, at which time it was struck off from the north part of Blue-river, having its present southern boundary and extending to the Madison county line on the north, and consequently embodied the same territory now included in Jackson and Brown. In 1832 Green was formed, embodying the territory now included in Brown and Green. In 1833 Brown was formed from the east part of Green. Hence, from 1831 to 1832 Madison county formed the northern boundary of Jackson, and from 1832 to 1833 Green formed said boundary. From 1833 to 1850 Brown, Harrison and Green constituted said boundary. From 1850 to 1853 Worth and Harrison formed her northern boundary. Since 1853 there has been no change in her boundaries.

Location, Boundary, Size, etc.—It is located in the central eastern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Brown and Green townships, on the east by Henry county, on the south by Rush county and Blue-river township, and on the west by Center township. In extent it is six miles square, and hence contains thirty-six square miles. It lies in township sixteen north, and is in ranges seven and eight east, one tier of sections on the west being in range seven east and the remainder in eight east. The range line runs past Brown's Chapel, Leamon's Corner and Bunker Hill.

Surface, Soil, Drainage, and Productions.—The surface for the most part is quite level; especially in the northeastern, central southern, and central western portions. Along Six Mile, Nameless and Brandywine creeks there are occasionally low banks, and a somewhat hilly and undulating surface for a short distance therefrom.

The soil in the creek bottoms is a loose brown or black loam, rich and productive. On the level upland may be seen a limited soil with a subsoil of red or white clay, excellent for grass and meadow and fair to good for the ordinary cereals.

There has been considerable tile ditching put in by the

enterprising farmers of this township since the close of the American civil war, by which no small amount of land has been greatly improved and reclaimed.

The chief productions are stock and grain, viz.: Hogs, cattle, corn, wheat, horses, sheep, flaxseed, and oats; to which may be added small quantities of potatoes, grass, hay, apples, butter, eggs, and chickens. In 1880, Jackson township produced, on 4,050 acres, 72,905 bushels of wheat; on 4,782 acres, 88,805 bushels of corn; on 380 acres, 7,600 bushels of oats; and on 544 acres, 1,088 tons of hay.

Streams.—Brandywine Creek enters the township on the north line, two and one-half miles east of the north-west corner, in section five, and runs south-west to near the center of section seven; thence north-west about a mile; thence in a south-west course, passing out of the township on the west line in section twelve, about one and one-fourth miles south of the north-west corner.

Six Mile Creek enters the township on the east side, one mile south of the north-east corner, takes a general south course, passes on the west and near Charlottesville, and leaves the township near the south-west corner of section thirty-five.

Nameless Creek rises in section sixteen, near the center of the township, runs south-west about three miles to the east side of section twenty-five; thence south by south-east, passing out of the township one and a half miles east of the south-west corner.

Willow Branch has only one mile of its course in Jackson, all found in section one, in the north-west corner, where it flows into Brandywine.

First Land Entry and Original Settlers.—The first land entered in Jackson township was by William Oldham, on the 20th of November, 1824, being the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-three, in township sixteen north, in range eight east. The second entry was by Thomas Ramsey, on the 21st of July, 1825.

Among the first settlers were William Oldham, John

Forts, John Catt, Bazil Meek, David Templeton, Samuel and John Dilla, James and Benjamin Forts, Mr. Lackey, John and James Sample, Andrew Jackson, Sanford Pritchard, Samuel Thompson, Absalom Davis, James Vanmeter, James Bartlow, Henry Woods, David Longinaker, Valentine Slifer, John Magart, Thomas Ramsey, and John Shields. At a little later date came John Burris, Joseph Hall, John Thompson, J. P. Foley, Jacob Slifer, John Parks, the Barretts, Hatfields, John Bevil, William Wolf, Jacob Brooks, Richard Earles, Samuel Smith, and John Stephens.

The naming of the above will call to the minds of many of our readers fond recollections of earlier days, when they received the counsel and instruction of these hardy pioneers, most of whom have gone to the happy hunting grounds, no more to undergo the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life. They are gone, forever gone! No more their forms shall we behold! But their works live after them. They labored long and well, and we have entered into their labors. They sowed seed that shall bring forth fruit many years hence. Their children and children's children now rise up and call them blessed. Long may their names live fresh and green in the hearts of their legatees.

A Few First Things.—The first church was by the New Lights; the first school teacher was Leartus Thomas; the first miller was John Forts; the first landlady was Mrs. Landis, recently deceased; Mr. Lackey sold the first whisky; David Johnson was the first merchant; the first road was the old State road; the first county road in the township was viewed by Daniel Priddy, David Heimer and Jacob Slifer; Isaac Barrett, about 1840 and later, cultivated a nursery at Charlottesville, and later in the north-east part of Center township; Abram Huntington had a blacksmith shop in the north-west part of the township prior to 1840, where he forged bolts in Vulcan style for several years.

Mills and Factories.—The first water mill in Jackson

township was built by John Forts, in about the year 1827, and located on Six Mile, one mile north of Charlottesville. It was a genuine "corn cracker," of the primitive pattern.

Some time prior to 1833, David Longinaker built a water sash saw-mill on Six Mile, about a mile above the Forts corn cracker. It was run by different parties, and finally had steam power attached.

In about 1855, a steam sash saw-mill was put in operation on Henderson McKown's farm, four miles north of Cleveland. It was run for several years, then moved on Joseph Higgins' land, and was recently moved away.

Walton & Rule erected a steam circular saw-mill at Leamon's Corner, about the year 1860. It was run for some time, then moved to Cleveland, afterward to Eden, where it is still in operation.

James R. Bracken, afterwards captain of a company from this county in the Mexican war, erected a tannery about a half mile north-west of the Pleasant Hill M. E. church, about the year 1844, where he made the leather for the farmers' "horse-hide collars," "dog-skin gloves" and "cow-hide shoes," for a few years, when it went down.

In 1869, T. L. Marsh & Draper erected a tile factory in the central western part of the township, which was run for a few years, when Marsh sold to Draper, who is still manufacturing.

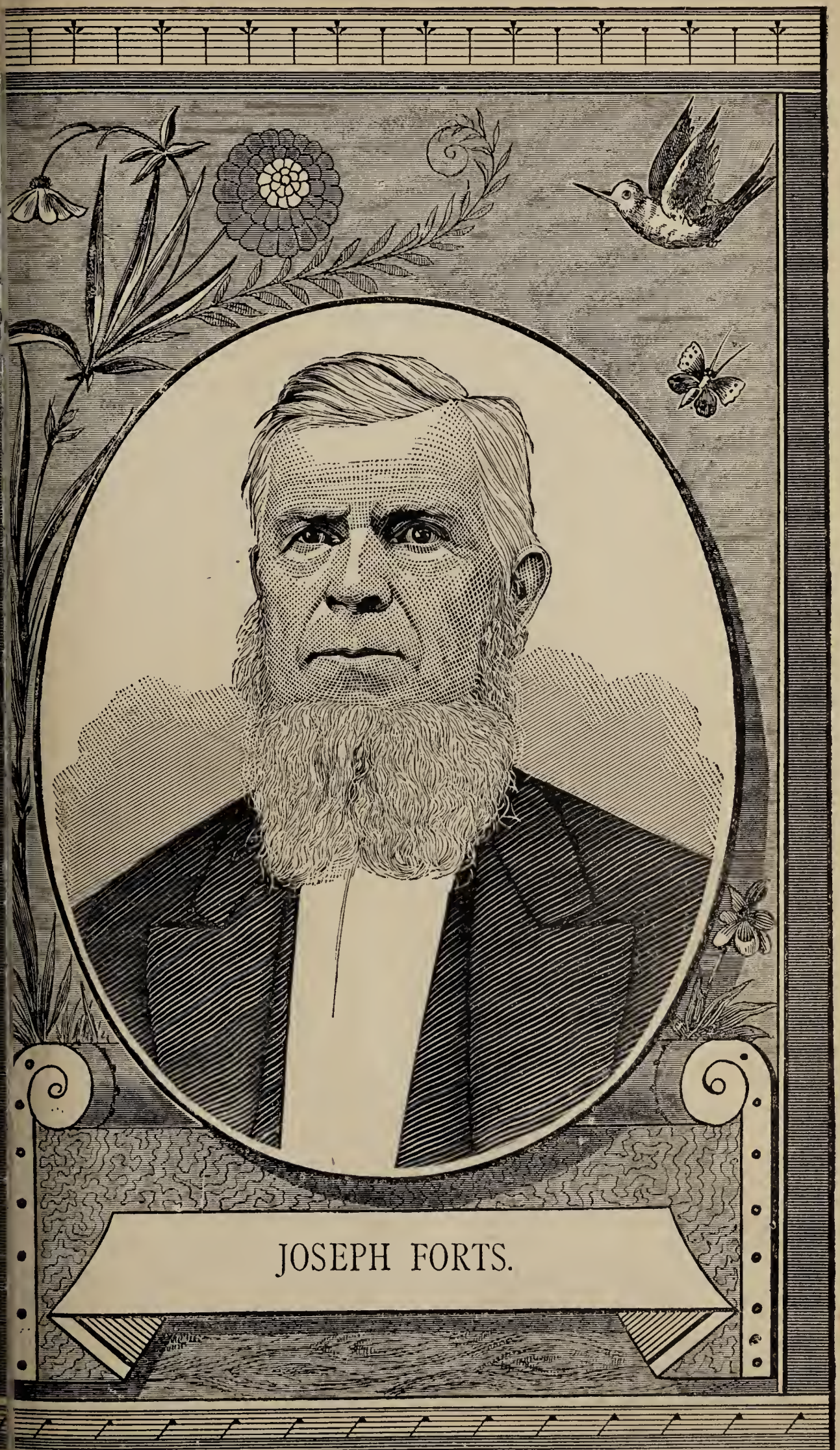
Roads.—The first road in this township was an old trail extending across the new purchase, known at the time of the formation of the township as the State Road, and later on as the old State road, built many years prior to the National road, which was the second in the township. The third was called a county road, laid out in 1835, and extended from the Longinaker saw-mill, two miles north of Charlottesville, on the county line, to *Charleston, on Sugar Creek, in Green township, where Mrs. Wilson and niece are buried. This road was a continuation of a Henry

*In the early history of Hancock county, a town was laid out in Green township, just north of H. B. Wilson's farm, and named Charleston. No record was ever made of the plat, and the town was a failure.

county road, extending from Knightstown to the said Longinaker saw-mill. Nearly all the roads in this part of the state, prior to 1835, run from one business point to another, regardless of "land lines." None of the early roads corresponded with the cardinal points of the compass. As the settlements began to increase in number, short routes were blazed out to suit the convenience of the settlers. There are no toll pikes in the township at this date. There are fifteen miles of pike that have been returned to the districts, and their charters cancelled. We are unable to state just how much graveling has been done in working out the road taxes and personal privileges; but considerable, we are assured. The National road passes through this township, a distance of six miles, no portion of which is graveled, and there is no other road in the county that so much needs it at this time. It is really an eyesore and a discredit to the county. If the road can not be built in any other way, we would suggest to the liberal citizens along the line its construction under the free gravel road law of March 3, 1877, as amended March 1, 1881, which will exempt their land from taxation in purchasing the toll roads of the county, under the act concerning the purchase of toll roads, and providing for their maintenance as free roads, approved April 9, 1881. Her citizens will then have something of value to themselves, tangible and convenient in lieu of their money and taxes for free roads.

Railroads.—The P., C. and St. L. has a line of six miles on the southern boundary of the township, on which the company has two stations, viz.: Charlottesville and Cleveland. The I., B. and W. crosses the north-west corner of the township. Construction trains are passing over the line, but no stations are yet established.

Educational.—The first schools in this township were "pay schools," taught by itinerant school-masters, about the year 1833. They were not the most efficient teachers by any means; indeed, they made no claims to greater knowledge than was necessary to teach reading,



JOSEPH FORTS.

writing, and "ciphering to the double rule of three." There were citizens of the township better qualified, that could have taught better schools than many of these tramp teachers, but the pay did not justify, and besides they were not naturally so disposed; and hence the grave responsibility was shifted to the shoulders of the professionals, who taught from Castle Garden to the Gulf. Schools were sustained but three months in a year, or a quarter of thirteen weeks. As the township increased in numbers and wealth, the interest in education was found to keep pace, and schools were sustained for a greater length of time, at increased pay, which commanded better teachers.

In the vote on the free school question in 1848, to decide whether the state should adopt a free school system, Jackson voted against the proposed change, her vote standing: "Free school," 101; "no school," 114. But Jackson has the honor of being more progressive, on this question especially, than the majority of her sister townships, as may be seen by comparing her vote in 1848 with that of said townships, and with her own in 1849, when she voted for the proposed system, her vote standing: "Free school," 108; "no school," 105; being one of the three that voted for free schools in the final vote in 1859. This township has two brick and ten frame school-houses, numbered, named, and supplied with teachers for the present school year, or term at least, as follows, to-wit:

District No. 1	Conklin	Sadie Homer.
District No. 2	Simmons	Ella Bussel.
District No. 3	Bunker Hill	Lizzie G. Smith.
District No. 4	Leamon's Corner	William M. Lewis.
District No. 5	Center	Ora Staley.
District No. 6	Loudenback	Fannie Pierce.
District No. 7	Addison	J. P. Julian.
District No. 8	Cleveland	George Wilson. Cynthia Fries.
District No. 9	Brown's Chapel	George Burnett.
District No. 10	Extra	No school.
District No. 11	Extra	A. E. Lewis.
District No. 12	Charlottesville	S. C. Staley. Jennie Willis.

These twelve houses are estimated to be worth $8,000, including the grounds, furniture and out-buildings. The apparatus is estimated at $100. Total value, $8,100. The above figures includes the Charlottesville house, which belongs to a company, and is estimated at $3,000. One of the serious needs of this township is more and better apparatus, and a fuller appreciation of the importance of the same by the school officers and teachers, that said apparatus may be properly cared for after it is purchased and placed in the buildings; that the maps may not be taken for window curtains and the globes for foot-balls. Charlottesville for many years, and until recently, was a separate corporation for school purposes.

School Trustees.—The following are the names of the trustees from the time they were empowered with authority to levy local taxes, and the office assumed some dignity and importance to the people:

Burd Lacy	1859	James B. Clark	1871
David Priddy	1863	A. V. B. Sample	1874
Philip Stinger	1867	Henderson McKown	1878
George W. Williams	1869	James F. McClarnon	1880

Remarks: Burd Lacy and David Priddy held the office four terms each in succession. James B. Clark was the first trustee under the improved school law of 1873, and the first in the township that voted for county superintendent of schools. A. V. B. Sample filled the office for two terms of two years each. Philip Stinger, George Williams and Henderson McKown each served two years. James F. McClarnon looks after the poor, educational and financial interests of the township at this date.

Churches.—Jackson township has seven churches, representing five denominations, to-wit: Three Methodist Episcopal, one Protestant Methodist, a Missionary Baptist, a Christian, and one Friends; a fuller account of which will appear further on.

Population.—An examination of the census reports of

this township for a few decades shows the following, to-wit: Population for 1850, 677. The population of Worth township, the greater portion of which is now included in Jackson, was, for the same year, 718. We therefore conclude that a fair estimate for the territory now included in the corporate limits of Jackson township would be 1,300 for the year 1850. In 1860, the reports give her 1,680; in 1870, 1,849; in 1880, 1,928. An examination of the above shows a steady, natural growth in population, which speaks well for the township as a whole. Charlottesville, in 1860, had 190 souls; in 1870, 414. Cleveland, in 1860, had 112; in 1870, 118. We have no official report of either of these towns for 1880 separate and distinct from the total of the township; but from personal knowledge would say that the former has about held her own, while the latter has lost, and can not compare in numbers, wealth or appearance with her *statu quo ante bellum*.

Polls and Vote.—The polls for Jackson in 1840 were 176; in 1860, 273; in 1880, 326; in 1881, 345. Her vote for 1840 was 178; for 1860, 331; for 1870, 371; for 1880, 445. Her last vote for President was as follows, to-wit: Republican, 214; democratic, 210; independent, 21. Jackson has two voting precincts—one at Cleveland and the second at school-house No. 5.

Value of Real and Personal Property.—This township reports 22,170 acres of land assessed at $547,020, and improvements on the same valued at $74,505, being an average of about $28.00 per acre; the personal property in Jackson, exclusive of Charlottesville, is valued at $220,750; value of telegraph, $680; value of the P., C. and St. L. railway line in Jackson, $14,450; value of lots, $985; value of improvements, $3,475; making a total valuation for taxation of $861,865, exclusive of Charlottesville, which is assessed on eighty-three acres of land valued at $2,320, with improvements on the same valued at $3,280; value of lots, $7,445; improvements, $21,180; personal property, $55,315; telegraph, $75; railroad, $3,785; total valuation, $93,400. The grand total valua-

tion of real and personal property in Jackson, including Charlottesville, is $955,465 for 1881.

Taxes.—Jackson township paid taxes to the amount of $953.97 in 1840 on $157,204 worth of property, and $5,258.63 for 1860 on $612,030 worth of property; for 1870, $8,376.93 on $769,380 worth of property; for 1881 she pays the sum of $8,514, including Charlottesville. Of this amount the following men are assessed $40 or more for 1881, to be paid in 1882:

Addison, John	$ 61 20	Simmons, N. D.	$ 87 08
Braddock, Addie B.	98 60	Simmons, J. S.	84 94
Braddock, N. W.	94 98	Smith, Anthony	98 84
Boyer, Samuel	55 12	Scott, George	40 58
Barrett, Edward	54 36	Scott, E. H.	73 66
Barrett, E. A.	45 52	Scott, Robert	69 68
Derry, Joel	42 26	Slifer, Jacob, Sen.	44 80
Earl, Elisha	82 80	Smith, Richard	111 12
Evans, Joseph	51 50	Thomas, W. M.	49 94
Fort, Martin, heirs	42 60	Thomas, James, Sen.	44 72
Fort, C. H.	72 38	Thomas, David	51 84
Glasscock, John	52 58	Thomas, L. B.	58 38
Loudenback, J. A.	45 08	Vanderbark, J. W.	45 32
Loudenback, Henry	91 40	Vanmeter, James	45 12
Low, J. D.	44 64	Walker, Meredith	109 80
McClarnon, David	61 52	Warrum, Noble	194 64
Oldham, William	42 60	Williams, Wesley	175 40
Rock, Charles	197 68	Williams, A. E. & C.	46 12
Roland, Chapman	41 28	Williams, S. F.	64 02
Simmons, J. B.	316 60	Williams, Thomas	56 74
Simmons, W. H.	84 78		

In Charlottesville the following pay $40 and upwards: P. J. Bohn, $72.38; J. A. Craft, $122.82. Bohn and Craft have recently moved out of the corporation to their farms.

The levy is eighty cents on the $100 in both Jackson and Charlottesville.

Law and Esquires.—Jackson township has always been

well supplied with justices, as the following array of names, with the date of election, will show:

Basil Meek.....1831
Samuel Thompson. Unknown
David Templeton.....1832
Robert McCorkle,
1834, 1838, 1842, 1849, 1854
Henry Kinder.....1841
Edward Barrett.....1845
James P. Foley.....1846
G. Y. Atkinson.....1848
John A. Craft.....1849, 1856
John Stephens.....1850
Andrew Pauley....1855, 1860
Thomas M. Bidgood.....1858
John Reeves.....1859
Ellison Addison.....1859
W. M. L. Cox.....1860
William Brooks.....1862
Cyrus Leamon.....1864, 1872
G. J. T. Dilla.....1864
James McClarnon.....1865
John H. Scott.....1866
G. W. Landis..1867, 1872, 1876
Elijah C. Reeves...1868, 1872
Lafayette Stephens.....1869
Ira Bevil.....1870, 1874, 1878
John W. Wales.....1876
John E. Leamon.....1880
William R. Williams.....1880

Remarks: The last two named persons are the present acting justices of the township. Basil Meek was the first justice in the township. Samuel Thompson, the date of whose election we have given "unknown," owing to there being no record of the matter, was most probably elected in 1831 or 1832. Robert McCorkle gave such general satisfaction to litigants and those interested, that he was five times honored with the votes of his constituents. Ira Bevil and G. W. Landis were each three times clothed with judicial powers. John A. Craft, Andrew Pauley, Cyrus Leamon, and Elijah C. Reeves were each three times called into the forum, and invested with legal authority to hear and try all causes over which such courts have jurisdiction. Many of the above have been solicited longer to preside, but declined in favor of private life, "choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season." Perhaps, in listening so often to the gaseous, bombastic effusions of the tyro in the legal fraternity, they had come to agree with Wirt, in his sentiment that "There is a great deal of law learning that is dry, dark, cold and revolting; an old feudal castle in

perfect preservation." Or it may be that they too often have seen the verification of the old proverb: "Laws catch flies, but let hornets go free."

Ex-County Officers.—Jackson township has furnished a goodly number of brave men, willing to spend and be spent for their country's good. Here lived, in their day, the following representative men: Jacob Huntington, treasurer; James P. Foley, representative; Basil Meek, the third sheriff of the county; Richard Williams and Jordan Lacy, commissioners. Among the living we call to mind, Noble Warrum, revenue collector and representative; John Addison, representative and commissioner; John Barrett, treasurer in 1850; George W. Sample, sheriff in 1872 by appointment; John R. Reeves, recorder in 1870; J. H. Landis, surveyor; John S. Lewis and Jacob Slifer, senior, commissioners. The majority of the county officers of this township, in contrast with the most of her sister townships, are still living. Green has but one living ex-county officer.

This is the home of several prominent families that have grown up with the township, and become fully identified with her interests; liberal, public spirited citizens, ever ready to encourage any enterprise tending to propagate truth and promote virtue. For a fair list of such citizens, to save, recording here, see our roll of patrons for Jackson township on the closing pages.

Murders, Suicides, and Remarkable Deaths.—Under the above topic we have but little to add for this township, and we are glad of the fact. It is always a painful duty to be called upon to record such sudden, sad departures. Life is a treasure; to live is sweet; and that any should adopt the beautiful meter, but false sentiment of Campbell, is sad:

"Count o'er the joys thine hours have seen;
Count o'er the days from anguish free;
And know, whatever thou hast been,
'Tis something better not to be."

Better by far to adopt the sentiment of Milton, and abide our time in patience:

"Nor love thy life, nor hate; but whilst thou livest,
Live well; how long, how short, permit to Heaven."

Anthony Maxwell committed suicide by hanging, in the hollow between Cleveland and the railroad station, about the year 1833. He was a married man, aged thirty, very tall. He was buried at Gilboa.

James Steele was killed in January, 1838, by the falling of a tree.

In 1875, Frank Smith committed suicide by hanging, with a leather strap, in his barn. Cause unknown.

William Guy, a brakeman on the P., C. and St. L. R. R., kicked a boy by the name of Weaver off the cars while in motion, at Charlottesville, which killed him. A trial was had at Greenfield, in which the brakeman came clear.

Exports.—The chief exports of Jackson township are corn, wheat, hogs, cattle, horses, oats, potatoes, flaxseed, lumber, fruits, and the products of the hennery and dairy.

Synopsis.—Jackson township, a namesake of Andrew Jackson, the seventh president, organized in 1831, contains thirty-six sections, has four border townships and two border counties, one mill stream, three smaller streams, two railroads, eight miles of railroad line, two stations, ten frame school-houses, two brick school-houses, fourteen teachers, $8,000 invested in school-houses and $100 in apparatus, six hundred and fifty-eight school children, seven ex-trustees since 1859, seven church buildings, five denominations, three political parties, three hundred and forty-five polls, a population of 1,928, four hundred and forty-five voters, two voting precincts, 22,254 acres of land, valued at $549,540; improvements worth $77,785: value of town lots, $8,430; value of improvements on them, $24,655; value of telegraph line, $755; value of railroads, $18,235; grand total, $955,265; has one hundred and seventy-five male dogs, ten female dogs, one tile fac-

tory, no mills, two villages, two post-offices, forty-four men who pay $40 or upwards of taxes, twenty-four ex-justices, two acting justices, thirteen ex-county officers, eight living; fifteen miles of public pike, no toll pike, two express offices, two telegraph offices, a democratic trustee, a republican assessor, an increasing population, a fertile soil and enterprising inhabitants.

CHAPTER XVI.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP—*Continued.*

CHARLOTTESVILLE

is located on the National road, eight miles east of Greenfield, on the east bank of Six Mile Creek. It is pleasantly located in a beautiful country. It has about four hundred and fifty inhabitants. It has a good school-house, built by a company at a cost of $3,500; a daily mail, telegraph and express offices, and other conveniences suitable to a town of its size. It was laid out by David Templeton, and filed of record the first of June, 1830, with fifty-six lots.

The first addition was made by James P. Foley, on the 21st of February, 1854,* and consisted of four blocks and fifty-eight lots, located south of the old plat.

The second addition was made on the 8th of February, 1869, by F. Smith, and consisted of twenty-eight lots, located north of the old plat.

The third addition was made by Frank Smith, on the 8th day of February, 1869, known as his second addition, and consisted of five lots, located south of the National road and east of the old plat.

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*The dates given of the making of the various additions are the dates of recording, which completes the legal steps to constitute an addition.

The fourth addition was made by ——— Walker, on the 9th of February, 1869, and consisted of five lots, located in the north-west corner of the town.

The fifth addition was made by ——— Chandler, on the 8th of February, 1869, and consisted of four lots, located between the old town plat and the creek.

The sixth addition was made by ——— Watson, on the 8th of February, 1869, and consisted of nineteen lots, located east of the old plat and Foley's addition.

The seventh addition was made by Philip Stinger, on the first of March, 1869, and consisted of four lots, located east of the old plat and north of the National road.

The eighth addition was made by ——— Earl, on the 14th of June, 1869, and consisted of four blocks and twenty lots, known as Earl's first addition, located east of the old plat and Stinger's addition, and north of the National road.

The ninth and last addition, known as Earl's second addition, was made by Earl, on the 9th of February, 1870, and consisted of three blocks, fifteen lots, and a school block, located east and adjoining his first addition. The present brick school-house is on this addition.

The land from which Charlottesville was carved was entered by Josiah Vanmeter. The town was laid out in the woods by David Templeton, in 1830. The first to settle in Charlottesville was Michael Hendricks, moved from Henry county by Lewis Davis; followed by Sibbetts, who kept the first tavern. Thomas Lackey kept the first saloon, or "grocery," as then termed. The following were among the general merchants from time to time: David Johnson, John Haers & Bro., David Templeton, James P. Foley, Richard Probasco, William Thornburgh, Hutton & Overman, Cyrus Overman, J. A. Craft, and P. J. Bohn.

The first business houses and dwellings were small pole buildings, followed by more stately hewed log structures, in turn superseded by small frames after the location of the water-power saw-mills on Six Mile. Later still better



PHILIP J. BOHN.

houses, in harmony with the times and means of her citizens.

At present a portion of the town extends over the line into Rush county, which forms two miles of the southern boundary of Jackson township. The railroad is on the line, or about so. The saw-mill and the Friends church, though belonging to Charlottesville, are in Rush county.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE.

Merchants—
Walker & Conklin,
Lafayette Griffith,
Grass & Hatfield.

Grocers—
Philip Stinger,
W. H. H. Rock,
John Roland.

Grain Dealers—
William Thornburgh,
Enoch Pearson,
J. E. Hatfield.

Druggists—
W. H. H. Rock,
John Roland.

Physicians—
Daniel Grass,
George Dailey,
William Cox,
Thomas B. Hammer,
J. E. Wright.

Wagon Maker—
Henry Kinder.

Tinner—
William Niles.

Shoemakers—
Joseph Shultz,
Jerry Goddard,
Daniel Burk.

Blacksmiths—
Frederick & Hammer,
John S. Thomas,
W. M. L. Cox.

Plasterers—
Thomas Niles,
Charles Niles,
William Caldwell.

Milliners—
Adaline Owens,
Achea Wilkison.

Carpenters—
James Pratt,
William Rail,
Madison Davis,
Samuel Grass.

Agricultural Imp. Dealer—
John S. Thomas.

Livery-stable Proprietor—
John T. Girty.

Hardware Dealer—
R. C. Niles.

Harness-Maker—
John McGraw.

Music Dealer—
B. F. Stinger.

Postmaster—
Joseph Shultz.

R. R. Ag't and Operator—
J. E. Hatfield.

Wheat Fan Manufacturer—
Isaiah Rhoades.

Preachers—
Mrs. Amy Fulghum,
Rev. I. N. Rhoades.

Cleveland

is located six miles east of Greenfield, on the National road, near the P., C. and St. L. R. R. It was laid out on the 8th of July, 1834, by E. Wood. The original plat consists of sixty-four lots. It was originally called Portland, and went by that name till about 1855.

Before the railroad was built, when the traveling was done by stage, and moving to the west and returning was by wagons, Portland was a thriving little place, which not only afforded accommodations for the weary traveler, but supplied a considerable scope of country with the staple dry goods and groceries. For a number of years the Dayton and Indianapolis stage passed east and west daily through this little burg. And there were for several years two good-sized taverns in the place, one on either side of the road. Remnants of the same still remain as a memento of brighter days.

We are in favor of railroads; they are a blessing to any country as a whole, but their tendency is toward centralization, the building up of the cities, capitals and county seats, and the dwarfing of towns, taverns and travelers' inns; a verification of Christ's declaration that "To him that hath, more shall be given; and to him that hath not, shall be taken away even that which he hath."

Cleveland now has one good frame M. E. church building, a two-room frame district school-house, post-

office, express and telegraph offices, and the following business men:

Merchants—
J. E. Thomas & Bro.

Physicians—
M. M. Hess.
Dr. Trees.

Blacksmith—
Nathan M. Dugal.

Painter—
Joseph R. Kinder.

Grain Dealer—
G. W. Hatfield.

Postmistress—
Miss Emma A. Bidgood.

Grocer—
Miss Emma A. Bidgood.

Carpenters—
Winfield Lane.
John H. Scott.

Wagon-Maker—
Robert H. Ross.

Shoe and Boot Maker—
Ira Bevil, Esq.

Railroad Ag't and Operator—
Oliver H. Reese.

The saw-mill recently run at this place has been removed.

Dr. S. A. Troy, of Milner's Corner, and Dr. Amos Bundy, deceased, once held forth as the physicians of this place.

Leamon's Corner

is the name of a post-office sustained for a number of years in the central western portion of Jackson township. The office was discontinued in the summer of 1881. The name took its origin from the Leamon family, on whose lands the Leamon school-house, the first in the township, and the post-office were built. There was never a plat, and consequently no additions to the place. For a few years past, and until recently, there was a small store, a saw-mill, a post-office and a blacksmith shop at Leamon's Corner; but they all served their day, and in time were moved away.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

The first school taught in this township, was by Robert Sanford, in a log house on the old State road, on the land now owned by Noble Warrum. James Loehr taught the second school in the township, in a house near the National road, on the land now owned by Noble Warrum. The third school was taught by Robert Sanford, in a house on or near the National road on the land now owned by John Thompson. A school was taught in this same house by a man by the name of Goldsmith.

The first house built in the township for school purposes was the Leamon school-house, which took its name from the fact of its being built on the lands of William Leamon. Edward R. Sample taught the first school that was taught in the house. As a compensation for his services, he received thirty-six dollars for a term of thirteen weeks, he boarding himself. The house was a log structure, about eighteen by twenty-four feet, heated by a huge fire-place, and lighted by a flight of oiled paper that extended along the entire south side of the building. The ceiling and roof were made of clapboards, and the scholars using for seats the soft side of a lind sapling, split open, into which four pins were driven for legs. Several terms of school were taught in this house by Burd Lacy, A. T. Hatfield, George W. Sample, William Sager and others, the wages never being more than from thirty to thirty-six dollars for a term of thirteen weeks, the teacher either boarding himself or boarding around among the scholars, which practice was very common in those days.

The next house built in the township for school purposes was on the south-east corner of the lands of Andrew Jackson, north of Charlottesville, on the banks of Six Mile creek. Jesse Leonard was one of the principal teachers at that point.

The next house built in the township was about one mile north and one-fourth of a mile east of Cleveland, on the land now owned by Elisha Earl. This house was

called "Backwoods College," being built right in a thick woods. Those most prominent in the building of this house were John Parkhurst, Abraham Craft and John Sample. It was a hewed log house, about twenty-four by twenty-eight feet, well lighted, and nicely ceiled overhead. This school was largely attended. John A. Craft taught the first school in the house, and was succeeded by James Sample, Thompson Allen, C. G. Sample, H. H. Ayres, and a man by the name of Miller, who, by the way, was quite a poet.

The next school-house built in the township was in the town of Charlottesville, in the south-west part of the town, right on the steep banks of Six Mile Creek. I know but little of the early pedagogues at this place.

Before the free school law was passed, schools were taught in different parts of the township by Nathan Fish, Dr. Nichols, John McIntire, H. H. Ayres, John H. Scott, George W. Sample, Burd Lacy, George W. Hatfield, Milton Heath, Catharine Stephens, Penelope Heath and William Sager.

When the free school law went into effect, David P. Priddy, George W. Sample and William Leamon were elected first trustees, and they, together with Allen T. Hatfield as clerk, constituted the first board of township trustees.

Under their administration the first nine houses were located. Soon after the location had been decided upon, George W. Sample was appointed route agent on the P., C. and St. L. R. R., and resigned the office of trustee to enter upon the duties of route agent. Elisha Earl was appointed to fill the vacancy, and the houses were built as the first board had located them. At the expiration of William Leamon's term of office, Daniel Crane was elected a member of the board of trustees. When the law was amended so as to have but *one* trustee, instead of three, Burd Lacy was elected and served one or two terms. David P. Priddy was next elected for several terms in succession. He was in office when the county treasurer's

office was robbed, and had deposited in the safe a considerable amount of the common school and township funds, and this was also taken. Mr. Priddy made good the loss to the township. Right here I cannot forbear saying that, in my opinion, this was wrong. His successors in office, in their regular order, were Philip Stinger, George W. Williams, James B. Clark, A. V. B. Sample, J. H. McKown and James F. McClarnon.

School-house number ten, or extra, was built on the lands of George W. Sample, in the year 1859. A. V. B. Sample taught the first school in the house, and it was here that some of the best teachers in the township received their start. The Addison school-house was built a few years later, and was numbered seven, it taking the number of the Charlottesville school, Charlottesville having become an incorporated town, managing its own school fund.

Number eleven, or the first brick house built in the township, was on the farm of Burd Lacy, and was erected by A. V. B. Sample during his term of office as trustee.

The second brick, or Leamon's Corner school-house, was built by James F. McClarnon. J. H. McKown was the contractor on both houses, and they are an honor to the township, and reflect much credit on the contractor.

Among those who have figured largely as teachers in the common schools of this township are T. W. Hatfield, William M. Lewis, A. V. B. Sample, J. H. Landis, Dr. A. B. Bundy, J. N. Sample, A. E. Sample, E. W. Smith, Ancil Clark, E. A. Lewis, George Burnett, Channing Staley, Eva Brosius, George W. Williams, R. H. Warrum, Vint. A. Smith, Ed. Scott, Edwin Braddock, Wallace A. Simmons and John E. Leamon. A. V. B. Sample is the veteran teacher of the township, he having taught a little more than one hundred months, and served three years as school examiner of the county.

The educational interest of the township is good, and our home teachers will compare favorably with those of any other township in the county or state.

A. V. B. SAMPLE.

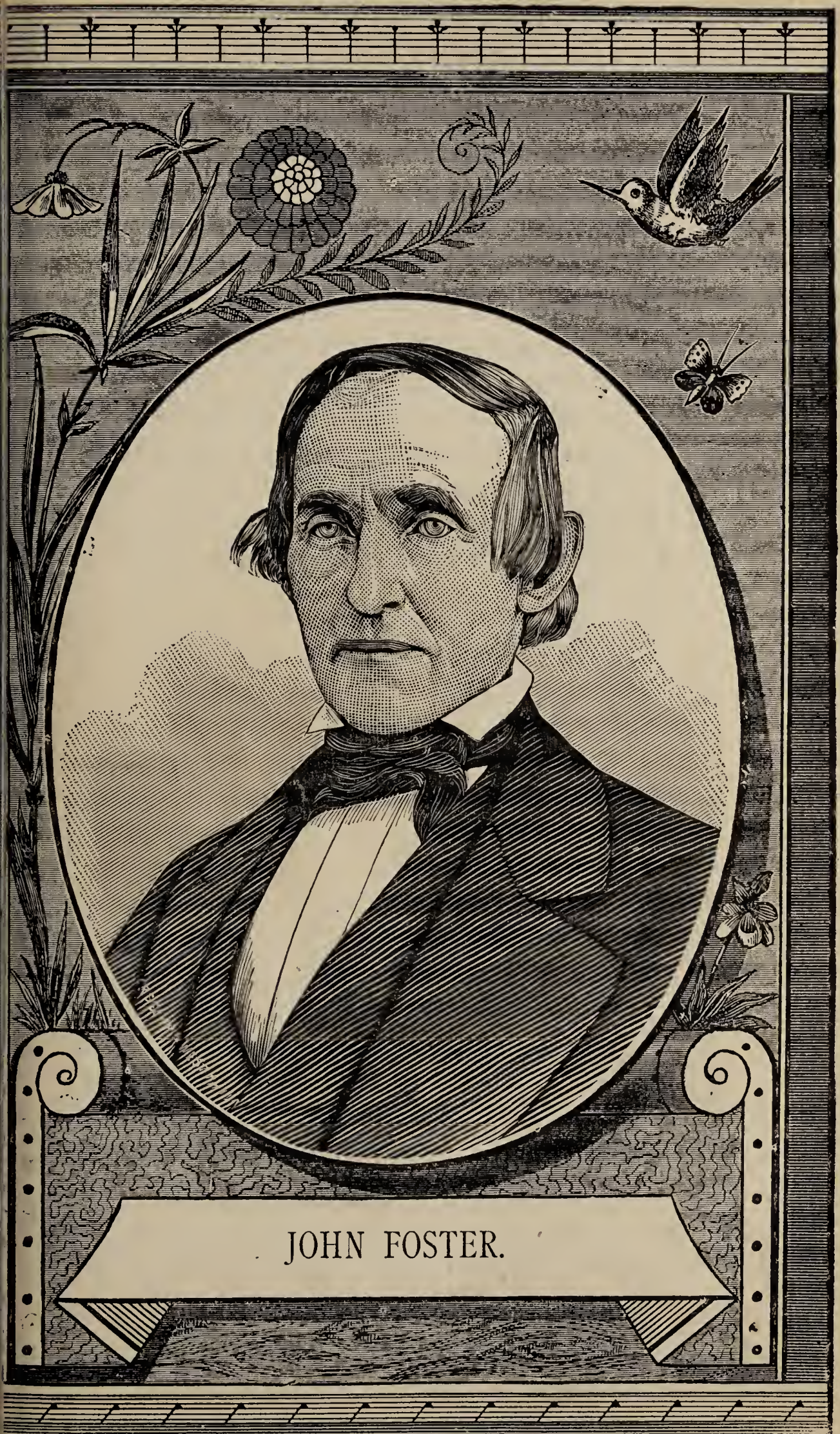
Pleasant Hill Church (M. E.)

In 1835, Moses Braddock opened the doors of his dwelling to receive the itinerant ministry. During this year Benjamin Cooper, a superannuated minister of the Ohio conference, moved into the neighborhood and commenced preaching the gospel. In the same year came Alfred Thomas. In 1836, F. C. Holliday and John F. Truslow were preachers in charge of the Knightstown circuit, to which Pleasant Hill belonged at that time. In 1837, W. W. Hibben and James Hill were ministers, during which time a small class of twelve members was formed, viz.: Polly Burris, Margaret Braddock, Nancy Braddock, Barbary Braddock, Benjamin Cooper, Nancy Cooper, Alfred Thomas, Jane Thomas, John M. Thomas, Matilda Thomas, and David and Mary Thomas. Alfred Thomas was the first steward and David Thomas the first class-leader.

In 1838, the members and neighbors, by voluntary labor, built a log house for the purpose of holding worship and school. This house was a rude affair indeed. The seats were split poles, and the fireplace would take in wood six feet in length. Along the north side was a narrow window, with oiled paper for light. In 1839, L. P. Berry preached the first sermon in the house. Isaac Barrett taught the first school in the same. In 1840, George Havens and Greenley McLaughlin were on the aforesaid circuit. In 1841, D. F. Straight and D. W. Bowls were appointed on the charge. At the close of this year Pleasant Hill was placed on the Greenfield circuit.

In 1852, under the pastorate of Rev. Francis M. Richmond, a new house was erected at a cost of $1,000. The house was dedicated by Rev. Richmond, the preacher in charge, a noble man of God.

The first trustees were John Jones, George Fisk, Elisha Earls, John M. Thomas, and David Thomas. The present trustees are the said John M. and David Thomas, Robert McClarnon, Henry McComas, and L. B. Thomas.



JOHN FOSTER.

The present preacher is I. N. Rhoades. A Sunday-school was opened in this church in 1839, by David Thomas, and has been kept up in the summer and fall ever since.

Baptist and New Light.

In the early history of the township the Baptists held meetings regularly for a time in the north-west part of the township, at the house of Silas Huntington. The pastors were Revs. Dilla and Cunningham.

About the same time the New Light society built a log meeting-house in the north-east part of the township, and held forth for several years.

Both of these denominations have gone down, and we have been unable to get a full history thereof.

Charlottesville M. E. Church.

The first meetings by this society were held in a school-house just south of town, on the banks of Six Mile. The first class-meeting was in 1850. The preachers in charge at that time were Stout and Kinman. The present building was erected in the year 1855, and services have been sustained ever since. The building is a good frame, and will seat three hundred and fifty persons. Some of the best citizens of Charlottesville belong to this branch of the church militant, and are willing workers in propagating truth and virtue. Present preacher, I. N. Rhoades. Services semi-monthly. The present class-leaders are John T. Hatfield and A. T. Foley.

The Methodists at this point were enterprising in Sunday-school work, having organized a school about 1848, being prior to the establishment of a church. The first superintendent was James P. Foley, followed in succession by Edward Raymond, John A. Craft, Anthony Fort, Samuel Hall, Mr. Stanton, Asa Allison, Martin Fort, Henry Carroll, A. T. Foley, Andrew Cverton, Joseph Shultz, James B. Sparks, Cyrus Overman, John T. Hat-

field, and Thomas W. Hatfield. The present superintendent is John T. Hatfield. The school is in good condition, and regular and prompt in attendance.

Charlottesville Meeting (Friends)

was "set up" some time after the civil war. It is a branch of the Walnut Ridge Meeting, four miles south thereof. William Thornburgh, Joel Cox, Henry Bundy and John Taylor were early members, and still belong to the flock. Mrs. Amy Fulghum is the present preacher. The house is located in the south part of town, just across the railroad, and is, consequently, in Rush county; but as the membership mostly reside in Charlottesville, and the church is really a part thereof, we think it proper to give it at least a passing notice. The house is a plain frame, capable of seating two hundred and fifty persons. The membership is not numerous nor wealthy, but pious and practical, and generally found in attendance not only on First Day, but at the "mid-week meetings." Some of the best temperance meetings ever held in Charlottesville were in this meeting-house.

A Bible school was organized in this church cotemporary with its establishment, which has been successfully sustained ever since. While the school does not have as much form as many others, it succeeds in doing solid work in a quiet way.

Six Mile Church (M. E.)

was organized about the year 1838, and located two miles north of Charlottesville. The building was a small frame, which cost about seventy dollars in money and a handsome donation in labor. It was dedicated by Rev. John Burt. The first preachers were said John Burt and Kelly, Havens, Beemer, McMahan, Statler, and Layton. The first members were Henry Woods and wife, Benjamin Fort and wife, Ann Probasco, William Oldham and wife, Rolla Ramsey and wife, James Lakin and wife, Isaac

Hill and wife, Reuben Loudenback and wife, Anthony Fort and wife, Andrew Jackson and James P. Foley and wives, and Miss Oldham, now Mrs. P. J. Bohn.

This church has long since gone down, and the old building has been removed; but the old graveyard still remains to mark the place dear to many. Among the first burials here were Sarah Foley, daughter of John P. Foley; John Bartlow and Mary E. Bohn. Beneath the green grass and the encroaching wild briers of this lonely spot rest the mortal remains of several whose faces were once familiar to the older citizens.

The first trustees of Six Mile church were Benjamin Fort, Rolla Ramsey, Andrew Jackson, Anthony Fort, and William Oldham.

In an early day Henry Woods and James P. Foley became bitter enemies, and finally had a frightful fight. Shortly after which there was a protracted meeting held at a school-house, one mile north of Charlottesville, at which those two parties were in attendance, and were alike convicted and went to the mourners' bench. Neither knew that the other was there. At about the same time both were converted and professed religion. The two arose about the same time, and seeing each other, each embraced the other in his arms, both claiming to be in the wrong in their difficulty. From that day until death these parties were warm, faithful friends, and members of the M. E. church, and died in the faith.

Nameless Creek Christian Church

was organized September 8, 1839, by Elders John Walker and Peter Reader, at the house of Daniel Priddy. Among the first members were Aaron Powell, Elizabeth Powell, Sisson Siddle, Lemuel Perrine, and Charlotte Tygart. The first clerk was Sisson Siddle. The first deacons, elected May 8, 1841, were Aaron Powell and Meredith Walker. The first elders, appointed in August, 1842, were Peter Furman, Jordon Lacy, and Samuel Smith.

The first house was erected in 1841, and known as Nameless Creek church. The second house was built in 1852, and was named "Union Meeting-house." Prior to the building of the church house, meetings were held at the private residences of Daniel Priddy, Peter Furman, and John Street. At this date there are about three hundred names on the church roll. David Franklin has been the regular minister ever since 1844.

This church is located about three-fourths of a mile north of the center of the township, and school-house number five, known as Center.

Brown's Chapel (M. P).

In the year 1838, the Revs. Joseph Williams, James Bedson, and ——— Hannafield held a camp-meeting and organized a society in the neighborhood of Wesley Williams's, in Jackson township. Soon after a log church was built and occupied with varied success till 1861, when the old log church became unfit for a place of meeting. Some of the members having moved away and others died, an organization was effected of the remaining number by the Rev. D. S. Welling, in the school-house on Robert Smith's farm, who, with William Leamon, James M. Clark and William Williams, were elected trustees. Revs. Harvey Collins, Thomas Shipp and S. M. Lowden were among the successive pastors. In 1868, Thomas Shipp was again pastor, and Robert Smith, J. M. Clark, C. G. Sample, John N. Leamon and Peter Crider were the trustees. During this year the house of worship, known as Brown's Chapel, was built by J. B. Clark, and dedicated in October by George Brown, D. D. There has been a regular succession of pastors ever since. Rev. J. S. Sellers is the present preacher. Robert Smith, William Crider, Thomas Williams, W. Slifer and C. Gibbs are the trustees. This house is located one mile north of the National road, and a mile east of the west line of the township, near school-house number nine.

Sardis Lodge, No. 253, F. A. M.

The above-named lodge was organized under dispensation, January 25, 1860. The names of the charter members are as follows: John A. Craft, Richard Probasco, Joseph Loudenback, J. N. Chandler, Dr. A. B. Bundy, Ellison Williams, Thomas M. Bidgood, George W. Sample, John Shipman, John Thompson, Jr., William W. Thornburgh, Albert White, Joseph J. Butler, Joseph R. Hunt, John Hunt, Samuel B. Hill, Edward Butler, Temple Stewart, Andrew Pauley, Ambrose Miller, Thomas Conklin, S. A. Hall, C. E. Allison, William Cook, Joshua Moore and John Kiser.

The dispensation authorized the foregoing Masons to meet in the town of Charlottesville, Indiana, in the second story of a building on the north side of Main street, the first story of which was occupied by John A. Craft as a dry goods store. John A. Craft was the first worshipful master, Samuel B. Hill was the first senior warden, and C. E. Allison was the first junior warden.

The lodge continued to meet and work under this dispensation until the 29th day of May, 1860, when, at the annual communication of the grand lodge, a charter was granted, and Sardis Lodge, No. 253, was duly constituted, and took her place among the sister lodges of the state.

For a number of years the lodge continued to meet and work in the room where it was first organized; but when John A. Craft built his new business room on the south side of the street, a lodge room was fitted up in the second story of it, and furnished in the very best of style, and the lodge changed to more comfortable quarters. Here it continued to meet and work until the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1878, when the building and everything pertaining to the lodge, except the records, was destroyed by fire.

There being no room in the town that could be obtained, suitable for lodge purposes, and the membership feeling that they were unable to build, surrendered their charter on the 20th day of December, 1878, to the most worship-

il grand master, Robert Van Valzah, who appointed A. V. B. Sample his special deputy to settle up the business of the lodge, and Sardis lodge became a thing of the past.

Thomas B. Wilkinson was the first who applied for and received the degree of Masonry in this lodge, and Elijah C. Reeves and A. V. B. Sample were the next.

Among those who filled the station of worshipful master in the lodge are John A. Craft, A. V. B. Sample, Jesse Leaky and I. B. Smith.

From the issuing of the dispensation to the surrendering of the charter, this lodge never lost but two members by death, to-wit: Andrew Pauley and Thomas Conklin, both of whom were buried with masonic honors in the Simmons cemetery, one on the anniversary of St. John, the Baptist, and the other on the anniversary of St. John, the Evangelist.

Center Church (Friends),

in Jackson township, was established in 1878. Meetings were first held at the school-house at Leamon's Corner. The building is a neat frame, erected in 1879, at a cost of $500. It is located in section twenty-four, in the west part of the township. The first trustees were Joseph O. Binford, Aaron White and John S. Lewis. Among those who have preached here are J. O. Binford, M. M. Binford and Winbern Kearns.

The society is young and small. The house will seat about two hundred persons. Ex-county commissioner John S. Lewis is a member of this organization.

Missionary Union Baptist Church

was organized July 19, 1852, at Pleasant Hill, about three miles north of Leamon's Corner. The first house of worship was erected about two miles east of the "corner," in 1856. The present house was erected in 1878. It stands about one mile west of the "corner."

The church is in good condition, with a present membership of one hundred and twenty-six. Within the past ten years six clergymen have officiated here, and ten within the last twenty years. The present minister is Elder W. K. Williams, who preaches once a month. A weekly prayer meeting has been sustained for over three years without cessation.

The first pastor of the church was Elder Michael White, who acted as moderator at the time of its organization. Elder A. Dana was present. Anthony C. Brammer was the first church clerk.

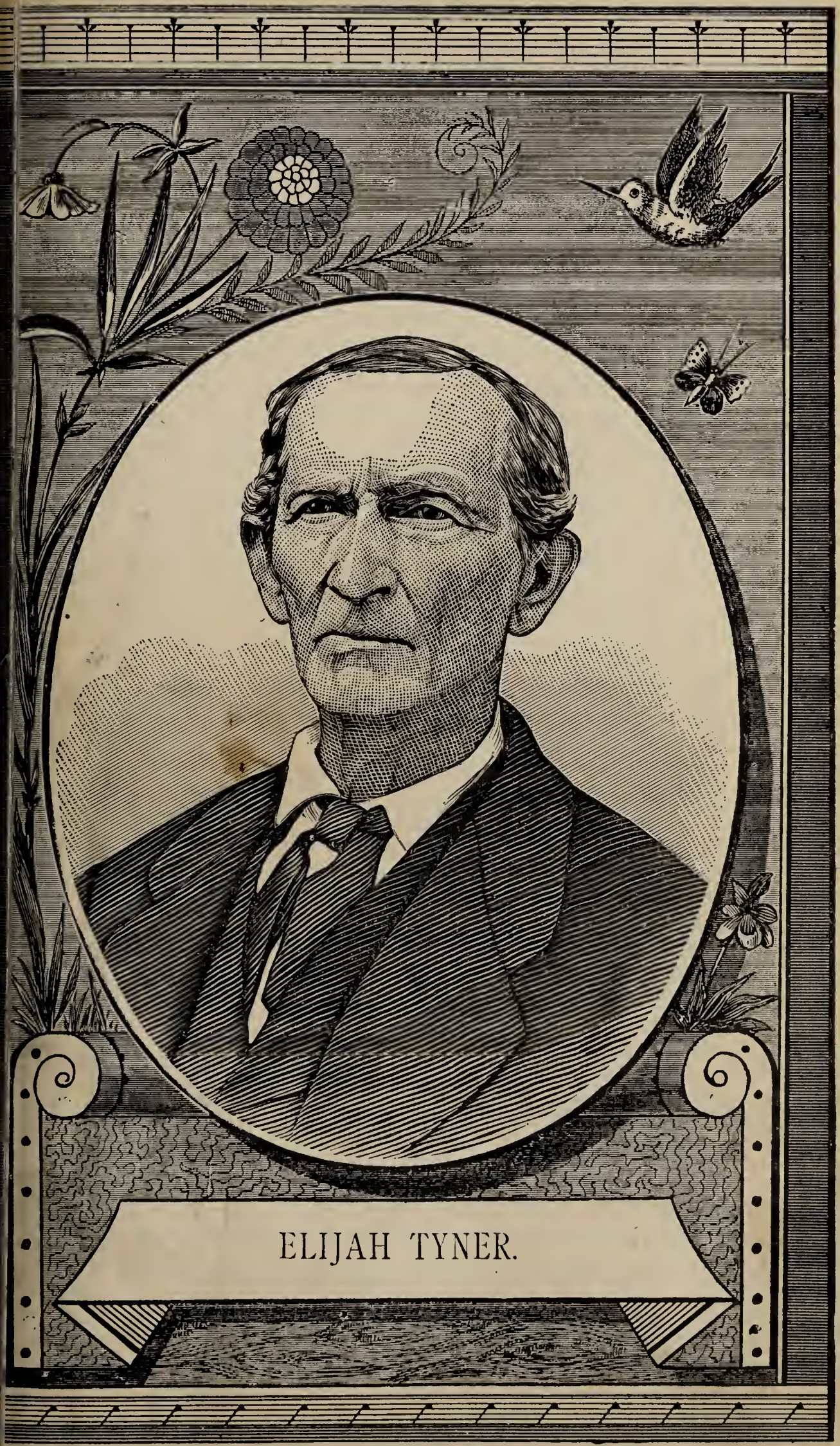
Among the original members are the following: William and Elizabeth Brammer, Samuel E. and Sarah Wilson, James Brammer, John O. and Julia A. Moore. John O. Moore is still living, and resides within a half mile of the church.

The members of this organization sustain an interesting Sabbath-school, with an average attendance of fifty. Benjamin Clift, A. C. Dudding and S. W. Felt have officiated as superintendents, the latter of whom is the present incumbent. The school is in a prosperous condition.

Hon. Noble Warrum

was born July 8, 1818, in Wayne county, Indiana. When he was but a small boy, he moved with his father to Hancock county, and settled on Blue River. At the early age of fourteen, Noble Warrum left home to embark in the busines of life, having nothing to rely upon but an undaunted energy, a spirit of enterprise—which he possessed by nature—and a resolution to practice industry and frugality. He selected agriculture as his pursuit, to which vocation he still adheres. His success as a farmer show that he must have exercised a discriminating judgment in directing his operations, and practiced habitual promptness in executing them.

Mr. Warrum's educational advantages were very limited. He attended only the old-fashioned log school-



ELIJAH TYNER.

houses, and even that assistance was afforded him only for the space of nine months. Having from early age an ardent desire for knowledge, he seized all opportunities and improved every means of mental development, and thus, by reading, by reflecting, and by the study of human nature, has been enabled to do much for the culture of a mind by nature strong and active. In the strictest sense, he may be said to be a self-made man. Eminently of a practical turn of mind, he has never made any department of literature a special study.

During his whole life Mr. Warrum has been a resident of Hancock county. In 1839, he was appointed county collector, an office now substituted by that of county treasurer. He received this appointment from the county commissioners before he was of age, and entered upon its duties in 1840, when barely eligible. At the expiration of the four years' term of office, he was elected county assessor by a large majority. In 1860, he received the unanimous nomination of his party for representative of the county to the legislature, and was elected by about one hundred majority over the party vote. Since then he has served two terms in the same responsible position. As a representative, he was not only watchful and attentive to the interests of his own constituents, but always evinced an earnest desire to promote those of the state at large. He won the confidence and esteem of his constituents by his fidelity; and his sound judgment, conservative views, and independent disposition, made him a valuable representative. Since 1856, Mr. W. has been connected with the Masonic fraternity. His religious belief is the universal salvation. In politics he has always been a democrat of the Jefferson and Jackson school.

Mr. Warrum has married three times. First, to Miss Rosa Ann, daughter of Richard Williams, of Hancock county, Indiana, February 16, 1842. Mrs. Warrum died August 27, 1862, leaving one son, Richard H. Warrum. In April, 1863, he married Miss Maria A. Wood, daughter of Rev. Wytteel A. Wood, an emigrant from Virginia.

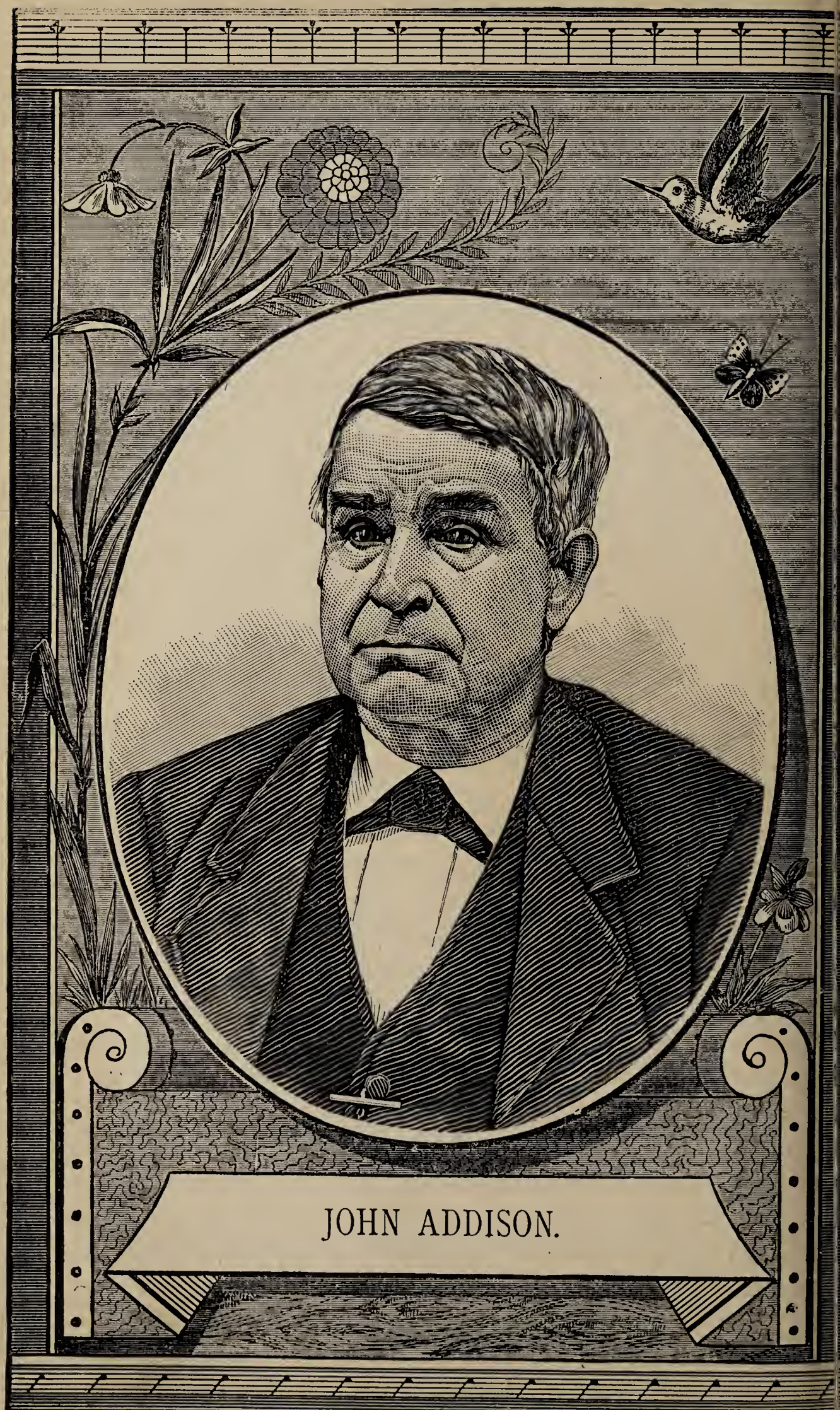
She died December 27, 1873, leaving three sons, Noble, Henry and Mack, and one daughter, Rosa Ann. On December 19, 1877, he married Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Abner Cory, late of Madison county.

In stature, Mr. Warrum is a little above the medium size. He possesses a strong constitution, cheerful and vivacious spirits, and a kind and hospitable disposition.

John Addison,

commissioner of Hancock county, was born in Preble county, Ohio, January 22, 1820. He is the son of John and Sarah Addison, formerly of Randolph county, North Carolina. His father removed to Indiana in 1827, and located in Rush county, where young Addison labored with untiring zeal in clearing the forests and tilling the soil. During the winter he attended the common schools of the county, where he obtained the only schooling he ever enjoyed. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, when he was married; and receiving the gift of a small tract of land from his father, he moved on it and began his exertions for an independent living. On January 17, 1854, he removed from Rush to Hancock county, and purchased a farm in Jackson township, where he now resides. In the autumn of 1861 he was elected treasurer of Hancock county, a position in which he distinguished himself by efficient and careful attention to his duties. In 1868, he was again called to the duties of official life, being chosen a representative to the state legislature. Again, in the fall of 1874 he was placed on the board of county commissioners, and served as such for six years.

Mr. Addison has always contributed liberally to the various public enterprises of his county. He aids and encourages county and district fairs, and takes great interest in improvements in stock raising and agriculture. He has been a faithful member of the Christian church since



JOHN ADDISON.

1840. He is now, and always has been, a steadfast democrat, casting his first presidential vote for James K. Polk.

He was first married to Miss Nancy Hall, daughter of Curtis Hall, of Henry county, Indiana, on the 13th of February, 1840. She died November 24, 1866, and he was married the second time to Miss Ellen Jane Coltrain, of Henry county, Indiana, on the 9th day of January, 1868. He is the father of ten children—nine by his first wife and one by his second. Mr. A. is now enjoying private life on his farm in Jackson township.

Wesley Williams

was born in Indiana Territory, in what is now Franklin county, in 1811, May 12th. In the following year he removed with his parents, Joseph H. and Charity Williams, to Wayne county, Indiana, where he was raised. Mr. W. was converted and joined the M. E. Church at the early age of fifteen, and has been a faithful, consistent member ever since; a greater portion of which time he has been a class-leader, and always a faithful worker in the cause of the church and Christianity.

He was married in the year 1834 to Catharine Harden, who is also a consistent member of the same religious denomination.

In 1837, Mr. Williams, with his wife and one child, moved to Jackson township, and settled in the woods in a log cabin; stuck a pole in a hollow stump, to which he tied his horses, having no other stable for two months. Here he worked hard and lived hard to secure a starting point, and by patient industry and strict economy, he has gained a competence amply sufficient to support him and the wife of his bosom in their declining years; indeed, Mr. W. is one of the heavy tax-payers of the township, as a reference to our list will show.

To Mr. W. were born eight children, five of whom are living, married and doing well. See his portrait in another part of this book.



WESLEY WILLIAMS.

Philip J. Bohn

was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania. His parents were of German ancestry. He came to Indiana in the spring of 1839, and during the following fall came to Charlottesville. At the age of eighteen years, he entered a shop as an apprentice in the carriage and wagon making business. He next engaged in carpentering for a season. In the year 1863, he began the dry goods business in Charlottesville, and for full eighteen years he occupied the same room at the same business. Sixteen years of this time he was sole proprietor. On the 4th of February, 1881, he sold out his stock of goods to Messrs. Walker & Conklin, the present proprietors. Mr. Bohn has lately moved out on his farm, just west of town, and erected a handsome two-story frame dwelling, where he proposes to look after his farming interests, and spend the remainder of his days in the quiet, healthful seclusion of rural pursuits.

In 1856, Mr. Bohn was married to a daughter of William Oldham, one of the first settlers, with whom he is still happily living.

Charlottesville Lodge, No. 277, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted January 3, 1867, by E. H. Barry, at Charlottesville, Indiana. Among the charter members were: John R. Johnson, Joseph Evans, Drure Holt, W. S. Johnson, Abraham Miller, W. S. Hill, Thompson B. Burtch, R. B. White and George Chandler.

The present officers are: Lee M. Rock, N. G.; John T. Hatfield, V. G.; J. E. Hatfield, Secretary; John Thomas, Treasurer; James Pratt, permanent Secretary; Thomas E. Niles, D. D. M. G.

This lodge is financially in good circumstances, owning a hall of its own, over Roland's drug store, where the members meet each Saturday evening. The lodge is out of debt, and its property is worth $1,000. Present membership, thirty-three.

Mrs. Mary Landis

was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1802. She was married the first time in 1825, in Fayette county, and in March, 1830, came to Charlottesville, being one of the first settlers in the place. Mrs. Landis and her first husband kept the first "tavern" in Charlottesville for the accommodation of the traveling public. The moving westward at that time, and for several succeeding years, was so great that Mrs. Landis in one instance counted ninety wagons—prairie schooners—in sight at one time. Often hundreds passed by daily.

In 1834, Mrs. L. was left a widow, and went to Lafayette to reside with some relations, where she met George W. Landis, to whom she was married in 1836. The two made one soon came to Charlottesville, and at once set about erecting the building for an inn, in which Mrs. Landis recently died.

In 1870, Mr. Landis died, since which time, to the date of her death, she resided at the old stand with her only boys, Esquire George W. Landis, and J. H. Landis, ex-county surveyor. Mrs. Landis was for a time a member of the Lutheran church in Charlottesville, till it went down. She then joined the M. E. Church.

Mrs. Landis was truly one of the pioneer women, and in her declining years took great pleasure in reiterating early reminiscences of Charlottesville and vicinity. Mrs. L. was well acquainted with David Templeton, who laid out Charlottesville; with William Oldham, still living, who entered the first land in the township. Also, with Charles White, Andrew Jackson, William Woods *et al.* of the early settlers previously mentioned.

Mrs. Landis's sons, G. W. and J. H., are the oldest native-born residents in Charlottesville.

On the 9th day of January, 1882, Mrs. L. was called from works to rewards, and her mortal remains quietly repose in the old Six Mile cemetery.

John A. Craft

was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, September 1, 1824. At the age of twelve he came to Hancock county, and located in Jackson township, where he has since resided. Young Craft, at the age of twenty, learned the trade of plane maker of Peter Probasco, father of Henry Probasco, of Cincinnati, at which business he worked in said city during the years of 1846 and 1847, after which he came to Charlottesville and carried on the same business in the building which then stood on the ground now occupied by the Craft store. In 1857, Mr. Craft left Charlottesville and located on his farm, a short distance north; but not succeeding as he desired, and health failing, he returned in 1864 and became a member of the firm of Rock, Morris & Craft, dealers in dry goods and groceries. In 1849, Mr. C. was married to Miss Eliza A. Fries, daughter of the late Daniel Fries. During the rebellion Mr. C. entered the Union army, was promoted to captain, and served with credit to himself and country until his health failed, when he returned home, and for months was not expected to live. Mr. C. and wife have a family of two girls and a boy to cheer them along the journey of life. For several years he was justice of the peace, and has ever been a staunch republican and good citizen. In the fall of 1881 Mr. C. retired from business and moved on his farm, where he is now enjoying the quiet seclusion and healthful duties of rural pursuits.

John F. Shultz,

postmaster in Charlottesville, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1825. His ancestors were of Dutch extraction. Mr. S. came to Charlottesville in 1857, where he has since resided. He is a boot and shoe maker by trade, and for a number of years has followed that business. The building in which the post-office is

located, and in which Mr. Shultz has his shop, was built by him in 1859.

Mr. S. has been twice married. First, to Margaret Dungan, in 1858, by whom he had three children, none of whom are living. The second time to Miss Margaret Brown, in 1878. Mrs. Shultz is well-known in Greenfield as Miss Maggie Brown, a former teacher in the Greenfield graded schools under the superintendency of the writer.

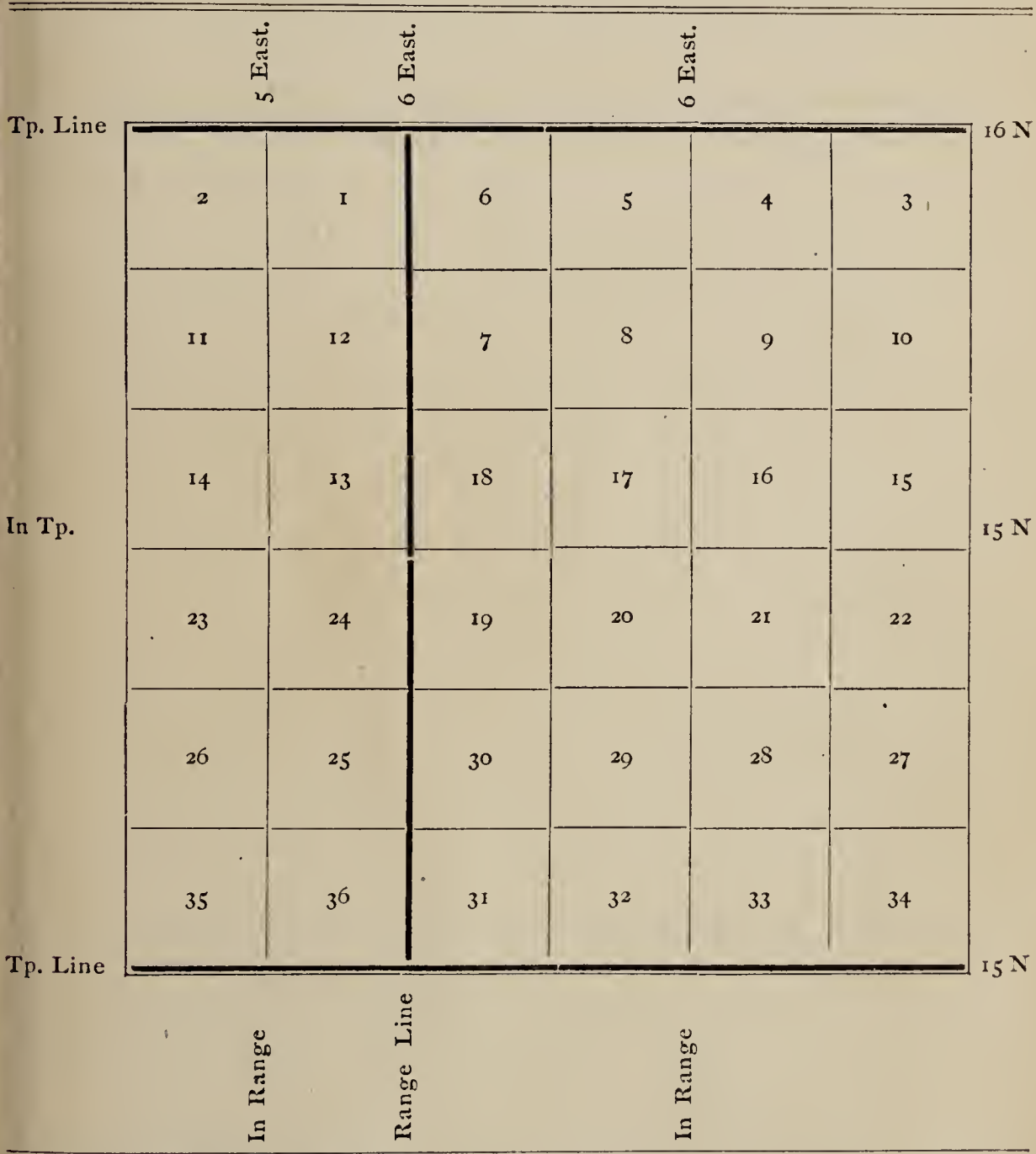
Mr. Shultz is a consistent member of the M. E. church, a Mason in good standing, and an unwavering republican.

Meredith Walker.

The subject of this sketch was born in Wilkes county, North Carolina, December 10, 1814. He moved with his father to Rush county, Indiana, at the age of fifteen, where he lived until the year 1837, at which time he moved to Jackson township, this county, where he resided until the date of his death, which occurred on the 10th day of January, 1882, at the age of sixty-seven. In early life Mr. W. became a member of the Christian Church, and continued a consistent member the remainder of his life. Having carried a clear conscience void of offense to God and man, he expressed his willingness to die, and said he had no fears of death. Mr. W. was a republican till the later years of his life, when he became an independent. He was an industrious, progressive farmer, and succeeded in amassing a handsome amount of property. Physically, he was a large, square built, robust, broad-shouldered man, with dark eyes and hair, high cheek bones, and a firm countenance, denoting a power and will to act.

CHAPTER XVII.

SUGAR-CREEK TOWNSHIP.



Scale: Two miles to the inch.

MAP OF SUGAR-CREEK TOWNSHIP.

SHOWING THE SECTIONS, TOWNSHIP AND RANGES OF WHICH IT IS COMPOSED.

Name and Organization.—This township took its name from Sugar Creek, the principal stream in the township.

It was organized in 1828, at the date of the organization of the county, being one of the three original townships, and at that date included all the western portion of the county that now constitutes the third commissioner's district, viz.: Sugar-creek, Buck-creek and Vernon. In 1831, it was reduced in size to thirty-six sections, its present dimensions. In 1838, it was still further reduced by striking off two sections from the north part, which constituted the south half of Jones township from 1838 to 1853. In 1853, the commissioners abolished Jones township, and Sugar-creek again resumed her former size of thirty-six sections, which size and outline she has retained to this date.

Location, Size, Boundaries, etc.—Sugar-creek township is located in the south-west part of the county, and in extent is six miles square, being uniform in size with Jackson and Buck-creek townships. It is bounded on the north by Buck-creek, on the east by Center and Brandywine, on the south by Shelby county, and on the west by Marion county. It is located in township fifteen north, and in ranges five and six east. The west two tiers of sections are in range five east, and the remainder in range six east. The range line runs one and a half miles west of Palestine, and forms the east line of the Schramm farm, and the west line of Rev. W. Nichols's farm.

Surface, Soil, Drainage and Productions.—The surface is level and slightly rolling, except along Sugar Creek, which is hilly and broken. The soil is generally black loam, exceedingly fertile and exhaustless in resources. At this date there is really no third-rate land in the township, and but a limited portion of second-rate, since it has been so thoroughly ditched. No other township in the county has given so much attention to drainage as Sugar-creek. Long before tile ditching was thought of in Hancock county, the enterprising, industrious German farmers of this township had elevated their farms from two to five feet by sinking blind wooden ditches and large open ditches through most of the low, black lands; and since the intro-

duction of tile, these same close calculating, practical farmers, have not been behind in their use. The chief productions are corn, wheat, hogs, cattle, barley, oats, flax-seed, horses, and Irish potatoes. Sugar-creek produces more barley than all the rest of the county.

This township gives especial attention to wheat, and has a greater per cent. of its lands thus cultivated than any other township in the county, and her average per acre is equal to the best. In 1880, from 5,443 acres, she produced 97,974 bushels of wheat; from 4,530 acres she produced 145,670 bushels of corn; from 816 acres, she produced 16,320 bushels of oats. The same year she reports 501 tons of hay and 2,900 bushels of Irish potatoes, being the poorest report for hay, and the best of Irish potatoes in the county.

Streams.—Sugar Creek enters the township near the north-east corner, on the north line, and runs west of Philadelphia and east of Palestine, passing out of the township near the south-west corner of section thirty-two, on the central southern line.

Buck Creek enters the township a half mile east of the north-west corner, and takes a south by south-west course, passing out on the west line, one and one-fourth miles west of the north-west corner.

First Land Entries and First Settlers.—The first land entry in Sugar-creek township was by George Worthington, on the 18th day of January, 1822, being the north half of the north-east quarter, and the north-west quarter of section three, in township fifteen north, in range six east. The second entry was made by Jacob Murnan, in 1823.

Among the first settlers were Jacob Jones, Amos Dickison, Jonathan Evans, Samuel Cones, Jacob Murnan, George Williams, Thomas and Richard Leachman, George Robison, Reuben Barnard, father of William C. Barnard; David McNamee, Benjamin McNamee's father; Andrew Magahey, John Delany, William True, J. A. Leonard, John Dye, Mr. Weston, Jacob Schramm, Albert Lange,

Mr. Heffermeier, Andrew Fink, Anton Wishmeier, Anton Kirkhoff, Christian Schildmeier, A. and J. Hudson, William Brown, Mr. Trevis, and many others.

The reading of the above names will call to mind in a number of our readers, many who have long since bid farewell to mortal scenes, and entered upon an inheritance "immortal, incorruptible, and that fadeth not away." Personally we knew but few of them, and have been unable to write a sketch of each, but we are assured upon good authority that all of them are worthy of the notice given, being modest, unassuming, practical pioneer men, seldom aspiring to office or honors, but ever industrious, hardy and hospitable. Others there may be equally worthy, whose names are not found here, owing to the frailty of the memory of man; but if such be the case, let their friends rest assured that in that great, unerring, unabridged history, kept by the recording angel, in which is recorded all the acts of mankind, their names will be found written in perfect order.

A Few First Things.—The first church was the M. E.; the first teachers, Samuel Valentine and Eliza Barnard; first preacher, Rev. Hawes; first physician, Dr. Kellogg; first miller, Stephen Bellus; first merchant, John Delany; first grocer, Amos Dickison; first post-office, Sugar Creek, at Palestine; first postmaster, Amos Dickison; first blacksmith, Reuben Barnard; first school, near Palestine; first tanner, John E. Bailey; first roads, Brookville and old State roads; first death, Mr. Mattox; first railroad, the Indiana Central; first village, Philadelphia.

Historical Anecdote: The said John Delaney sold goods in the south-west part of the township, on the Brookville State road. He sold his goods at a good profit. When asked what per cent. he made, he replied that he was not a scholar, and knew nothing about per cent.; but when he bought goods for one dollar and sold them for two, he didn't think he lost anything.

Mills and Factories.—The first mill in the township was a small water mill, erected some time prior to 1828, by

Stephen Bellus, on Sugar Creek, about two miles north of Palestine. It was both a grist and saw mill in a small way, and continued in operation, passing through several hands, till about 1872, when the dam washed out and the mill went down. Among those who owned this first mill after Bellus sold out were Amos Dickison, Myron Brown, Uriah Emmons, George Kingery and Lewis Burke. Burke died, and his heirs run the mill for a few years, till it met with the fate aforesaid, and succumbed to the elements.

In 1832, Black & Bro. erected the second water mill in the township. It was a small saw-mill, located on Sugar Creek, about one mile south of Philadelphia. It run for a number of years.

Lewis Burke, in an early day, erected a water saw-mill on Sugar Creek, north by north-east of Palestine, and below the Bellus mill. The Burke mill is still in operation. It is a saw-mill, and unlike most early water mills, never did any grinding.

In about 1850, Kelley & Bro. erected the first steam saw-mill in the township. It was located about a mile west of Philadelphia, and run for a few years, then moved away.

In 1857, Thomas Tuttle had erected a steam flouring and saw-mill, combined, located about two miles south-west of Palestine, and operated for a number of years.

In 1856, James B. Conover built a steam saw-mill about a quarter of a mile west of Sugar Creek, on the National road. It passed through several hands, and was moved away in 1859.

In 1855 or '56, W. W. Matthews erected a steam saw-mill in the central northern part of the township, which was run by Matthews & Reed some four years, and then removed.

In 1856, a two-story steam flouring mill was erected in Palestine, by Gates *et al.*, at a cost of $5,000, with three run of stone. Gates operated it for about nine years and sold to Scott & Davis, and they to Joseph Conner. The

mill has been put in good repair by the present proprietor, A. P. Hogle, who has added new machinery and the modern improvements.

Rufus Black, a few years since, put in operation a steam circular saw mill at Philadelphia, which is still running and doing an extensive business.

The mills now in operation in Sugar-creek township are six in number, viz.: The Burke saw-mill, the Hogle flouring mill, the Black saw-mill; the Stutsman mill, near Gem; the Gesler steam saw-mill, in Palestine; and the steam grist-mill in Philadelphia. The Stutsman saw-mill was built in 1871 by Nicholas Stutsman. It burned down in 1879, but was immediately rebuilt, with a planer attached, and put in good running order.

At the early date of 1832, Reuben Barnard, father of Trustee William C. Barnard, carried on a blacksmith shop on his farm, in the south-west corner of the township.

In 1845, John E. Baity opened a tanyard on the McNamee farm. He did a local business, furnished a market for oak bark, had about twenty vats, and operated for four years.

In 1847, Alexander Ogle started a small tannery in a log house near Philadelphia, which he operated for a number of years after the Baity tannery had ceased.

Thomas Swift also carried on a tanyard near Palestine soon after the going down of the Baity tannery.

The first tile factory was erected in 1855, on Jacob Schramm's farm, and was operated for about four years by Weaver.

The next tile factory was erected on the Reasoner farm, by Wicker & Brother. It has changed hands a number of times, but is still in operation.

In 1869, Shellhouse, Spurry & Armstrong erected a tile factory two miles east of Palestine, which is now in operation by Freeman & Reasoner.

Roads.—Sugar-creek township in her early history, much like her sister townships, had no roads worthy of the name, but mere paths, pointed out by the blazed trees,

meandering through the thick forest. The first roads in the township were the Brookville and old State roads. The next was the National road. The Brookville road run through Palestine, diagonally through the township, on a bee line from Brookville to Indianapolis. The old State road crossed the northern part of the township, passing through Philadelphia. Prior to the late civil war there was not a single gravel road in the township. But since that time there has been sixteen and one-half miles of toll pike built by companies, besides considerable graveling done in working out road taxes and personal privileges.

Railroads.—Sugar-creek township has two railroads crossing her territory. The P., C. and St. L. has six miles running through the northern tier of sections; the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis road passes through the south-west part a distance of seven miles; making a total of thirteen miles in the township, valued at $170,025. Telegraph lines extend along each of the roads, the total valuation of which is $2,235. The Pan-Handle has two stations in the township—Philadelphia and Gem. Palestine is the only one on the Junction.

Educational.—The first school-houses in this township were pole cabins, covered with clapboards, suppled with "cat and clay" chimneys and puncheon floors. The first three were located at nearly the same time: one near New Palestine, one at Philadelphia, and one in the German settlement, near the center of the township. The first teachers were Samuel Valentine, Richard Lindsey, Eliza Barnard and Mr. Barnard. These teachers, like others at this date, were employed by the quarter, of thirteen weeks, at from thirty to thirty-six dollars and "found"—*i. e.*, they boarded around among the patrons. As the township filled up, and new settlements were made, additional schools were established and better houses erected, in accordance with the demands of the times, until at present she compares favorably with the older and earlier settled townships. The

following are the numbers and names of the houses and the teachers employed therein at this date:

District No. 1..Philadelphia..	Charles Rennecamp, Addie Wright.
District No. 2..Brown.....	Ella Bottsford.
District No. 3.....	J. W. Jones.
District No. 4.....	C. M. Carr.
District No. 5...Caraway's.....	W. B. Bottsford.
District No. 6.....	N. P. Brandenburg.
District No. 7..Palestine.....	W. A. Wood, Roscoe Anderson, Jennie Buchel.
District No. 8.....	B. F. Ewbank.

These eight houses—seven frame and one brick—are valued at $4,500; apparatus, $150. This is exclusive of the German school, sustained by private enterprise, and located in the central western part of the township. The number of school children in the township under consideration in 1853 was 554; in 1860, 712; in 1870, 690; in 1881, 704. An examination of which shows a fluctuating scholastic population not easily accounted for. Why there should be a less number of school children in 1870 than in 1860, let the citizens answer. More remarkable still is the fact that she has fewer school children to-day than she reported just prior to the civil war. Sugar-creek is one of the three townships in the county that, in the final vote on the free school question in 1849, voted for free schools, her vote standing, "free school," sixty-eight; "no school," forty-one. In her former vote, however, in 1848, on the same question, she voted against free schools, her vote standing at that time, "free school," forty-seven; "no school," fifty-four; being a majority of seven against the proposed establishment of free schools.

School Trustees.—Below we give the names of the township trustees, with the date of their election, since 1859, at which time they were clothed with power to levy

local taxes, and the office assumed some dignity and worth to the people:

Robert P. Brown	1859	William C. Barnard	1874
E. H. Faut	1865	David Ulrey	1876
Edward P. Scott	1872	William C. Barnard	1878, 1880

Remarks: Robert P. Brown, the first trustee under the new *regime*, held the office for four terms, and Ernst H. Faut for six. E. P. Scott was the first to vote for county superintendent. David Ulrey and William C. Barnard are the only trustees that have held two terms each since the change of the law, lengthening the term of office to two years. Said Barnard looks after the financial interests of the township, the poor, pedagogues, and compensates the farmers for their sheep killed by dogs, at the present date.

Churches.—Sugar-creek township has six churches, representing three distinct Christian denominations, to-wit: Two M. E. churches, three German and one Christian, a special account of each of which will be given further on.

Population.—An examination of the census reports for the last few decades develops the following facts, to-wit: Population for 1850, 793; 1860, 1,646; 1870, 1,897; 1880, 2,099. It will be observed that the stride from 1850 to 1860 was remarkably great, being an increase, apparently, of over one hundred per cent.; but it must be remembered that in 1850 Sugar-creek township was only two-thirds its size in 1860. Our remarks at the head of this chapter show that Jones township, from 1838 to 1853, included part of the territory now embodied in Sugar-creek. Jones, in 1850, reported a population of 670, and as half her territory was added to Sugar-creek, a proportionate and fair estimate for the territory embodied in every census report of the township since 1850 would be 1128. This township far surpasses any other in the county in her reports of the number of foreigners. In 1870, she had 245 foreigners, while the highest numbers reported by other townships were ninety-four in Center and seventy-five in Vernon, and

a total of 420 in all the townships of the county save Sugar-creek. The foreigners in Sugar-creek are mostly Germans, industrious farmers, who have clustered around a little nucleus early planted in the township.

Polls and Vote.—The polls for Sugar-creek in 1840 were eighty-six; in 1854, 219; in 1860, 259; in 1870, 385; in 1880, 509. She cast, in 1860, a vote of 343; in 1870, 485. In 1880 her vote for President stood as follows: Democratic, 308; republican, 190; independent, eleven, being a democratic majority of 118. This township has two voting precincts: first, at New Palestine; second, at Philadelphia.

Value of Real and Personal Property.—This township reports 21,805 acres of land, valued at $503,475; value of improvements on the same, $97,215; value of lots, $1,985; improvements on the same, $5,395; value of personal property, $269,115; value of railroads and telegraph, previously given; total value of taxables, exclusive of Palestine, $993,590.

Taxes.—Sugar-creek township, in 1840, paid $417.64; her assessment for 1881, to be paid in 1882, is $7,982.24. The levy is eighty-two cents on each $100 on all the taxable property in the township, excepting Palestine, which is ninety-two. The following men of the township pay taxes of $40 and upwards in 1882:

Black, Rufus	$ 86 32	Hittle, George	$ 55 78
Briar, Charles	94 06	Knape, C. H	61 83
Briar, W. F	70 00	Kirkhoff, Anton	75 60
Barnard, Eliza	49 90	Lantz, J. G	94 30
Caraway, Samuel	46 39	Langanbarger, A	46 04
Freeman, Benjamin	265 37	Meier, Henry	78 40
Faut, E. H	53 71	Murnan, G	43 10
Faut, E. W	90 65	Miller, F. C	41 27
Fowler, Benjamin	61 65	McNamee, Benjamin	83 10
Fink, Henry	116 54	Murlow, Henry	45 84
Fink, John	55 20	Murlow, H. A	54 75
Gundrum, C	100 47	Moon, W. H	41 35
Hawk, J. C	63 36	Nichols, William	54 65



MATILDA GOODING.

Ostermeier, C. H.	$	42 77	Stutsman, Nicholas	$	46 84
Parish, Thomas		81 24	Schildmeier, A		156 13
Pitcher, J. M		44 74	Schramm, August		142 97
Rosener, C. F		49 42	Schramm, Gustavus		158 13
Richmond, A. F. G		58 54	Weber, Henry		49 74
Schlosser, Peter, heirs		105 48			

In Palestine the following men pay $40 or more:

Espy, Paul	$	365 65	Eaton, W. T., & Son	$	48 76
Ely, J. M		51 47	Vansickle & Smith		45 51
Eaton, W. T		62 00			

Law and Justice.—Our first law-makers very wisely adopted the policy of our mother country, of bringing justice near the door of every man, rich or poor, whereby an opportunity is offered for the speedy, convenient and inexpensive adjustment of petty grievances, civil or criminal. The constitution of 1852 authorizes the election of a competent number of justices of the peace, by the voters in each township in the several counties in the state, who shall continue in office four years, and whose powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. In the prosecution of this contemplated township system for promoting justice, the legislature enacted laws for the election by the people of two officers only, a justice and constable, the latter for a term of two years, who is the executive officer, and corresponds with the sheriff in his duties. The former acts as judge, clerk and treasurer. Sugar-creek township has always been well supplied with these ministerial, judicial, and executive officers. The first of these acting in the territory under consideration were George Leachman and Charles Atherton, the exact date of whose election we are unable to ascertain, there being no record of the same in the clerk's office to our knowledge, though we have made diligent search. Succeeding these were the following, elected at the date set opposite their names, viz.:

George Leachman,—		G. W. Robison	1844
1843, '49, '54, '58, '66, '70		George O'Brien	1846

Adam Hawk	1851, 1860	Henry A. Schreiber	1874
George Barnett	1856	George W. Kingery	1878
W. H. Dye	1868	John M. McKelvey	1880
E. S. Bottsford	1872		

For the fifteen years that Jones township existed, the south half of which was attached to Sugar-creek after her dissolution, the following ex-justices officiated, being elected at the dates set opposite their names, some of whom properly belonged to Sugar-creek, but just who and how many we cannot say with absolute certainty; hence we give the full list, and the good citizens of the two townships,—Sugar-creek and Buck-creek, which absorbed Jones,—may give honor to whom honor is due, and place the credit where it belongs:

Charles Atherton	Unknown	Joseph Marshall	1849
Dan'l Skinner	1840, 1845, 1850	Abraham Stutsman	1851
Charles Atherton	1843	John H. Hazen	1852
Isaac Travis	1846	Allen Caylor	1852

Remarks: There were probably one or two justices in Jones elected prior to 1840, our first date given, but we have been unable to ascertain their names. The practice in this and other counties has been to elect one or more justices immediately after the organization thereof. Esquire Leachman, we are reliably informed, began his administration contemporary with the organization of the county, and served continuously till some time after the date of his election in 1870, officiating longer, perhaps, than any other man in the history of the county. He served at least eleven terms, or forty-four years, possibly longer. Adam Hawk and Charles Atherton each served two terms. Daniel Skinner filled the place for twelve years. None of the others, we believe, were re-elected. Esquires George W. Kingery and John M. McKelvey preside at the bar of justice at this date.

Ex-County Officers.—Sugar-creek township has furnished a number of popular men willing to subject their

private interests to the popular good, and endure the scathing, sarcastic criticisms always heaped upon our public servants by their antagonists and political opponents. Here flourished in their day the following chosen men, to stem the tide and oppose the current of petty jealousies, and paddle safely over the billowy waves the little county bark with her precious cargo of glittering gold and immortal souls: Samuel Shockley, commissioner and representative; William McCance, Enos O'Brien, John O'Brien, and William H. Dye, ex-commissioners. All of the above are with us no more, save in memory, records and history. Still living among us, and well-known to the readers of these lines, are the following: R. P. Brown, treasurer and sheriff; E. H. Faut, treasurer; Edward P. Scott, commissioner; J. V. Coyner, surveyor; and John E. Dye, present commissioner of the third district.

Murders, Suicides, and Remarkable Deaths.—We will first call the attention of our readers to one of the most shocking, heart-rending, irrational, fatal family feuds that it has ever been our painful duty to record—one which resulted in the cold-blooded murder of an innocent wife and the suicide of an excited, crazed and drunken husband. The plain facts in the case, as near as we can gather from circumstantial evidence, are about as follows: George Knapp, a man of dissipated habits, lived about one mile west of Palestine in 1845, the date of the occurrence of this sad tragedy. It was Pentecostal Sabbath, the family had been to church in the forenoon, returned home and ate dinner together, when Mr. Knapp, being intoxicated, and somewhat quarrelsome, as usual under such circumstances, accused Mrs. Knapp of infidelity; and reason being dethroned by the vile destroyer and arch demon, Rum, he gathered up an ax and wildly menaced it before her face, and threatened to spill the life-blood of her whom but a few short years before he had solemnly pledged in divine presence, before living witnesses, to love and cherish, protect and defend, as long as life to them should be spared. Mrs. Knapp, fearing

fatal results, fled from the house, followed by her antagonist, who struck her on the head and felled her to the ground, where he continued his unmerciful attack, striking her twice with the edge of the ax, once in the shoulder and once in the breast, causing immediate death. Seeing her lifeless form covered with gore before him, partial consciousness returned, and with a sense of his awful crime realized, went into the house and, with a razor in hand, stood before the glass and cut his own throat, partially severing the trachea; but still not satisfied, he left the house and pursued the children with murderous intent, who escaped him by seeking refuge in a pond. Being unable to reach them, he returned to the house, and was found by the neighbors in the frightful condition aforesaid, breathing through the recently made orifice in the windpipe. He had two small children, a boy and girl. The girl afterward married, and, from what we can learn, is still living. The boy died a few years after the tragedy just related. Henry Meier owns the Knapp farm where this sad scene transpired.

In March, 1851, a man by the name of Sellers froze to death near Philadelphia. He was supposed to have been intoxicated.

In 1861, Mr. Bidgood was killed by a team at the toll-gate.

In 1863, James Murnan was accidentally shot and killed by a friend.

In 1871, a son of Joseph Morford was killed by being thrown from a horse. Anton Wishmeier, in the same year, fell from a load of straw and was killed.

In 1868, a man by the name of Foley was instantly killed by the cars.

In 1872, Mrs. Thomas Alexander was burned to death by using coal oil in endeavoring to start a fire.

In 1880, Emerick Brock committed suicide by hanging, near Palestine. A child of Anton Schildmeier was burned to death by coal oil.

In June, 1871, a man by the name of John Jacobi was

instantly killed by his own reaper in a harvest field. His son was driving the horses, when they became frightened, and started to run. Mr. Jacobi, aiming to get to the heads of the horses, was knocked down by the tongue of the reaper, and, falling in front of the sickle, was caught by the guards, one arm cut off and his head severed from the body. His wife, seeing the heart-rending scene, rushed to the spot, near by, gathered the bleeding head to her arms and bosom, and rushed in wild delirium into the house, scarcely conscious of what she was doing. Mr. Jacobi was about sixty-five years of age.

Exports and Imports.—The chief exports of Sugar-creek township are wheat, corn, hogs, cattle, horses, flax-seed, potatoes, barley, oats, lumber, fruits, carriages, wagons, and the products of the hennery and dairy. Her imports are chiefly farming implements, dry goods, groceries, hardware, glass and wooden ware, hats, caps, boots, shoes, notions, blooded stock, improved seed, literature, medicines, wines and liquors, clocks, watches, jewelry, coal, iron, paints, oils, varnishes, and leather.

Recapitulation.—Sugar-creek township contains thirty-six sections, 21,805 acres; has one mill stream, one smaller stream, two border counties, three border townships, two steam flouring mills, three steam circular saw mills, one water saw-mill, one steam planing factory; two tile factories, eight public school-houses, one denominational school, eleven public school-teachers, six church buildings, two lodges, two villages, three post-offices, seven pikes, two railroads, 2,099 inhabitants, 704 school children, 272 polls, 509 voters, $4,650 worth of public school property, $372,310 worth of personal property, $170,025 worth of railroad stock, $2,235 worth of telegraph, $602,790 worth of land, $35,235 worth of improvements on same, 245 male dogs, thirteen female dogs, $1,132,195 worth of taxable property, forty-two men who pay over $40 taxes each, eight ex-justices, two acting justices, five ex-trustees since 1859, nine ex-county officers, four living ex-county officers, one acting county officer; a fertile, well-drained soil; a

limited quantity of saw and rail timber, sixteen and one-half miles of toll pike, thirteen miles of railroad, three railroad stations, two telegraph lines, a healthful climate; fish, squirrels, quail and rabbits in small quantities; eight physicians, a democratic trustee, a declining scholastic population, an increasing valuation, and a democratic majority of 118.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SUGAR-CREEK TOWNSHIP—*Continued.*

PALESTINE,

a pleasant little village, is located on the west bank of Sugar Creek. It was laid out by J. Evans, on the 1st of October, 1838, and consisted of fifteen blocks and thirty-six lots. It is now on the C., H. and I. railroad, on a bee line about thirteen miles south-east of Indianapolis. It has three churches, a two-story frame school-house, a steam flouring mill, and one saw-mill; merchants, druggists, physicians and mechanics suitable to a town of its size; a post-office, express office, daily mail, and about six hundred inhabitants.

The land from which Palestine was carved was entered by John Weston, on the 1st day of May, 1824, being the west half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-nine, in township fifteen north, and in range six east. The first addition was made by Gundrum, on the 18th day of February, 1854, located west of the north part of the old plat, between the railroad and State road, and contained twenty-three lots. A second addition was laid out by Waltke, on the 7th day of August, 1867, and consisted of twenty-six lots, located between the railroad and the State road, and west of Gundrum's addition. The third addition was

made by Anderson, on the 10th of April, 1872, and consisted of forty-three lots, located west of Waltke's addition, and a part south of the State road. The fourth addition was laid out by Kirkhoff, on the 9th of October, 1873, and consisted of six lots, located west of the old plat and south of the State road. The fifth addition was made by Kirkhoff, known as Kirkhoff's second addition, on the 2nd day of January, 1875, and consisted of ten lots, located south of Waltke's addition and east of the southern part of Anderson's addition.

The cemetery at New Palestine was laid out by Elizabeth Cones, on the 20th day of December, 1870. It consists of forty-one lots, with alleys.

The first business done in this little burg was on a small scale, and consisted mainly in bartering porkers, whisky, ginseng, furs and venison hams for staple groceries and notions. The dry goods were mostly manufactured at home. The first business houses of this place were crude structures, indeed. The better ones seen at this early date resembled somewhat our cut of the first house in Greenfield, seen on page 179. Among the first merchants of Palestine in her primitive days were Amos Dickerson, Andrew Magahey, John Delaney, Robert King, W. and S. S. Johnson, Joseph Cones, and J. Evans. We cannot spare the space to trace all the business men and their various changes from the first to the present; but will pass over the intermediate merchants, and endeavor to give a pen picture of her present business and business men, that our sons and daughters, grandchildren and future posterity, may see us to-day as we are, with more clearness and certainty than we are permitted to view the *status* of our country long years since, owing to the imperfect records handed down to us.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF PALESTINE.

Merchants—

J. A. Schreiber,
Eaton & Son,
Vansickle & Smith.

Boot and Shoe Makers—

John Buettuer,
Fred Waltke,
Charles Woerner.

Druggists—
H. A. Schreiber,
Espy & Espy,
D. J. Elliott.

Carriage Makers—
E. H. Faut & Bro.

Harness Maker—
H. Richmond.

Undertakers—
R. L. Murphy,
Calvin Bennett.

Cabinet Maker—
Lewis Schmits.

Painter—
Eli Stout.

Silversmith—
D. J. Elliott.

Physicians—
Paul Espy,
J. M. Ely,
B. F. True,
C. H. Kirkhoff,
Jacob Buchell,
L. C. Ely.

Hotel Keeper—
M. Hinchman.

Grain Dealer—
A. P. Hogle.

Stock Dealer—
B. F. Freeman.

Notary Public—
Samuel T. Hook.

Miller—
A. P. Hogle.

Saw-mill Prop'r—
Fred. Gesler.

Blacksmiths—
A. G. Smith,
G. Guysen,
E. H. Faut & Bro.

Wagon Maker—
Christian Chleeter.

Butcher—
Adolph Kuirihm.

Carpenters—
Calvin Bennett,
Charles Richmond.

Plasterer—
John Armstrong.

Tinner—
Francis Cloud.

Cooper—
William Everson.

Restaurateur—
L. S. Foglesong.

Barbers—
D. W. Place,
George Frunkenstein.

School Teacher and Assessor—
William A. Wood.

Surveyor and Engineer—
J. V. Coyner.

Gardener—
Elijah Ayers.

Postmaster—
W. T. Eaton.

Express and R. R. Ag't—
Edward Bussell.

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, named in commemoration of the city of brotherly love, is located four miles west of Greenfield, on the National road. The P., C. and St. L. R. R. runs by it. It contains a two-story public school building, one saw-mill, a flouring mill, post-office, express office, daily mail, druggist, grocer, merchants, mechanics, physicians, and other necessaries to a village of her dimensions. Philadelphia was laid out by the records fail to show whom, on the 11th day of April, 1838, being about six months prior to the laying out of New Palestine. The original plat consists of one hundred and two lots and six out-lots. The first and only addition was made by Clark, on the second day of April, 1864, and consisted of nineteen lots, located south of the old plat. Among the first business men of this place were: Charles Atherton, Sen., general merchant and post-master; Allen McCane, Joseph Marshall, G. W. Willett, Samuel McConaha, J. B. Sting, J. B. Conover and O. S. Meek. First physicians, Dr. Hodson McCallister & Son, J. H. Hazen, W. H. Dye, G. T. Rennick and H. B. Tilson. We will not consume space in giving a full list of the business through her entire history, but will now come up to the present, and furnish for this date a

Business Directory of Philadelphia.

Merchants—
Meek & Bro.,
Burk & Atherton,
J. H. Scotton.

Drugs and Groceries—
G. C. Ewbank.

Physicians—
W. R. King,
G. C. Ewbank.

Wagon Maker—
John Stutsman.

Butcher—
Edward Atherton.

Shoe and Boot Makers—
O. P. Martin,
A. Gibson.

Millwright—
Wm. Ransom.

Steam Flouring Mill—
Black & Atherton.



WILLIAM H. THOMPSON.

Blacksmiths—
Stutsman & Elliott.

Steam Saw Mill—
R. Black & Co.

Harness Maker—
A. P. Atherton.

Postmaster—
S. Burk.

Remarks: Prior to the construction of the old Indiana Central R. R., there was a vast amount of travel and moving to the west in wagons, on the National road, and for a number of years the Dayton and Indianapolis stage passed east and west daily through this little burg, at which time the chief business of the place, like others of its kind along this main line of travel, was inn or tavern keeping. Relics of these old buildings, where the westward bound, weary traveler was nightly found, still remain, tottering, but telling monuments of an earlier stage of civilization.

Gem.

Gem post-office was established in 1878, on the P., C. and St. L. R. R., in the central northern part of the township, and Andrew Stutsman was the first postmaster. The first store at this place was kept by Nicholas Stutsman, seven years prior to the establishment of the post-office. There never was a plat made of the place, consequently no additions. It has a general store, kept by J. Townsend; a boot and shoe shop, by Joseph Coon; a blacksmith shop, by Isaac Stutsman; a steam saw-mill, by Nicholas Stutsman; a daily mail, James Townsend, P. M.

M. E. Church.

About the year 1835, the Methodists organized a class at Philadelphia. Among the first members were Owen Griffith, wife and two daughters; William Brown, wife and daughter; Mrs. Willett; Charles Atherton, Sr., and wife; Jonathan Horniday and wife, Thomas J. Smith and wife, and Joseph Grey and lady. The first ministers were J. B. Burch, Rev. Edwards and Landy Havens.

The society worshiped in school-houses and private dwellings until the year 1853, when the present church building was finished. It was dedicated in June of the same year by Bishop Ames. The house is in good repair, and capable of seating three hundred persons. Present minister, H. Woolpert.

The first camp-meeting held in this vicinity, was by Rev. James Havens, in 1837.

In connection with this church, a Sunday-school was organized in the year 1850, which has continued to grow in numbers and usefulness till they now have an interesting and prosperous school, with an average attendance of eighty. S. Burke, present superintendent.

German M. E. Church,

Palestine, was organized in the spring of 1851, with the following members: J. D. Faut, Christina Faut, A. Kirkhoff, Mariah Kirkhoff, Conrad Gundrum and wife, John Lange and lady, John Manche and wife, Henry and Elizabeth Fink, and Jacob Lange and wife. The first ministers were Philip Deor, Rev. Wilke, and L. Heis. In 1852, the organization erected a house, at a cost of a thousand dollars. The first trustees were J. D. Faut, Conrad Gundrum, A. Kirkhoff, John Manche, and Henry Fink. The present trustees are Conrad Gundrum, A. Kirkhoff, J. Lantz, Jacob Kratz, and Charles Reasoner. Present minister, Rev. John Ficken. To this church belong some of the staid, sturdy German farmers and substantial men of the township.

Church of Christ,

New Palestine, was organized September 4, 1870, on the following platform: "We, the undersigned, members of the body of Christ, agree to congregate ourselves together for the worship of the true God, and the edifying of each other in love; to be governed by the word of the Lord,

exclusive of the doctrines and commandments of men." Signed by the following names of original members:

Michael H. Hittle,
Elizabeth R. Hittle,
Sanford Furry,
Henry Bussell,
Malinda Bussell,
Albert Freeman,
Harriet Freeman,
Ethelbert Richardson,
Malinda Richardson,
Margaret Kamerian,
Rachel Kamerian,
Minerva Wheeler,
Lavina Pitcher,
John R. Armstrong,
Eliza J. Armstrong.

The above organization was effected in the school-house at Palestine, under the pastorate of Elder W. R. Low. Being denied the privilege of longer worshiping in the school-house, the organization met in the railroad depot. In 1871, the society erected a house, large and substantial, at a cost of $1,550, exclusive of ground, which was donated by H. P. Anderson. The building was dedicated on the 25th day of November, 1871, by Elder W. R. Jewel, of Danville, Indiana, and a thorough organization was effected by electing George B. Richardson, M. H. Hittle, John P. Armstrong, J. M. Pitcher, and H. P. Anderson, deacons. Elder W. T. Hough was the successor of W. R. Low, followed by Lockhart, John A. Navitz, W. H. Bowles and Robert Blount. There has never been a re-election of officers from the date of the organization till the present, though some have died, and others moved away. The church is in good condition, with a membership of over sixty. The said John A. Navitz, during his labors with the organization, in the winter of 1876–77, held a very interesting, largely attended debate with a Soul-Sleeper preacher, by the name of Sanford.

German Lutheran Churches.

The first German church in Sugar-creek township, known as the Albright German Church, was organized in the year 1836, in a block-house three miles west of

Palestine, and consisted wholly of Germans who had recently arrived from the principality of Hamburg, Germany. Most of them were financially poor, but spiritually rich; and in setting about to supply the wants of the body, they would fain supply the soul with food also, and hence delayed not in associating themselves together as one grand Godly family, made up of about twenty-five private families. Their spiritual wants were first supplied by a priestly patriarch named Kiebler, followed by Rev. Mr. Muth, a preacher of the United Brethren.

Contemporary with the organization existed the German School Society, whose duties were to supply the children with facilities for securing a secular education, and a knowledge of the catechism. In 1841, the first German Lutheran minister, Rev. J. G. Kuntz, came to Indianapolis, took charge of the German church at that place, and preached for the new society, first once every four weeks, then tri-weekly. The society becoming more numerous and wealthy, at the special instance and request of their pastor, said Kuntz, they extended a call to Rev. A. Brandt to come and live among them to preach and teach, which call he accepted. Brandt was followed by Revs. Hermeon and A. Scheurmann. In 1853, said Kuntz was returned, and a new church was built in the central western part of the township, on the land previously owned by the school society, on which was situated two block houses, a dwelling and school-house. This society was known as the German Evangelical Lutheran Zion's congregation. The building was a frame, 35x50 feet, constructed by a young man named Kaiser, at a cost of $1,200. It was dedicated on the 27th of November, 1859, by Rev. Frick. Rev. Kuntz was connected with this church, as pastor and schoolmaster, for more than thirty years. The writer had the pleasure of calling on him in the schoolroom, assisted by his daughter, in 1874. The room was a small log structure, located on the south side of the road, in the north-east corner of the north-west quarter of section twenty-four, near said Zions church. The house was full

of children. Teachers and students were industriously engaged. Since which time a new school-house has been erected, with the modern improvements.

M. E. Church, New Palestine,

was organized in 1830, in a school-house near where the present public school building stands. Among the prime movers and first members of this organization were David and Catharine McNamee, George H. and Mary Robison, Thomas Swift and wife, Lewis and Phœbe Burk, Joseph and Elizabeth Conner, John and Sophia Ashcraft, Joseph and Elizabeth Munger, Adam Hawk and wife, Whitfield True and wife, Dr. B. F. True and wife, Henry and Nancy Gates, Benjamin Freeman and wife, Benjamin and Mary Ann McNamee, William Leachman and wife, Dr. J. M. and Mary Ely, Hiram Chambers and wife, John Jones and wife, H. Hough and wife, Jane McVey and Eliza Jones. The first trustees of this society, were Thomas McVey, Dr. J. M. Ely and David McNamee. The present building was erected in the summer of 1856, and dedicated in September of the same year, by Thomas Eddy.

The ministers who have presided here, from time to time, are as follows: James Conner, J. L. Smith, J. W. T. McMatlin; Revs. Wright, Wray, Rosecrans and Ransdell; Patrick Carlin, Robert R. Roberts, John C. Sharp, Jesse Miller, F. M. Turk, Augustus Lewis, B. F. Morgan and George W. Winchester. Present preacher, W. B. Clancy.

The house is in good repair, well painted; size, 35x45 feet; seating capacity, 400. The society owns a parsonage, paid for and in good repair. Present membership, 126; cost of house, $1,800,

The following are the present trustees of the church: William Nichols, Henry Gates, Benjamin Freeman, Benjamin McNamee and D. J. Elliott.

The Sabbath-school, established in connection, holds its session every Sabbath the year round. Average attend-

ance, seventy-five; present superintendent, A. P. Hogle; secretary, Charles Ballard; librarians, Minnie Rodgers and Laura Ballard; treasurer, Jennie Buchell.

New Palestine Cornet Band.

The citizens of New Palestine, in harmony with the progressive spirit of the times and country, nearly two decades since organized the musical talent of the place into a brass band, well furnished, equipped, and supplied with a wagon, at a total cost for instruments, uniforms and wagon, of $1,150; in addition to which liberality, they expended for instruction and music, $400; for incidentals, perhaps $50, making a total expenditure to the boys and their friends of $1,600. The charter members, not included in the present membership, were Walter Waterson, James Arthur, Henry G. Mickle, Albert H. Dix, Charles Haynes, Thomas J. Elliott, and J. M. Freeman. The present members are: *Smith T. Nichols*,* *John H. Garver*, *George W. Nichols*, *William F. Anderson*, John Westlake, *Fred Freagel*, William Gundrum, John Carson, Marshall Waterson and *Harry Garver*. This band is in good working order, and is equaled in the county in its efficiency and ability to charm and hold spell-bound its audiences by the Greenfield band only, whose leader has been their main instructor, and it is surpassed by none, notwithstanding the acknowledged ability and recognized efficiency of the other good bands of the county. It has been our good pleasure to hear this band discourse on different occasions to enrapt audiences such euphonious, harmonious music as seldom wings its way to the ear of mortal man; and should they so direct their steps as to have the good fortune to enter the celestial city, they will doubtless be chosen to augment that innumerable company which surrounds the throne, with golden instruments and harps in their hands, ever singing, blowing, playing and rejoicing, as only angels can do.

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*The italicized names above were also charter members.

Benjamin McNamee,

a native of the "Buckeye State," dates his earthly career from the 30th day of September, 1827. At the tender age of six, he moved with his father, David McNamee, and settled in Sugar-creek township, two and one-half miles north of Palestine, where he still resides on the old homestead which his father entered. At this early date, Mr. McNamee says he knew of but one log cabin between the Brookville and National road. A few scattering cabins were to be found on the bluffs of Sugar Creek and Buck Creek, and wild game of various kinds existed in abundance. At the age of twenty-two, Mr. McNamee joined his destiny with Mary Ann Irons, September 9, 1849. The fruits of this union have been eight children, four of whom are living. Catharine, the eldest, is the wife of Prof. Morgan Caraway, principal of the Fortville graded schools. The second, James W., and his wife reside in Fremont county, Iowa. The remaining two daughters, Emma and Mollie, are living with their parents. Mr. McNamee and his amiable wife have been consistent members of the M. E. Church for thirty-two years.

New Palestine Lodge, F. A. M., No. 404.

The above-named lodge was organized under a dispensation of the G. M., in January, 1869, by which authority F. M. Hook was appointed worshipful master; J. P. Armstrong, senior warden, and C. H. Shellhouse, junior warden of said body. The first stated communication of this lodge occurred January 30, 1869, at which meeting the grand master appointed the rest of the officers necessary to perfect the organization, viz.: E. P. Scott, treasurer; B. Westlake, secretary; B. F. Stutsman, senior deacon; C. Bennett, junior deacon; J. P. Vernon, tylor. These, with the three appointed in the dispensation, constituted the officers of said lodge No. 404. On the 25th day of May following, a charter was received from the



BENJAMIN McNAMEE.

grand lodge. The order now being firmly established, peace and harmony prevailing, the close of the year 1869 found the lodge with bright prospects before it. The present officers are J. P. Armstrong, W. M.; Eli Stout, S. W.; T. P. Vernon, junior warden; J. C. Vansickle, treasurer; E. P. Scott, secretary; W. A. Eaton, S. D.; A. P. Hogle, J. D.; O. P. Hobbs, tylor. This lodge has had several public installments, and public addresses by John V. R. Miller, W. H. Bowles, and other bright lights. Among those the death of whom the lodge has been called upon to mourn are F. M. Hook, its first master; B. Westlake, the first secretary; and more recently, Prof. Aaron Pope, the latter of whom, though young in Masonry, was twice master of the lodge. Gone, all gone! but not forgotten. Though the lodge mourns its loss, the members rejoice in a consolation of meeting them in that celestial lodge above, where the Supreme Architect of the universe presides, and the tylor admits none but the true and tried.

[We are indebted to J. P. Armstrong for the above facts.]

History of the German Settlement.

The first German who entered land in Hancock county was Carl Julius Leopold Albert Von Bonge. He was born November 24, 1798, in Liegnitz, Silesia, Prussia, Germany. Having received a classic education, he adopted the profession of law. Owing to political difficulties with the Prussian government, he was compelled to leave his native country. He therefore selected, fled to, and adopted the United States, "the land of the free and the home of the brave." He first settled in Zanesville, Ohio, then for a time resided in Cincinnati, when in the year 1828, in company with his young wife, he emigrated to Hancock county, to what is now called the German settlement, and entered a quarter section of land. Albert Lange, a schoolmate and colleague in his profession, who also fled the country from the same cause, came over at the same time, and entered a quarter section adjoining that of Mr.

Bonge. For a number of years they cleared up, fenced, and made a home in the swamps. Mr. Lange sold his 160 acres eight years after, and settled in Terre Haute, where he was mayor of the city for a time, and auditor of Vigo county for a number of years. He was three times the nominee of the republican party for auditor of state, to which position he was elected in 1860, and filled the place of trust with credit to himself and honor to the people. Indeed, Mr. L. was a prominent citizen of the state until his death. Mr. B. sold his quarter section also about twelve years after entering. He then settled over the line in Cumberland, Marion county, where he resided and engaged in the mercantile business. Here he lived, a useful citizen, to a good old age, and died only a few years since; and his pioneer wife, the first German woman that ever located in this prosperous German settlement, is still living. She was born in 1813, at Heil Bron, in the kingdom of Wurtemburg, Germany, and was married to said Carl Julius Leopold Albert Von Bonge in the year 1831, at Dayton, Ohio.

By the location and influence of Mr. Bonge and Mr. Lange, a German doctor, by the name of Ronenberg, who came from Buckeburg, Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany, established himself near them. Through the influence of these three worthy, prominent men, numerous others were induced to follow. Among the first were Geo. Nolener, John Schreiber, Mr. Wolframm, Chas. Oswold, Mr. Linbricht, Anthony Wishmeier, Benj. Rothe, Jacob Schramm, Andrew Finck, Christian Schildmeier, Wm. Reasoner, Charles Brewer, Ludwig Richmann, Wilhelm Rushaubt, Anthony Kirkhoff, Anthony Meier, Daniel Faut and John Grene. These were a few of the pioneers who settled here from 1830 to 1840, followed by many of their relatives, friends and acquaintances, each of whom cast in his might to make the German settlement what it is to-day—the garden spot of Hancock county. As before stated, they have their churches and schools, and are taught honesty, industry and frugality. Let the young

from the above history learn the lesson that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good;" that a kite rises against the ærial current, and not with it. The hanging of John Brown was the hanging of slavery; religious persecution in England planted the pilgrim fathers on Plymouth Rock, and political differences in Prussia, Germany, drove Carl Julius Leopold Albert Von Bonge and the Hon. Albert Lange to America, to form the nucleus around which should cluster the persecuted and poor, the young and old of their native countrymen, to aid in converting the marsh into the meadow, the forest into fields, and the deep, tangled wildwood into beds of roses and broad acres of golden grain. Long live their memory.

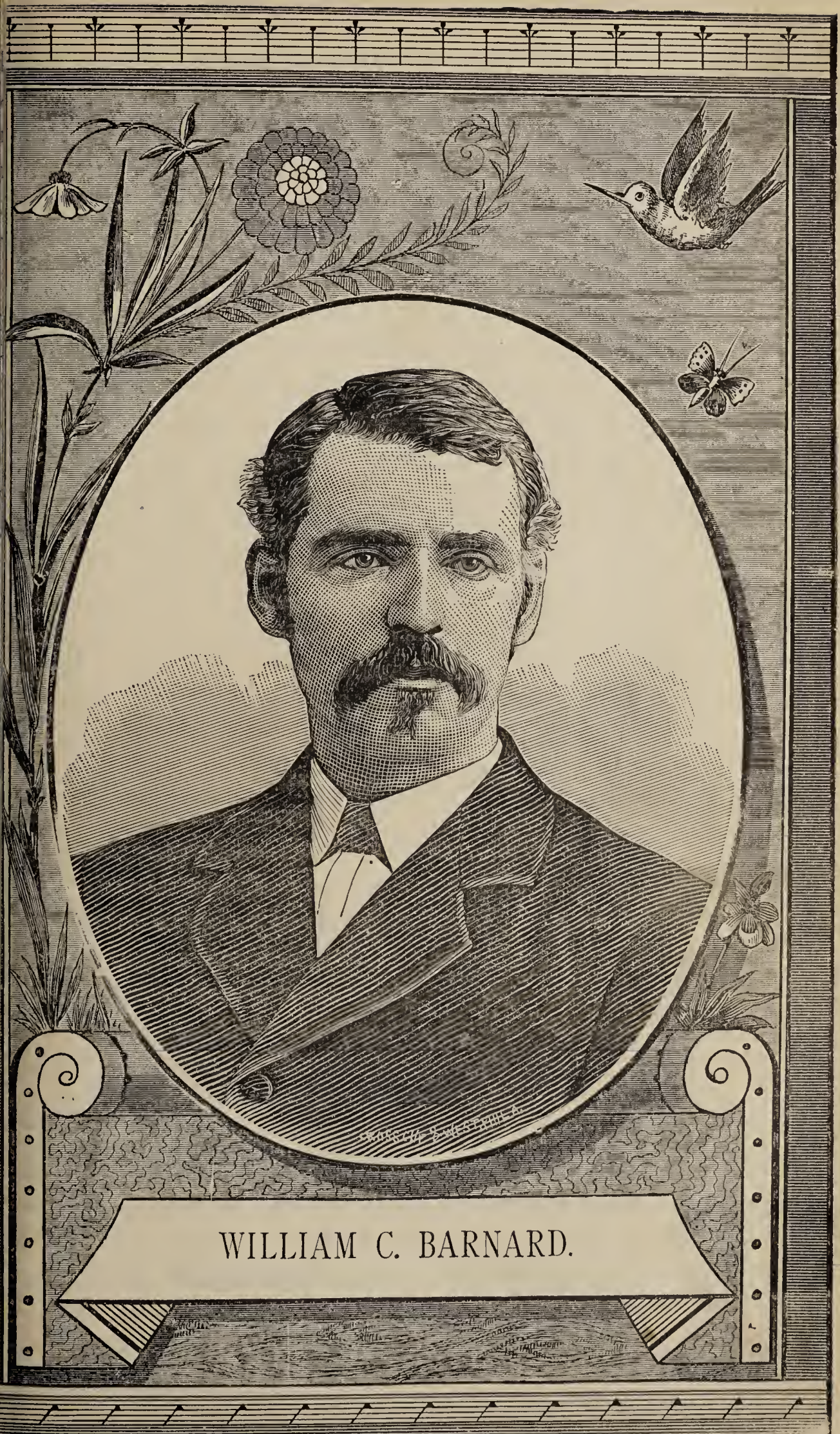
William C. Barnard.

The subject of this sketch, a native of Hancock county, was born May 31, 1843, and was the third son of Reuben Barnard, a prominent citizen, farmer and stock-raiser of Sugar-creek township.

Educational advantages being limited at the time he was growing up, he received instructions from his father during the winter months, and worked on the farm in the summer. In the year 1862, he entered Butler University, and remained there three terms, gaining the esteem of the faculty and advancing rapidly. In the fall of 1863, he entered Bryant's Commercial College, at Indianapolis, and completed a regular course of book-keeping, with its collateral branches, March the 5th, 1864.

He was married May the 29th, 1867, to Amanda Gibson, of Marion county, Indiana, since which time he has been actively engaged in farming and stock raising, and has been very successful. His thrift and industry have gained for him the admiration of the community.

Mr. Barnard has been three times elected trustee of the township, and as often elected secretary of the county board of education, and perhaps has done as much to raise



WILLIAM C. BARNARD.

the standard of our common schools as any person that has held the office of township trustee in the county.

Mr. Barnard is a young man, of *nervo-bilious* temperament, medium height, dark complected, strong and vigorous, with black hair, a piercing eye, and an active mind.

Aaron Pope.

The subject of this sketch was born in Shelby county, about five miles south of Palestine, on September 16, 1844. His father was in moderate circumstances, and unable to give his son a collegiate education; but might have given him an opportunity to attend the public schools of the district, had he fully appreciated the importance of an education. Hence young Mr. P. was compelled to live in comparative ignorance until large enough to labor with his own hands, and thereby obtain means to purchase books and enter school of his own accord. But being allowed to attend school in the winter only, when the weather was too bad to work on the farm, his education reached no farther than the elementary principles of the fundamental branches.

At the age of twenty, Mr. P. was married to Miss Nancy J. Murnan, of his native neighborhood. Here, on a rented farm, he began his efforts for an independent living. His wife lived but little more than a year, leaving her husband the care of an infant child, which lived but three months after its mother's death. Mr. P. being now left alone in the world, and feeling unsatisfied with his preparation for life's duties, he resolved at once to prepare himself for teaching. Though his education was so very limited, yet, by close application at leisure hours, and without attending school, in a little more than a year he was enabled to obtain license, and began teaching. He first held forth at Fairview school-house, in the fall of 1867, in which, as in subsequent terms, he was very successful. In January, 1871, he was again married. This time to Miss Louisa W. Vernon, of Shelby county. In

1873, he moved to Palestine, and was engaged in the employ of Eaton & Gates for three years, and in that of Schreiber & Brother for two years, with the exception of two winters devoted to his favorite pursuit. In the fall of 1877, he was elected principal of the McCordsville graded schools, which position he filled with entire satisfaction to all parties interested. While residing here he was elected county superintendent, to fill the unexpired term occasioned by the death of W. P. Smith. This position he



held to the date of his death, being twice re-elected and twenty-seven months in office. During all of this time Mr. P. was in harmony with the progressive educational spirit of the age, faithfully and conscientiously carrying out the advanced movements of his predecessors and inaugurating others as necessity and the spirit of the times demanded.

Mr. P. was a young man of great energy, enterprise, and considerable originality, and was the proprietor and chief founder of the *Home and School Visitor*. Mr. P. from the age of sixteen to the date of his death was a faithful member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and

for ten years was a devoted Mason. He was twice master of the lodge at Palestine, took the chapter degrees at McCordsville in the summer of 1879, and the council degrees in May, 1881. He died at his residence in Greenfield, Thursday, July 21, 1881, aged thirty-seven years, and his remains peacefully repose in the New cemetery in this city.

Benjamin F. Freeman,

a native of the "Buckeye State," dates his earthly career to 1827, October 12. At the early age of two, in company with his parents, he came to Marion county, Indiana, where they remained until the fall of 1855, when, at the age of twenty-eight, he came to Palestine, sugar-creek township, and engaged in merchandising with Burk, Espy & Co., at which business he continued for about nine years, being a member during this time of different firms. In 1864, Mr. F. moved out on his farm, adjoining the town on the east, where he has resided ever since, and has been engaged in farming, stock-raising, merchandising and stock-trading. Mr. Freeman has been constantly in the goods trade since entering the county—though unable, from a pressure of business, to give it his personal attention—but has devoted the major part of his time to farming and stock trading, being one of the most extensive stock dealers in the county and the owner of over eight hundred acres of first-class land.

Mr. F. was married in 1855 to Mary Ann, daughter of John Maple, of Rush county. The fruits of this union are four children, three boys and one girl, all of whom are unmarried, except James A. Mr. F. has been a consistent member of the M. E. Church for more than forty years. Ever since the organization of the republican party, in 1856, Mr. F. has been a staunch member thereof. Not from policy, but from principle, though never in office nor aspiring in that direction, prefering the quiet seclusion of rural pursuits. In person, Mr. F. is tall, strong and



JAMES C. HAWK.

portly, of a *sanguino-nervo-bilious* temperament, has light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, and a dignified bearing, nearly six feet in height, and two hundred pounds in weight.

Miss Clara Louise Bottsford,

a native of Johnson county, Indiana, removed with her parents to Sugar-creek township about the year 1860, when but a mere child. Here she has remained ever since. Her parents dying some few years ago, together with her elder sister, made her pathway rather a rough one for a while, but it is smoother now. Though her opportunities for an education were limited, being confined mainly to the public schools of the township, yet, by industry and close application, she has prepared herself for teaching, and has had some eight years' experience in the public schools of the county, but is now giving her attention mainly to literary work; from a small beginning in the county papers over a *nom de plume*, then in numerous sensational works, *Frank Lesley*, *Chimney Corner*, and *New York Ledger*, and not until more recently has she appeared over her own signature in the Indianapolis *Journal* and *Herald*, Chicago *Inter Ocean*, New York *Sun*, and other metropolitan papers.

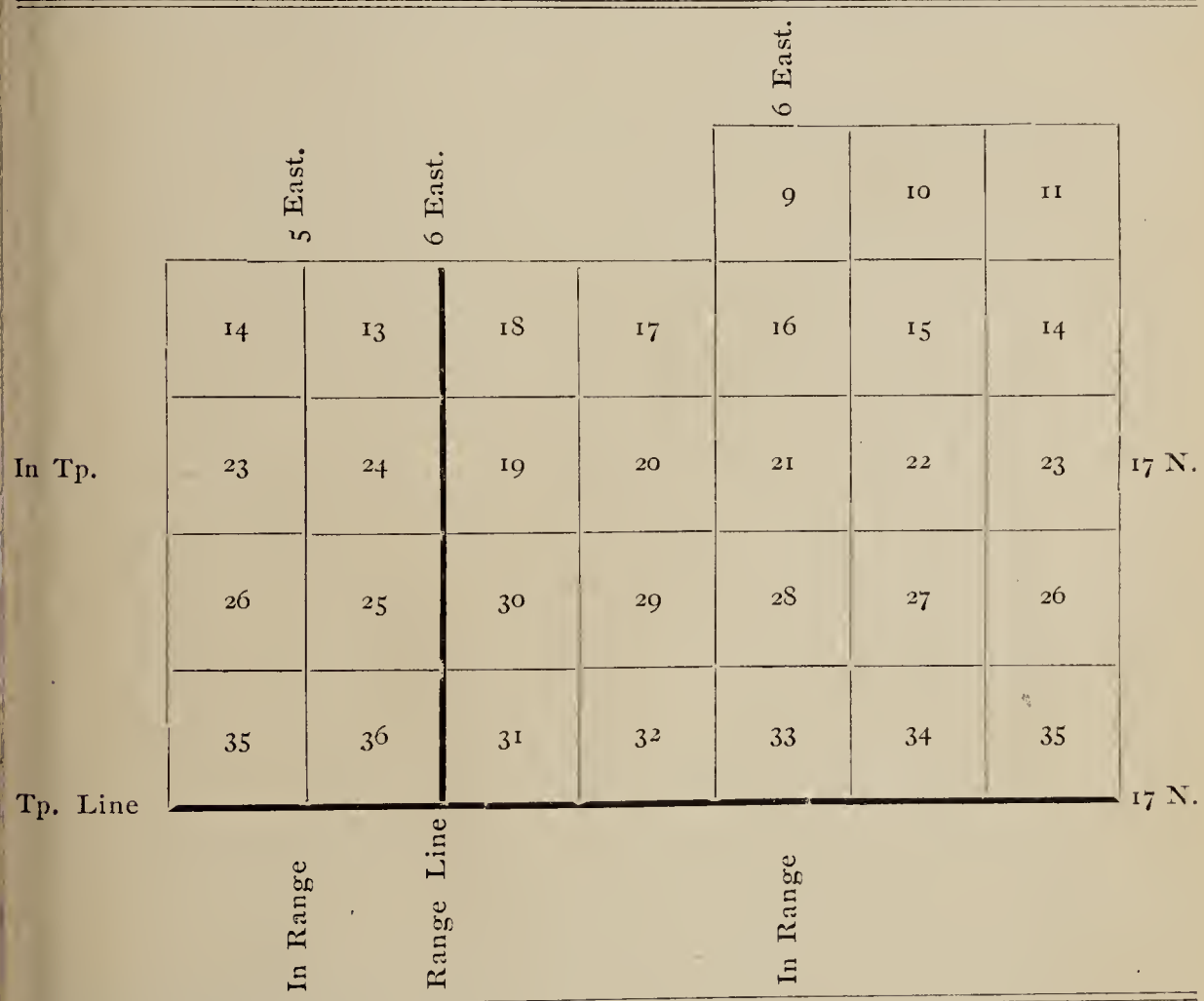
The writer is well acquainted with the subject of this sketch, having been associated with her in the first normal school of the county and as superintendent of the Greenfield graded schools, and also had the honor of licensing her to teach in the public schools, and can freely credit her with manifesting the will to rise under adverse circumstances.

After the death of her father, E. S. Bottsford, Esq., she was appointed administratrix of the estate, and has taken the responsibilities of the head of the family.

We give an extract from one of her poems, for want of space here, in a future chapter.

CHAPTER XIX.

VERNON TOWNSHIP.



Scale: Two miles to the inch.

MAP OF VERNON TOWNSHIP.

SHOWING THE SECTIONS, TOWNSHIP AND RANGES OF WHICH IT IS COMPOSED.

Name and Organization.—This township, which bears the name of the final resting place of the mortal remains of the first President of the United States, was organized in 1836, and was taken from the north part of Buck-creek. In 1838, four sections were struck off from the south-east corner to form a part of Union township, but in 1853 were replaced, since which time she has maintained her present size and boundaries.

Location, Boundaries, Size, etc.—Vernon townsnip is located in the north-western part of the county. It is bounded on the north by Hamilton and Madison counties, on the east by Green township, on the south by Center and Buck-creek, and on the west by Marion county. In extent it is seven miles in length and five miles in width, with four sections out of the north-west corner, and is, therefore, composed of thirty-one sections. It is one of the two townships in the county with an irregular outline. Its greatest length is east and west. It lies in township seventeen north, and is in ranges five and six east, two tiers of sections on the west being in range five and the remainder in range six east. The range line runs one mile east of McCordsville, one-third of a mile west of Woodberry, and forms the east line of H. Caldwell's and John McCord's farms.

Surface, Soil, Drainage, and Productions.—The surface is exceedingly level throughout almost the entire township, and especially in the western part; indeed, it is the only township in the county in which we have been unable to find a few hills. Along Flat Fork, and for a short distance back therefrom, the surface is slightly undulating, and section nine, in which Fortville is located, and through which Flat Fork passes out of the county, is considerably rolling and somewhat hilly.

The soil is of black or brown loam, deep, rich and exhaustless in resources, with the exception of three or four sections, which have more or less a clay soil.

Prior to the use of tile, a considerable number of small wooden ditches and a few open ditches were sunk in the township. Since the location of a tile factory within her borders, a number of tile ditches have been put in by her more enterprising citizens. But she is still in need of vastly more. Indeed, in comparison with other townships as to drainage, she is behind; and we would suggest the construction, by her liberal citizens, of a few broad, deep outlets under the new ditch law, approved April 8, 1881, which provides not only for the construction of a ditch,

but the keeping in repair, and, in short, is simple and complete in itself, and superior to any other drainage law ever placed upon our statute books, not excepting the act providing for the draining and reclaiming of wet lands, approved March 9, 1875. In drawing these comparisons between the townships in surface and drainage, we speak not from guess-work or hearsay, but actual observation. The writer has a number of times been on every public road, in many of the residences, and all of the school-houses in the county, and know whereof we speak.

The chief productions are wheat, corn, hogs, cattle, flaxseed, potatoes, fruits, flax straw, lumber, horses, oats, and the products of the hennery and dairy. In 1880, Vernon township produced on 2,644 acres, 39,660 bushels of wheat; on 3,727 acres, 77,200 bushels of corn; on 332 acres, 9,960 bushels of oats; on 509 acres, 763 tons of hay; being the fewest acres and fewest bushels of wheat of any township in the county, and also the fewest bushels of corn.

Streams.—Sugar Creek, the largest stream in the township, passes through the south-east corner to the extent of about one mile, cutting off a small portion of section thirty-five. Buck Creek rises in the central portion of the township, flows south by south-west, and passes out near the south-west corner of section thirty-two. Flat Fork, a very small stream, rises near the south-east corner of section twenty-seven, meanders north about two and one-half miles; thence north-west, passing out of the township about three-fourths of a mile west of Fortville, near the south-west corner of section nine. It is ditched nearly the entire length, and has no banks.

First Land Entry and First Settlers.—The first land entry in this township was made by George Crim, on the 16th day November, 1826, being the east half of the south-west quarter of section twenty-nine, in township seventeen north, and range six east. The second entry was made by Samuel Henry, in the same section, and in the same month and year.

Among the first settlers were John Brooks, Joe Winn, Richard Stokes, Nathan Blackburn, Micajah Shull, David Fisher, the Crossley family, the John Robb family, Tarleton Walker, William and Sarah McCord, George Pritchet, Jacob Smith, Hiram Duncan, John Caudel, George Chappel, George Jackson, Jehu Denney, and Arthur Morrison. There are doubtless others who are entitled to a place in the above list, but their names have escaped our observation. The reading of the above will call to the minds of our readers pleasant memories of earlier days and hallowed associations with these brave frontier men, almost all of whom have gone. Forever gone! but not forgotten. They have left "foot-prints on the sands of time; foot-prints which, perhaps, another, sailing o'er life's sturdy main, seeing, shall take heart again."

A Few First Things.—The first preachers in the township were Rev. Wyman and Thomas Jenkins; first doctors, J. W. Harvey and Hiram Duncan; first merchant, Perry Fort; first school-house, near McCordsville; first road, Noblesville road; first mill, at Fortville; first postmaster, Thomas Noel; first postmaster at Woodbury, David Brown; first postmaster at McCordsville, H. M. Thompson; first pike, Noblesville road; first land entry, by George Crim; first graded school, at McCordsville; first lodge, Masons; first teachers, foreigners; first railroad station, at Fortville; first marriage, David Caudel and wife, in 1836; first teacher, Thomas Sherman. The first election was in August, 1836; the ballots were thirteen in number, twelve democratic and one republican, all cast in a hat.

Mills and Factories.—The first mill in Vernon township was a steam saw-mill, built in 1849, by Noel & Co., at Fortville. In 1853, said Noel & Co. erected a steam flouring mill in Fortville, and it was run for several years, when it met with the common fate of mills and factories in Hancock county, and returned to mother earth in dust and ashes.

In 1854, E. H. McCord erected, in McCordsville, a



DR. J. G. STUART.

steam flouring mill, which was successfully operated for a number of years, when it met with a similar fate, and succumbed to the forked flames of the ferocious fire fiend.

In 1854, Hooker & Son built a steam grist and saw mill in Woodbury, which soon met with the like fate, being overcome with the warm embraces and enveloping sheets of fiery flames.

In 1857, John Sample built and operated a shingle factory for a time.

There was a heading factory and woolen factory successfully operated for a time at Fortville, but each *non est* at this date.

There is running at this time, in the suburbs of Fortville, a steam flouring mill and a saw-mill. There is also a steam saw-mill in operation at McCordsville.

Aaron Littleton operated a tile factory for a number of years, using the machinery formerly used by Eb. Steele in Buck-creek, in a tile factory in that township.

An extensive tile factory has been in operation for several years a short distance south of Fortville, which has supplied the township with almost all the tile she has ever used. There is also a planing mill, a flax factory and a stave factory located near this same town.

Andrew Hagen, ex-county treasurer, has an extensive flax-straw factory and grain elevator in Fortville. There is also a heading factory at Fortville, and an extensive grain elevator at McCordsville, operated by T. J. Hanna.

Roads and Railroads.—The roads in this township, like Buck-creek and other smaller sections of low, wet ground, were, until within the last few years, merely dirt and corduroy roads slightly improved, and at times almost impassable. During the pike fever which swept over this county, this township, like others, was similarly affected, which resulted in the construction of about twenty-five miles of toll pike, nineteen of which are now tollable, in addition to a few miles which have been returned to the road district. It has a line running from Fortville to Greenfield, one from Eden to McCordsville, and one from

Fortville to Pendleton pike, in addition to a few other short lines.

This township has one railroad extending diagonally across the township a distance of about seven miles, known as the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis R. R., or "Bee Line," for short, on which the company has three stations in the territory under consideration, viz.: Fortville, Woodbury and McCordsville. Telegraph lines also extend along the track of this company.

Educational.—The first schools in this township were subscription, or pay schools, taught by itinerant schoolmasters, and occasionally by a resident, for about three months during the winter season. The non-resident teachers usually taught by the term, or quarter, and boarded among the patrons, each of whom agreed to furnish him with board and lodging his proportionate length of time. Among the first school-houses, all of which at this early date were mere pole cabins, were: One on Robbs's farm, one-half mile south of McCordsville; one two miles east of McCordsville, and one in Fortville. There was no public school money at this time, except a small interest income from the congressional township school fund. There was no special school tax, and hence the state did not build the houses nor furnish fuel. Wood, like board, was usually furnished by the patrons, in proportion to the number of scholars subscribed. Teachers usually agreed only to give instruction in spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, to the single rule of three.

This township, in the vote on the free school question in 1848-9, like her sister townships, was decidedly opposed to the inauguration of the proposed system. Her vote in 1848 stood: "Free school," forty; "no school," seventy-four. In 1849 her vote stood: "Free school," seventeen; "no school," one hundred and two; being a majority of eighty-five in favor of the old system, and, next to Buck-creek, the smallest vote in the county in favor of the constitutional amendment providing for a state system, in which tuition should be free and equally open to all.

Since that time, however, Vernon has brought herself up in harmony with the progressive spirit of the times on the subject of education, and other intellectual and moral enterprises for the advancement and amelioration of mankind.

The following will show the numbers and names of the public school-houses in Vernon, and the present instructors:

Dist. No. 1..McCordsville ...	J. W. Smith, *Supt.*; Jessie S. Jackson, Frank O. Forts, Ella Thompson, *Assistants.*
Dist. No. 2	Worth Trittipo.
Dist. No. 3	Ed. Crumbaugh.
Dist. No. 4..Denney's	Frank Smith.
Dist. No. 5..Cook's	Lawrence Durach.
Dist. No. 6..Duzan's	Quittman Jackson.
Dist. No. 7..Woodbury	J. W. McCord.
Dist. No. 8..Cushman's	C. Vanlaningham.
Fortville	M. Caraway, *Prin.*; A. E. Cummins, Anna Chittenden, Alice Cory, *Assistants.*

This township has nine school-houses—seven frames and one brick—valued at, including ground, furniture and out-buildings, $12,000. Her maps, charts, globes and other school apparatus are valued at $400. Total value of school property in the township, including Fortville, $12,400. These buildings are mostly cheap frames of one room and no suitable out-buildings. Fortville and McCordsville each have commodious, substantial two-story bricks, well supplied with furniture, creditable alike to the people and trustees, under whose supervision they were erected. There has been a gradual increase in the scholastic population since 1853, the first enumeration. The returns for 1853 gave the township 469; enumeration for 1860, 636; for 1870, 712; for 1881, 751; two hundred and twenty-six of which, in 1881, were reported for Fortville.

Township Trustees.—The following list shows the

names of the trustees in Vernon township, from the time of the election in 1859, at which time the law was so changed that one trustee performed the duties previously devolving upon three trustees and a clerk, together with additional duties, so that the law may be worthy of historical notice:

Perry J. Brinegar.....	1859	Andrew Hagen.....	1866
Levi Thomas.....1861,	1865	Stokes Jackson.....	1876
G. W. Stanley.....	1863	Samuel Arnett.....	1880

Remarks: Brinegar and Stanley each held the office two years; Thomas, three years; Hagen ten and Jackson four years. Hagen filled the office longer than any other man in the township. The financial interests of the township are now entrusted to Samuel Arnett.

Churches.—This township is reasonably well supplied with churches: The M. E., Christian and Catholic in Fortville; one M. E. in McCordsville; one Baptist in the eastern part of the township; one Dunkard society in the south-east part, and one M. E. at Woodbury, a special account of each of which we will give you further on.

Population.—An examination of the census report of this township for a few decades, shows the following, to-wit: Population in 1850, 908; in 1860, 1,637; in 1870, 2,518; in 1880, 2,306.

Remarks: It must be borne in mind that the territory embodied in Vernon was not so large in 1850 as in subsequent periods. From 1850 to 1853, Union township included within her borders the south-east corner of Vernon. Union reports for 1850, 522 inhabitants; hence a fair and proportionate estimate for the inhabitants in the territory now embodied in Vernon in 1850 would be 1,038. In our reports above of the population, we have included in Vernon township both Fortville and McCordsville. McCordsville in 1870 had 168 inhabitants; Fortville in 1870 had 387. We have no official reports of the number of these two places for any other dates.

Polls and Votes.—A voter in Indiana, at this date, is any native born, or naturalized foreign born male citizen, of sound mind, twenty-one years of age, there being now no distinction as to color, the only bar being sex, non-naturalization, disfranchisement and *non compos mentis*. The poll in Indiana is any legal voter under fifty; hence, the distinction between polls and voters is marked and considerable, the latter being much the more numerous. The polls for Vernon township in 1840 were 96; 1850, 121; 1860, 254; 1870, 232; 1880, 582. Her vote in 1860, 309; 1870, 412; in 1880 her vote stood democratic, 318; republican, 254; independent, 10; democratic majority, sixty-four. We do dot give the vote prior to 1853, for the reason that before that time voters could cast their ballots at any precinct in the county, and any reports prior to that time would not be a fair showing for the townships. This township has two voting precincts: First, at Fortville; second, at McCordsville.

Value of Real and Personal Property.—This township reports 19,936 acres of land, valued at $446,460, exclusive of Fortville; improvements on the same, valued at $68,840, being an average of about $26 per acre. Value of lots, $4,720; value of improvements, $10,800; value of personal, $150,835; value of telegraph, $730; railroads, $104,-115; total value of property in Vernon township, exclusive of Fortville, $786,800. Fortville reports 120 acres of land, valued at $1,920; improvements on same, $3,725; value of lots, $17,180; value of improvements, $39,640; personal property, $47,425; telegraph, $30; railroad, $12,850. Total value of taxable property in Fortville, $122,820.

Taxes.—To obtain a correct idea of the growth in wealth of the township, the reader should compare the taxes of tho earlier decades with the present. This township paid taxes to the amount of $412.86 in 1840, on $62,711 worth of property; $590.89 for 1850, on $71,405 worth of property; $3,140.80 for 1860, on $411,910 worth of property; for 1870, $7,841.31, on $567,025 worth of property. Vernon pays $9,903.60 of this amount. The



SAMUEL B. HILL.

following men are assessed for $50 and upwards for 1881, to be paid in 1882:

Apple, J. J.	$127 20	Jackson, A. G.	71 14
Blanton, Hiram	63 84	Kelly, Pat.	51 68
Brown & Brown	75 42	Kingen, Samuel	58 08
Boyd & Hough	109 20	Lane, Jacob	50 88
Brooks, Madison	51 60	McCord, William	51 28
Brooks, Samuel	96 22	McCord, Elias	100 98
Caldwell, Harvey	130 66	McCord, Jacob	77 88
Cushman, Isaac	81 52	Merrill, J. S	101 96
Crossley, Henry	121 92	Morrison, Wm	116 82
Davidson, H. S	59 82	Shore, William	56 02
Denney, Alfred	116 14	Shultz, James	58 62
Denney, J. W	86 44	Shultz, Jacob	53 58
Davis, A. C	91 60	Stokes, Richard	54 78
Fort, Washington	50 40	Streight & Streight	67 20
Ferrell, Mary	79 20	Stottenger, H	55 20
Fred, Israel	61 00	Thomas, J. H	64 54
Guild, H	63 06	Thomas, David	66 60
Guinn, Joseph's heirs	55 20	Vail, Aaron	93 70
Hanna, E. D	89 16	Walker, Tarlton	57 82
Hanna, T. J	75 54	Winn, Joseph	115 42

The levy is $1.20 on each $100 worth of taxable property. Of the total amount of taxes paid in the township, as reported above, Fortville pays $2,212.05. Of this amount, the following men, in 1882, will pay $50 or upwards:

Crist, G. P.	$ 57 74	Record & Voorhes	84 28
Hagen, Andrew	123 38		

The levy in Fortville is $1.61 on each $100 worth of taxable property.

Justices of the Peace.—Vernon township, though rather young in years, can compare favorably with older townships in her array of ex-justices, as the following list of names, accompanied by date of election, will show:

John S. Apple	1837, 1841	Lewis P. Peal	1864

Jehu Denney.....1838
William Caldwell..1840, 1855
Walt. Denney.....1845
William F. McCord.....1846
Jesse Cook...1850, 1869, 1878
Elias McCord.....1852
Azel Hooker.....1856
Thomas R. Noel.....1857
Smith McCord.....1860, 1868
Solomon Jackson.....1860
William Anderson.....1864
William H. Foley.....1866
Emil Lenz.....1869, 1878
William G. Scott.....1871
Dennis Tobin.....1872
J. B. Galbreath.....1872, 1876
Lewis Chappel.....1874
Jacob Denney.....1878
O. P. Hastings.....1878
James W. McCord.....1880
Cicero Vanlaningham....1880

Among the ex-justices of Union township during her existence from 1838 to 1853, which, as we have previously remarked, included four sections now constituting the south-east corner of Vernon, were:

James Reeves.....1840
David W. O'Dell.....1841
William B. Martin.....1845
Levi Leary.....1846, 1851
E. N. Wright.....1850
R. N. Dunn.....1853

James W. McCord and Cicero Vanlaningham are the present acting justices of the township. From 1828 to 1831, during the time that Vernon township belonged to Sugar-creek, her petty strifes were settled by George Leachman; and from 1831 to 1836, during which time Vernon was embodied in Buck-creek, Morgan Brinegar, Owen Jarrett and Wyatt Denney were invested with legal authority to hear and try all causes over which such sub-judges have jurisdiction. Esquires Brinegar and Denney, who are reported as the first justices in Buck-creek on page 122, always resided in the territory now embodied in Vernon township. Most of the above are still with us, active, prominent citizens, well-known in the township, and not entire strangers to most of our readers. John S. Apple, William Caldwell, Smith McCord, Emil Lenz and J. B. Galbreath were each twice clothed with judicial power. Jesse Cook gave such general satisfaction to litigants and others interested, that he was three times hon-

ored with the votes of his constituents. Others of the above have been solicited longer to preside, but declined in favor of private life, preferring contentment in home duties to the labor and emoluments of office, remembering, perhaps, the injunction of Shakspeare—

> "We must not make a scare-crow of the Law,
> Setting it to fear the Birds of Prey,
> And let it keep one shape, till Custom maketh
> Their Perch, and not their terror."

Ex-County Officers.—Vernon has contributed her mite in forming the various *corps* of county officials to serve the people as their agents and servants in local matters. Among those who were called in their day to serve the people, we note John Myer, auditor, and William P. Brokaw, commissioner. Among the living we call to mind Elias McCord, Reason Perry, and David Caudell, commissioners; Smith McCord, representative; Andrew Hagen, treasurer; and S. T. Yancey, senator.

Murders, Suicides, and Fatal Accidents.—Eli Prickett was killed by Benjamin Copper in 1866, at Fortville.

John Trittipo lost his life at a party, in a row, one mile south of Woodbury, on New Year's evening, 1857, at the house of Thomas Olvey.

A daughter of Levi Myers was accidentally shot September 17, 1862, from which she died the day following.

Sanford Cummins, a young man about thirty years of age, committed suicide in the fall of 1878, in his uncle's store in McCordsville. Mr. C., a young man of excellent parentage, had previously been a trusted clerk in the store, and had the confidence of his employer and the respect and esteem of the customers and all who knew him; but having contracted the habit of tippling and its accompanying evils, he lost respect for himself, and, for some reason, his position in the store; and, while under the influence of intoxicants and reason dethroned, he was caught one evening in the store abstracting money from

the vault. Being arrested, he begged time to shave himself before being taken to the county jail, which request was granted. After lathering his face, with razor in hand, he stepped to a mirror and, with one monstrous stroke, severed the trachea and the carotid artery, and fell a lifeless form. The cause of this sudden terminus to a promising life, as assigned by himself a short time prior, was whisky and its resultant evils. Let the young take warning. Shakespeare says:

"Oh, thou invisible spirit of Wine,
If thou hast no name to be known by,
Let us call thee--Devil!
* * * * * *
Oh, that men should put an enemy to their mouths,
To steal away their brains!
* * * * * *
One draught above heat makes him a fool;
The second mads him; and a third drowns him."

Recapitulation.—Vernon township, organized in 1836 with an irregular outline, contains thirty-one sections, one incorporated town, and two villages; has three border counties, three border townships, one railroad, five pikes, one mill stream, two smaller streams, three railroad stations, seven frame school-houses, two two-story graded school buildings, fifteen teachers; $12,000 invested in school-houses, $400 in apparatus; 771 school children; has had six ex-trustees since 1859, five of whom are living; has five Christian denominations, six church buildings, seven lodges, three political parties, 2,306 population, 582 voters, two voting precincts, nineteen miles of tollable pike, a number of miles of non tollable pike, forty-three persons who pay over $50 taxes each; has had seven ex-county officers, five of whom are living; has a host of living ex-justices, two extensive grain elevators, one flax mill, one steam flouring mill, two steam circular saw mills, one planing mill, one tile factory, one heading and stave factory, 20,064 acres of land, $527,570 invested in land

and improvements, $106,270 worth of lots and improvements, $163,680 worth of personal property, $720 worth of telegraph property, $117,265 worth of railroad property, two express offices, two telegraph offices, three post-offices, nine physicians, a republican trustee, a democratic assessor, merchants, druggists, grocers, mechanics, saloonists, an increasing valuation, a decreasing population, a fertile soil, industrious citizens, two attorneys, two acting justices, a number of notaries, 187 male dogs, five (?) female dogs, and a democratic majority of sixty-four.

CHAPTER XX.

VERNON TOWNSHIP—*Continued.*

FORTVILLE,

once called Walpole, in honor of Thomas D. Walpole, but now Fortville, *i. e.*, Fort's Town, was laid out by Cephus Fort, on the 12th day of February, 1849. It is located on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis R. R., north by north-west of Greenfield thirteen miles. It is on the banks of Flat Fork, within a mile of the Madison and Hamilton county lines. It is pleasantly located, in a rich grain growing district. The original plat consisted of forty-one lots. The first addition was made by Shull, on the 20th of February, 1855, and consisted of five lots, located on the north-east of the original plat. The second addition was laid out by Noel, on the 16th day of December, 1856, and consisted of fifteen lots and several large lots, located north-east of the old plat, between the railroad and Staats street. The third addition was made by Vanvelzer, on the 17th of December, 1856, and consisted of twelve lots, located south-west of the old plat, and on



WILLIAM J. SPARKS.

the north side of the railroad. The fourth addition was laid out by James Merrill, the records fail to show when, and consisted of fourteen numbered lots, located south-east of the old town. The fifth addition was made by Garrison Asbury, on the 19th day of August, 1872, and consisted of nine lots, located on the south side of the railroad, south-west of the old plat. The sixth addition was laid out by Record & Voorhes, on the 17th of February, 1873, and consisted of twenty-six blocks, designated by the twenty-six letters of the English alphabet, containing 356 lots, located south of the railroad, and east of Merrill's addition and the old plat. The land from which it was carved was entered by Alfred Shortridge, on the 5th of January, 1835, being the south-east quarter of section nine, township seventeen north, and range six east. Staats made, perhaps, the first addition to the town, on the north of the old plat, but as we fail to find the proper records of the same, we are unable to give further reliable information relative thereto. Crouch also made an addition of which there is no record.

Fortville is a thriving business point, convenient to Indianapolis, on the Bee Line; is a good market, has a population of 500, with a grain elevator, mills, factories, merchants, grocers, druggists, physicians, mechanics, a two-story brick school-house, U. S. express and daily mail, and other conveniences seldom possessed by a town of its size.

Business and Business Men.—The first business of this place was very limited, and of a simple nature, and consisted mainly in bartering the few products of the pioneer frontier men for staple groceries and medicines, dry goods being mainly manufactured by themselves. Among those who first did business in this place were Perry Fort, Noel & Co., Joseph Chitwood and the firm of Tague & Chandler. Thomas R. Noel, the first and present postmaster, has served almost continuously since the establishment of the office. Andrew Hagen was postmaster for a time, during Buchanan's administration. Noel has also been

railroad agent ever since the completion of the road, in 1853.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF FORTVILLE.

Merchants—
Josephus Bills,
Rash & Lefeber,
William M. Baker.

Druggists and Grocers—
Gray & Walker,
Brewster & Thomas.

Blacksmiths—
Ross Kellum,
Jarrett & Yaryan,
Jacob Stoehr.

Hardware—
T. H. Vanzant.

Shoe Makers—
John Smail,
Frank Copper.

Restaurateur—
George P. Crist.

Livery Man—
William Hardy.

Butchers—
R. P. Brown,
Manford & Meikle.

Barber—
Thomas Gardiner.

Harness Maker—
T. C. Simmons.

Restaurateur and Grocer—
Elizabeth Hutton.

Und'rt'k'r and W'g'n M'k'r—
McCarty & Son.

Carpenters—
L. W. Crouch,
Brewster & Treher,
Patterson & Kimberlin.

Grain Dealers—
Hagen & Shultz,
McClarnon & Co.

Millers—
McClarnon & Co.

Saw-mill Proprietor—
Henry Brown.

Stave Factory—
C. E. Harris.

Tinner—
Elmer West.

Flax Mill—
Andrew Hagen.

Planing Mill—
L. W. Crouch.

Attorneys and Notaries—
Robert Collins,
Josephus Bills.

Physicians—
J. G. Stewart, & Son.
J. M. Jones,
S. T. Yancey,
T. K. Sanders.

Hotel Keepers—
C. P. Thomas,
Isaac Wiseman.

P. M. and R. R. Agent—
Thomas R. Noel.

McCordsville,

a comparatively new and thriving little town on the C., C., C. and I. R. R., fifteen miles north-west of Greenfield, and about the same distance north-east of Indianapolis, is pleasantly located, and surrounded by rich, fertile soil, in the central western part of the township. It was laid out on the 11th day of September, 1865, by James W. Negley, with thirty-five lots. The first addition was made by Hiday, on the 11th day of February, 1869, and consisted of twenty-eight lots, located on the railroad, south-west of the original plat. The second addition was made by Bradley and McCord, on the 21st day of May, 1873, and consisted of thirty-nine lots, located south of the first plat. The third addition was made by Nelson Bradley, on the 31st day of August, 1873, and consisted of sixty-seven lots, located south of Bradley & McCord's addition. The fourth and last addition was made by McCord, on the 4th day of September, 1873, with eight lots, located east of original plat. The cemetery at this place was laid out by the I. O. O. F., on the 16th day of March, 1871, with one hundred and five lots and streets and alleys.

McCordsville has a two-story brick township school building, grain elevator, livery stable, saw-mill, merchants, physicians, carpenters, a butcher, and other conveniences essential to the prosperity of a village of this size, numbering about three hundred inhabitants. It has also a U. S. express and daily mail. The land out of which McCordsville was carved had been entered by John H. Robb, on the 25th day of October, 1835, being the north-east quarter of section twenty-six, in township six-



NATHANIEL H. ROBERTS.

teen north and range five east. Dr. J. W. Hervey, now of Indianapolis, was the first resident physician. Among the first business men were William Emery, Nelson Bradley, and a Mr. Littleton. Others have done business in the place from time to time, but we must hasten on to give a

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF M'CORDSVILLE.

General Merchants—
Harvey Caldwell,
H. N. Thompson,
Hanna & McCord.

Hardware and Groceries—
Israel Fred.

Druggist—
Michael Quigley.

Physicians—
Thomas P. Hervey,
John D. Cory.

Restaurateur—
Thomas McCord.

Livery and Feed Stable—
Moses N. Craig.

Stock Trader—
Aaron Vail.

Cooper—
J. W. Negley.

Blacksmiths—
James M. Wright,
Nelson Gaskins.

Butchers—
Craig, Stokes & Morrison.

Carpenters—
J. K. Kimberlin,
George W. McCord.

Wagon Maker—
Eli Chevis.

Saw Mill—
William Brooks.

Grain Dealers—
T. J. Hanna,
H. N. Thompson,
McCord & Hanna.

Woodbury,

a tiny burg on the C., C., C. and I. R. R., between Fortville and McCordsville, soventeen miles north-east of Indianapolis, was laid out on the 12th of December, 1851, by Ellen Wood, with thirty-two lots. It has had no additions. Among the first business men of this place were

John Bills, Azel Hooker, Garrison Asbury, William and Joseph Bills, Taylor & Lockhart, Martindale, Taylor & Brown, P. J. Brinegar and G. W. Shultz. This place once did some business, but since the completion of the railroad, and the development of McCordsville and Fortville, it has lost somewhat its pristine glory. There was once a railroad agency and warehouse here for several years, with Thomas Hawkins as agent. The warehouse was burned down, and the agency was discontinued. Its present merchant is David Brown. The sick and infirm are looked after by Dr. B. B. Witham. Its blacksmiths are J. W. Peik, John Olvey and G. L. Morrow. Postmaster, David Brown. Among those that have been in the government service at this point are J. C. Bills, Garrison Asbury and P. J. Brinegar. Woodbury has one church, a district school, one store, a blacksmith shop, post-office and railroad station, a central location, and plenty of room for future development.

Manitau Tribe, No. 53, I. O. R. M.,

was organized January 8, 1875, at Fortville. The first officers of this Indian Tribe were J. H. Treher, sachem; Andrew Kappes, senior sachem; G. H. Jackson, junior sachem; C. V. Hardin, chief of records, and Garrison Asbury, keeper of wampum. The lodge organized under favorable circumstances, with about twenty members, and is still on the war path and around the camp fires with increasing numbers. Its present officers are: C. V. Hardin, S.; Thomas Toby, S. S.; Nat. Lake, J. S.; Andrew Kappes, keeper of wampum. Total membership, twenty-eight. Concil meetings and camp fires kindled Wednesday evening of each week.

National Christian Temperance Union.

There was for a number of years a temperance organization in Fortville, in addition to a Good Templar lodge. In February or March, 1879, D. B. Ross, of Indianapolis,

in connection with the Christian and M. E. churches, conducted a revival, during which six hundred persons signed the pledge. A branch of the National Christian Temperance Union was organized, with J. B. Anderson as president, S. H. McCarty vice-president, Irena Anderson secretary, Mrs. Dr. Stuart treasurer, and a board of five managers. A constitution was adopted, making the officers elective semi-annually. S. H. McCarty, J. B. Anderson and J. C. McCarty have been the presidents of the order. Meetings weekly or semi-monthly have been sustained continuously since the date of organization. The work has mainly been done by home talent, prominent among whom were Elder J. W. Ferrell, and Revs. J. S. McCarty and J. F. Rhoades. Other ministers and temperance lecturers have participated in the work. They have done good practical work, having succeeded in defeating applications for license till at this date there is not a licensed saloon in the place.

Fortville Lodge, No. 207, F. A. M.

This lodge was granted a charter May 26, 1857. The first officers were James L. Dunnaha, W. M.; Eastley Helms, S. W.; George W. Kinniman, J. W.; James H. Perry, treasurer; Hiram Dunnaha, secretary; Samuel Arnett, S. D.; Peter Staats, tylor. The present officers are Samuel Arnett, W. M.; Perry King, S. W.; M. Jarrett, J. W.; J. Jarrett, treasurer; A. R. Chappel, secretary; A. C. Davis, S. D.; Volney Davis, J. D.; A. J. Brandenburg, tylor; Reuben Patterson and Joseph Bills, stewards. The lodge owns a comfortable, commodious hall, with the appropriate emblems of the order, in the second story over Bills's dry goods store. The order is in a flourishing condition, with a total membership of thirty-eight. The regular meetings occur on Saturday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month.

Edwards Lodge, No. 178, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted October 10, 1856, at Fortville. Charter

members: J. H. Perry, R. C. Pitman, C. P. Thomas, H. H. Rutherford, A. Staats, T. W. Heisin, Peter Morrison, J. B. McArthur, Peter Staats, Sen.; J. S. Merril, Wood Browning, Silas Helms, J. T. Russell, J. S. Edwards, G. H. Arnold, and A. Birchfield. The first officers of this lodge were: James Perry, N. G.; R. C. Pitman, V. G.; C. P. Thomas, sec'y, and H. H. Rutherford, treasurer. The present officers are: T. H. Vanzant, N. G.; F. W. Brewster, V. G.; J. H. Treher, sec'y, and Andrew Kappes, treasurer. This lodge took its name from Hon. William R. Edwards, formerly mayor of the city of Terre Haute. The order owns the room in which they meet, and the members seem to be dwelling together in friendship, love and truth. The stated meeting, occur Friday evenings of each week. Total membership, twenty-six.

The Daughters of Rebecca, a branch of the Odd Fellows, composed of women, hold their meetings in the same room each Saturday evening. Their lodge is known as Fortville Lodge, No. 80, and was chartered March 29, 1872. The first and present officers include some of the most noble women of Fortville.

McCordsville Lodge, No. 338, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted in the upper room of the Thompson warehouse, November 17, 1869, with the following charter members: Green McCord, N. G.; J. H. Thomas, V. G.; Aaron Vail, sec'y, and William McCord, treasurer; C. W. Hervey, David Brown, P. A. Raber, J. Bills, J. H. Helms, John Dunham, J. W. Negley, Alfred Bills, Israel Fred, William Sapp and Sylvester Gaskins. The lodge continued to hold its meetings in the original room, until an increase of numbers made it necessary to obtain a new hall, whereupon the lodge purchased a convenient and commodious room, in a brick building owned by Caldwell & Steele. Here the order, pleasantly located, in a room well furnished, has grown financially and numerically, until it can boast of forty-five active members, together

with an orphan fund of nearly $400, and a general fund of $2,400. The present officers are: A. J. Gale, N. G.; Frank Klepfer, V. G.; J. P. McCord, sec'y, and John W. McCord, treasurer. The oldest member of the lodge is William Morrison, who was initiated at Pendleton Lodge, No. 88, on the 8th of May, 1854.

McCordsville Lodge, No. 140, F. A. M.,

was organized under dispensation in 1852, and was granted a charter in 1853. The lodge held its meetings for a time in the second story of Elias McCord's house. B. G. Jay, W. M.; Dr. J. W. Hervey, S. W.; Nelson Bradley, J. W. This lodge was removed to Oakland in 1853, and, retaining its old number, was known as Oakland Lodge, No. 140.

McCordsville Lodge, No. 501, F. A. M.,

was fully organized under a charter granted May 25, 1875. Among the first officers were Thomas P. Hervey, W. M.; Henry Crossley, S. W.; Ebenezer Steele, J. W. The present officers are Henry Crossley, W. M.; James H. Kimberlin, S. W.; James H. Wright, J. W.; Dudley Hervey, secretary; Elias McCord, treasure; Jesse H. Jackson, S. D.; Andrew J. Stanley, J. D.; E. Chevis, tylor. To this lodge belong some of the sturdy men of McCordsville and vicinity. The lodge is not large, but prosperous. A chapter (No. 44) of the Masonic order was organized at McCordsville on the 23rd day of May, 1860. A council was established under a dispensation granted on the 8th day of March, 1881. The Masonic order at McCordsville has a splendid room, well furnished, and the lodge is in a healthful, prosperous condition financially and otherwise.

Fortville M. E. Church

was organized in 1854, in the then little town of Fortville.



ISAIAH A. CURRY.

The following named members had, for a year prior to the Fortville organization, constituted a class across the line in Hamilton county: Peter Staats and wife, Martin Shaffer and lady, Mathias Shaffer and wife, Hiram Rutherford and wife, R. C. Pitman and lady, Henry Humphreys, wife and mother, and Mrs. Stuart. They held their meetings during this time in private dwellings, barns, unoccupied houses, and on one occasion they had preaching in a saw-mill. Rev. L. W. Munson observed that he had preached in the forests, fields, and out-of-the-way places, but never before in a saw-mill. The society becoming more numerous, in 1856 erected a frame church, large and substantial, which was dedicated by Rev. Thos. Bowman, D. D. Among the first ministers were Revs. M. Wyman, Eli, Rammel, James Black, J. S. McCarty, and L. W. Munson. The present minister is J. S. McCarty.

In connection with this church is established one of the best Sunday-schools in the county. Below is a summary report for the year 1878: Average attendance, one hundred and forty-seven; smallest attendance, eighty; largest attendance, two hundred and twenty-four. There was donated by all of the classes for the year, $121.51. Received from sale of journals, $7.22. The number of papers distributed during the year were: *Everybody's Paper*, 1,200 copies; *Sunday School Advocate*, 2,400 copies; *Good News*, 1,200 copies; *Picture Lesson Paper*, 1,000 copies; *Temperance Alliance*, 1,200; *Berean Lesson Leaves*, 1,400. We have sufficient evidence before us fully establishing the fact that this is one of the most live, progressive, well disciplined, liberal, truth-seeking, Bible searching Sunday-schools which it is our privilege to notice in this history. This school was organized in 1856. The first superintendent was Martin Shaffer, followed by William M. Baker, the present superintendent, who has held this position of trust and honor for more than twenty-three years.

St. Thomas' Catholic Church,

n Fortville, was built in 1869, under the ministration of). J. McMullen, who was followed by Revs. J. B. Crow-ey, Logan, Fabel, Victor, *et al.* Among the first Catholics n the place were Patrick Kelly, George Voucher, John Callahan, Charles Bird, Daniel Mack and Thomas Tobin. The congregation consists at this time of sixteen families. Services are held on the third Sunday of each month. The membership are in peace and harmony, and the organization is in a healthy condition, performing its pre-cribed functions with efficiency.

German Baptist, or Dunkard Church,

vas organized in the year 1852, in a log school-house, in he south-east corner of the township. Among the first nembers were Alfred Denney and wife, George and Nancy Kingery, William Thomas and lady, Burto W. Jackson and nelpmate. Among those who have pointed out the way of ife and salvation in this corner of the moral vineyard are E. Caylor, D. Harmon, B. Bowman and George Hoover. The first communion was held at the private residence of Alfred Denney, in the year 1854, conducted by E. Caylor and G. Studebaker. The organization has held its meet-ngs for a number of years in the school-house on Alfred Denney's farm. The present membership is from fifty to sixty, including our old friend and Mexican veteran, Alfred Denney.

M. E. Church, Woodbury,

was built in the year 1874, at a cost of $1,100, and dedi-cated by Samuel Lamb. The first trustees were Franklin Dunham, John Sample and John Hocker. Meetings were held prior to the building of the house, in a school-house, one mile north. The first members were few but faithful, and the seciety has continued to grow to this date. The

first minister was J. B. Carnes; present, Rev. Phillips. There has been, in connection with this society, an organized Sunday school for several years. John S. Sample is the present superintendent, and B. A. Brown, secretary.

Gillum Chapel (M. E.),

at McCordsville, dates its history back to the year 1849, when a class was formed at the Robb school-house. Among the first members, were J. W. Hervey the Thompsons, Thomases, McCords, Littletons, Crumps *et al.*; and among those who stood on the walls of Zion were Revs. Mershon, J. W. Smith, Samuel Lamb, Thomas Stabler, White, Maxwell and C. P. Wright. The house now occupied was built in 1854, at a cost of $1,300, and dedicated by N. H. Gillum, from whom it derived its name. The present minister is Rev. G. N. Phillips. Total membership, forty. Adjoining the church on the west is a cemetery, where slumber several of the faithful. The first interment was Oliver Robb, Sen., May 22, 1854. The Sunday school in connection with this church is officered by Oscar Bills, superintendent, and William E. Thompson, secretary.

Church of Christ, Fortville.

A few of the members from the organizations on Lick Creek, near Alfont, and at the Carolina school-house, in Hamilton county, who were living in or near Fortville, expressed a desire to effect a church organization in the town of Fortville. J. W. Ferrell, a student of Kentucky University, was called to hold a meeting, which began on Friday night, August 3, 1871. On Saturday, the 4th, Elder N. A. Walker, of Indianapolis, came, and on Monday following, August 6, 1871, in a temple of God's own building, in the woods of Levi Thomas, while the winds were rustling the leaves above them, and the Holy Spirit stirred their hearts within them, a little band of twenty-three pledged themselves to God, the father, and Christ,

ıe mediator, and the "Book," as their only guide. The ersons composing this first organization are as follows: Mary A. Ellingwood, Elizabeth Ellingwood, Margaret Rash, Winnie Clark, Martha A. Scott, Susan Ferrell, Mary Hiday, Jane Bicknell, Simmie Harter, Martha Troy, Mary Edmonds, Mary A. Cavender, Jennie Ferrell, Jennie Scott, Mary A. Fort, L. W. Crouch, Geo. Scott, E. Ferrell, J. W. Ferrell, S. P. Setters, Jno. K. Rash, Andrew Ferrell nd Benjamin Cavender. Andrew Ferrell was chosen elder, nd George Scott and Benjamin Cavender deacons. The neeting continued thirteen days, leaving the church forty-ix in membership. They decided to build a house at nce, and by the aid of sister churches, the M. E. Church n Fortville, many kind friends, and great sacrifices on the art of the members, a neat house, costing $1,400, was uilt, and on the 3rd Sunday in June, 1872, was dedicated o the worship of God by Elder N. A. Walker, of Indianapolis. The house was built by L. W. Crouch, and ıe, with Jno. K. Rash and George Scott, were elected rustees. They called Elder J. W. Ferrell, formerly of Kentucky, as their first pastor, who for seven years gave more or less of his time among them. The church at one time numbered nearly two hundred members, but death removals and other causes have reduced the number to less than fifty. Elder L. L. Dale and Elder Addison have served the church for indefinite periods, and Elders Walker, Canfield, Cutts and Blount have labored some for them. The church has a Sunday school, but it has been greatly reduced. The death roll has been large, but we hope they answer to the roll call of the redeemed. The church at present has no pastor.

Mt. Carmel Regular Baptist Church

was organized in December, 1837, at the house of James Denney, with thirteen constituent members. To aid in the organization were present members from the sister churches in Brandywine and Fall Creek. The first pastors of this

society were Elders Thomas Jenkins and Morgan McQuery followed by J. F. Johnson and Thomas Martin. The present pastor is David Caudell, one of the oldest living members, having joined the church in May, 1838. The first meetings of this body were held at private houses then in a log church a little north of Fortville. In 1863 the society built a new frame at what is known as Cushman's X roads, south-east of Fortville, at a cost of $700. Total membership at this date, thirty-eight.

Joseph Wynn,

a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, came to Hancock counnty at the very early date of 1822, being then a boy thirteen years of age, and is now consequently one of the oldest residents of the county. Mr. Wynn says at the time of his moving to the county the red men were thick both the Miamies and Pottawattamies. The next year after Mr. Wynn's settlement, the court at Pendleton was organized for Madison county, including also what is now Hancock county, throughout which it had jurisdiction. The first fine was assessed by Judge Winsal against Dr. Hiday, he having committed an assault upon one John Rogers, in the court room at Pendleton, and upon being arraigned, plead guilty and was fined six and one-fourth cents. Mr. Wynn was present at the execution of the white men for the massacre of the seven Pottawattamies on Lick Creek, March 4, 1824. The whites were greatly alarmed over the outrage, and Henry Hiday was sent to Franklin county to get the rifle corps to protect the frontier. Mr. Wynn says he helped to cut the first wood used at Indianapolis to burn charcoal, for which he received twenty-five cents per day. That after people began raising wheat, it was a rule to cut three forty-rod through before breakfast. The wheat was threshed with a flail and cleaned with a sheet. After the wheat was ground it was run through a hand sieve. A little later a bolting apparatus was used, something similar to a grindstone. Mr.

Wynn helped to roll the logs for the clearing where Fortville now stands. The early settlers would plant corn in the middle of June, and in the fall kiln-dry it for bread. The first wheat marketed was hauled to Brookville, Franklin county, and sold for forty cents per bushel. It took from five to six days to make the round trip. Mr. Wynn is a consistent member of the Christian Church, an industrious, well-to-do farmer, and a good citizen.

OUR FOREFATHERS.

Our fathers settled in this land,
  Not for wealth alone nor power;
They came to till the fruitful soil,
  Industriously to improve each shining hour.
Oppression deep spread through the land,
  And all their rights asunder tore,
Hence these brave men with courage came
  To find a holier, happier home.

But where are they we speak of now?
  Some in bright spheres immortal dwell;
They're gone, but lo! in tender tones
  What wonders do their memory tell.
Farewell to those whose lives were given
  To toil and labor for our good;
Peace to their ashes; slumber on
  Beneath the pine and maple-wood.

ROSE M. THOMPSON.

CHAPTER XXI.

HANCOCK COUNTY IN GENERAL.

INTRODUCTORY—"OUR COUNTRY."

With what emotions of pride and affection, and often of sorrow, does every true American speak of "our country." Sometimes upon hearing flowery 4th of July orations we are tempted to believe it all brag and conceit; but when we hear them mourning over its evils, we are forced to believe that their feelings arise from a different source. Whether it be conceit or not, it is a feeling common to mankind. The Irishman sings of "my aine countrie;" the German sings of "mein Deutche faterland;" the American speaks of "our great and glorious United States." Two thousand years ago that great old Grecian philosopher, Socrates, said that his country was next to his God; that it was his duty to work for it, and whatsoever it commanded was to be done, and when it demanded his life, he gave it cheerfully.

What nation is there on all this God's footstool that does not contain some noble souls, who would gladly give their lives for their country? Do not imply that I include all soldiers in this class; a few soldiers fight and die with no other motive but love of country, but the motive of the majority is to gratify their own ambition or that of their leader.

What then is this love of country? It is not a love for the fields, hills, mountains, rivers, or any other natural scenery, although they are very dear to us. It is a love

for and an interest in our relations, our neigbors, and all those of our nationality. In its broadest sense it extends to all humanity, the world over. To prove that natural scenery is not the object of love of country, take a person living in a very beautiful land, with a good government and kind neighbors and friends, and, if he has the right kind of a heart within him, he will feel that his country lies very near his heart; but let the government and his neighbors and friends be changed, and he will want to move away. If then a love of one's people and a love of humanity in general, constitutes a love of country, I trust that there are many of my readers who have that love, and who are willing and anxious to do all in their power to perform the work and advance the interests of our country. Hence it is our duty to-day, if we never have done so, to ascertain the part which God designs for us to act in the great drama of life, and act it.

Philosophers, from Plato to our own school, both heathen and Christian, tell us that the history of the world forms a great drama, the subject of which is *Truth*, and this *Truth* is identical with God himself, so the history of the world is a development of man's knowledge of God.

We may divide this drama into five acts. The first scene of the first act, from Adam to the flood, showed that all those who forget God shall be destroyed. The second scene extended from the flood to Abraham. Those great old pyramids and other remains show how great the Egyptians were until they turned to idolatry, when their glory departed. The third, from Abraham to Christ, taught the people that God is a great spirit, whose voice is thunder, whose messengers are flaming fire, who maketh the clouds his chariot, and who walketh upon the wings of the wind; that he is so terrible that they dare not approach him, hence the need of an intercessor, which was to come in the person of Christ. In the second act, including the work of the arts, sciences, mathematics and astronomy among the Egyptian, Caldees, Persians, Arabs and Saracens, and that of literature and philosophy among the

Greeks and Romans, the world was taught that man by knowledge can not find out God.

In the third act Jesus Christ, the Son of God, left the glory he had with the Father, took upon himself the nature of man, and did many mighty works. But few of the people had learned the lessons which God had been trying to teach them, so his work was necessarily confined to a few of the lower classes. In the second scene of this act the apostles and disciples preached the word and organized churches, which were purified by persecution.

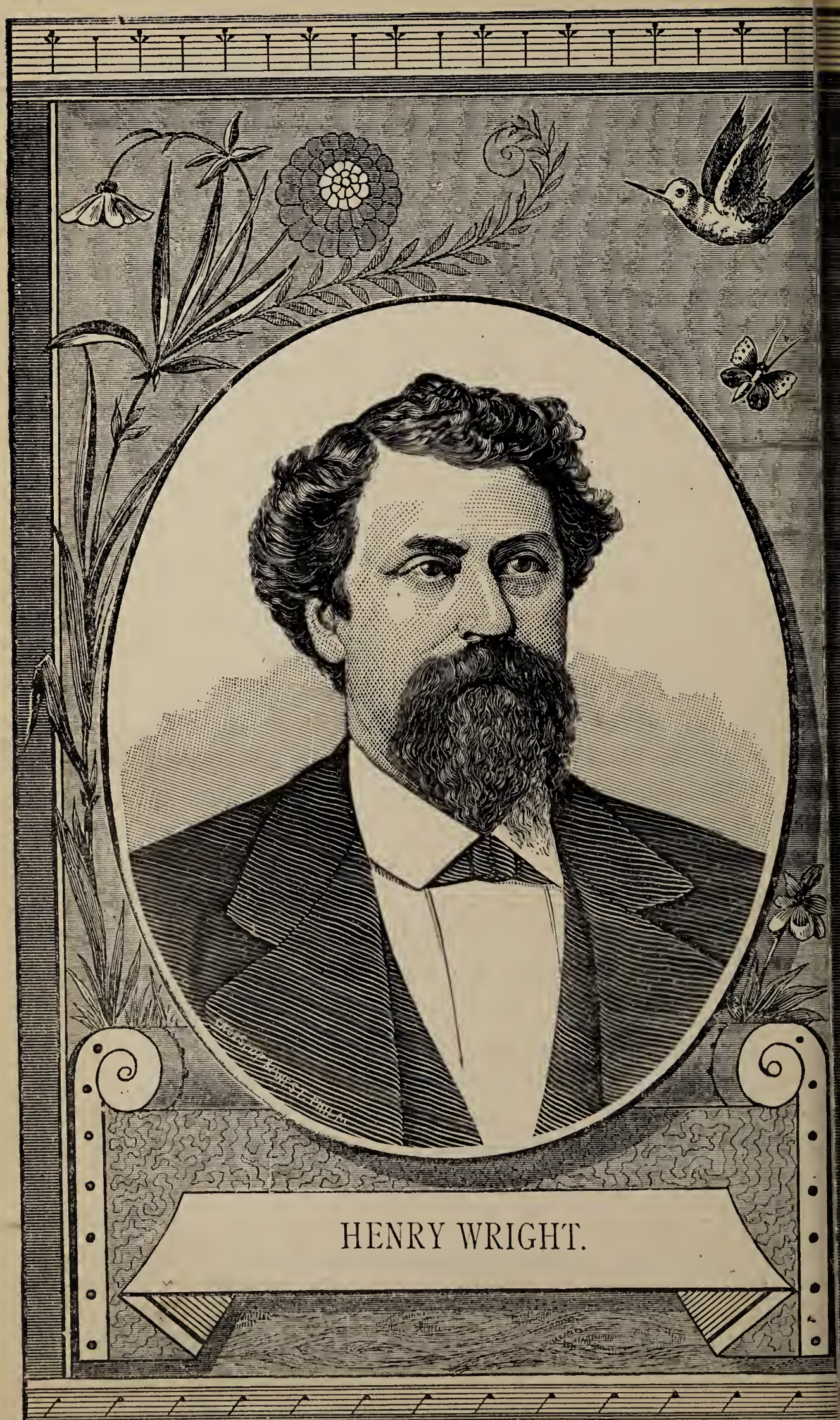
The fourth act, whose site was Western Europe, showed the sin of keeping science and religion out of the hands of the people; the need of earnest, thoughtful men, and of guarding against corruption, that "without charity we are as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal."

But few of the nations profited by these lessons, and it does not seem to be God's way to reform nations, who, after having known Him, refuse to have Him rule over them, so He pronounced the sentence, "Ye are weighed in the balance and found wanting."

For sixteen centuries Christianity had been tried, and had proven itself to be no "cunningly devised fable," but something to satisfy the needs of man. And God in His wisdom seemed to say it is enough; it is time that this religion have a chance to grow and spread among all nations. So He chose America, whose discovery He had brought about shortly before, as the scene of the fifth act. Hither fled the Puritans, Huguenots, Methodists, Quakers, the persecuted Christians from all Europe. All the early settlements which were successful were made under the direction of Christian powers. Those who sought wealth were soon destroyed or became disheartened and returned home. We were planted with Christ in this new, vast and good land that we might rise with Him in newness of national life. Taking the philosophy of history, then, it would appear that God's design for us is to give Christianity a chance to grow and spread. That religion whose fruits are love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentle-

ness, goodness, faith, meekness and temperance should grow. We have every opportunity and inducement to bring forth these fruits. Are we, as a nation, doing so? Let us examine: First, have we brought forth the fruits of love? Did we love the red man as we should when we took away his lands, drove him West and then killed him? Did we love the African as we should, when we stole him, beat him and worked him to death? Do we love the Chinese as we should, when we are so shamefully maltreating them? Is there a spirit of love between the North and the South? Are we as joyful and happy a people as we might be? Certainly we fail in the fruits of peace. An evil spirit arises at our political campaigns, and war is threatened. We have fought among ourselves, we have fought with our "mother country" and our neighbors. We have not been gentle and long suffering, but have always been ready and quick to resent wrong. Oh, how far have we failed in goodness! We have used deception and bribery. Some of our city life, the tramps, the Tammany Ring, Boss Tweed, and such characters show our bad side. As a nation we are too faithless, many professing to have no faith in anything; and the faith of many who do profess to believe in a Supreme Being is very weak, and they do not give it much exercise. Last of all the fruits which Paul enumerates, but not least, is that which made Felix tremble and say: "Go thy way for this time; at a more convenient season I will call for thee." It is that which our nation is deficieint in, the greatest curse of our land. I I trust there are no souls saying to the cause, "go thy way for this time." Unless we awaken on this point, we will sleep the sleep of death, and be like Babylon, when Belshazzar and his nobles were drunk and Cyrus took the city.

Oh, ye who love our country! how beat your hearts when you think of our drunken senate, when you think of all the money, time, talent and priceless souls that go to feed the demon, intemperance, and the wrecked homes, the broken-hearted wives, and the disgraced children that



HENRY WRIGHT.

are left after he has dined. If we would not arouse and work against this evil, it would seem that the very stones themselves would cry out. The beasts of the field seem to laugh at the drunkard, because he is more beastly than they. The birds in their songs mock him. The trees lift up their heads to heaven, waft their arms in the breezes and praise their maker. They seem to cry out, shame upon man, endowed with an immortal soul, to be groveling along in the ditch, and never think of praising his creator. His fellow men turn their faces and pass by. The Devil laughs at him, prematurely cuts him off and takes him to himself. Will we not hear these voices and awaken? Oh, women of our country! it is time that you were working, praying and doing everything in your power to drive out the demon.

Oh, ye men who feel your hearts burning with a love of country, why will you not drop some of your petty political quarrels, and take sides upon some of the more important questions of the day? Why should you always be running the Republican and Democratic parties? The negroes are free now, and have a right to vote; why not leave them now, take up new questions and form new parties? May we one and all, as we love our country and prize immortal souls, do all in our power to cleanse it from iniquity, and to establish it in virtue, that God may not pronounce against us that sentence: "Ye are weighed in the balance and found wanting."

Morris Pierson,

one of the earliest settlers of Greenfield, was born April 26, 1799, in Chittenden county, Vermont, from whence he removed to Switzerland county, Indiana, in 1814; thence to Greenfield, Indiana, September 21, 1830. Mr. P. visited Hancock county in the fall of 1826, while she yet belonged to Madison county. Mr. P. was twice married. First, to Eliza Moore, May 27, 1827, who died February 6, 1844; second, to Lucena Silcox, who is still living, on Feb-

ruary 15, 1846. Mr. P. has filled several positions of trust and profit. By reference to page thirty-nine and succeeding pages of this book, it will be observed that he was county treasurer for a number of years in the early history of the county. He was also county school commissioner and county surveyor for a considerable time. Mr. P. was a Mason, a Republican, and a liberal, enterprising, practical citizen, and did much for the encouragement of pikes, railroads, and other internal improvements. While employed in his daily duties, he died suddenly on the morning of May 22, 1879. Age, four score years and twenty-six days.

R. A. Smith,

a native of Brandywine township, this county, dates his earthly career from January 10, 1853. His parents were plain, practical, pious pioneers, who earned their bread by the sweat of their brow, and taught their children that labor is honorable, and to till the soil is respectable. Mr. Smith's boyhood days were spent on the farm, where he hoed and harrowed in the summer, attended the district schools, fed the calves and hunted rabbits in the winter. After arriving at majority, he taught school for a time, but feeling dissatisfied with his acquirements, he resolved to make an effort for a better education. In the fall of 1872 he entered the New Garden high school in Wayne county, Indiana, and for one year was under the tutorage of the writer, who was then principal, after which he entered the State Normal at Terre Haute, Indiana, where he continued for two years; after which he resumed teaching, at which profession he has given about nine years of his life in the district and graded schools of the county. He was one year at McCordsville, and two years principal of the Fortville graded schools. September 2, 1879, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Mary E., daughter of H. B. Cole, of Shelby county. This short but pleasant and promising union was terminated by the death of Mrs. S., March 2,

1880. About two years since, Mr. Smith resolved to exchange the rod for the scalpel, and after reading for a time with the firm of Howard, Martin & Howard, of this city, he attended lectures at Indianapolis, and was fast unraveling the abstruse, recondite intricacies of medicolegal studies, when he was called to public duties, being elected County Superintendent of Schools, of Hancock county, July 30, 1881, to fill the unexpired term of the late Aaron Pope. Mr. S., in politics, is a Democrat; in church relations, a Protestant Methodist, and in private and public life is above reproach.

William Perry Smith,

was born in Brandywine township, in this county, March 2, 1842. His father was a farmer, and his early life was passed, like that of most farmer's boys, in assisting about the farm. He, however, early manifested a disposition toward educational and literary pursuits, in which he was indulged and encouraged by his parents, who lived to reap the reward of their kindness in the success and honor of their son.

Perry, as he was familiarly called by those who knew and loved him best, received his first school training at district school-house No. 3, situated but a few steps from his father's home. Here he mastered the rudiments of an English education, and then attended high school at Acton, Ind., one year. After this he began teaching, in which profession he was very successful, winning the love of his pupils and the respect of their parents by his noble qualities of mind and heart. During this time he also learned the art of photography, in the practice of which he employed his time during the summer months, when not in school. Determining to fit himself still more thoroughly for his work of teaching he entered the State Normal School at Terre Haute in 1873. Here he attended two terms, doing four terms' work within the time of two. So thorough had been his previous training that he made the best per cent. on entering of any student of his class.

After leaving the Normal School he taught one year, at the end of which time received the appointment of County Superintendent of Hancock county, which position he held for two terms, or until the time of his death. To this field of labor he brought the same scholastic skill, accurate judgment and indomitable energy which had characterized his previous career, and the schools under his management were efficient and prosperous. Much of the work begun by him has since been carried forward to success, and it will be long ere his influence will cease to be felt in the schools of Hancock county. He was married July 10, 1878, to Miss Agnes E. McDonald, an estimable young



lady, also a teacher. He was taken sick of typhoid fever about February 1, 1879, and, after a lingering and painful illness, died March 25th of the same year. He was a member of the Methodist Protestant Church; also an honored member of the Masonic Fraternity, Knights of Pythias and the Brotherhood of United Workingmen. He was buried with Masonic honors at Mt. Lebanon Cemetery, near his old home, where loving hands have erected a monument to his memory. He was but in the morning of

his manhood, but upon the threshold of many promising possibilities, when death closed his eyes to all earthly things and blinded those of his friends with tears. Had he lived—but it is useless to speculate upon what might have been since now it can never be. In the hearts of those who knew him best is written this epitaph:

He was a Christian who never disguised his profession; a man whose acts honored his race.

James C. Hawk,

a Buckeye by birth, a Hoosier by residence and adoption, a son of Henry and Susan Hawk, of Highland county, Ohio, dates his earthly journeyings to September 28, 1824, from Brown county, Ohio. At the age of eight he came to Indiana with his parents and settled in Sugar-Creek township, where he has since resided. His facilities for education being very poor, he was compelled to rely upon his own resources for the little education he did receive. Mr. Hawk was married September 23, 1847, to Mary J., daughter of David McNamee. After his marriage Mr. H. settled on his farm, where he tilled the soil in summer and taught the youth of his neighborhood in the winter for about four years, since which time he has devoted his energies wholly to rural pursuits, never having held but one public office, that of township trustee, in conjuction with Lewis Burk and Joseph H. Conner, in 1856. Mr. H. is an honorable citizen and an affable gentleman. See his portrait on another page.

CHAPTER XXII.

MEDICAL PROFESSION IN HANCOCK COUNTY.

The physician is an indispensable prerequisite to civilized communities, while among the uncivilized tribes of men the medicine man is one of the most prominent of characters. When the writer first became identified with the citizenship of this county there were but few physicians therein. I will mention names in the proper place and and time.

So far as the writer knows there is but one of the men now living who practiced medicine in Hancock county forty years ago, and he has retired from the profession. As a rule doctors are short lived. The practice of medicine then was a work of some magnitude. We were compelled to ride on horseback through the woods, along paths blazed out on the side of trees, sometimes twelve miles. I have often lost my way, and had to ride for miles before I came to a house to ask where I was. I was called one stormy night to visit a family in what was called the Big Deadening, in Vernon township. The messenger had a huge torch and rode before. Our path was for miles through "slashes," as then called. The forest was wild and gloomy. Before we reached the place the torch gave out, and we had to hunt a hickory tree, from which we got bark to renew our light. We heard the wolves howl occasionally. When we reached the house we found the door fastened, and the woman whom I was called to see was in bed with two newly-born babe twins. She was badly frightened. She said the wolves had run the dogs against the door. The door was nothing but shaved clapboards, hung on wooden hinges. She thought the wolves smelt the corpse, for one of the babes was dead, and she

had heard it said that wolves would fight desperately for a dead body. There were no neighbors for some distance, and no one there to go for any one.

Sometime after that I was belated on my return home from the Fall Creek settlement. It had been raining all day, and was very muddy. My horse gave out, and I had to stop at John Robb's, where I got my supper, and he saddled one of his horses for me to ride till I returned. It was dark when I started, and nothing but a path to travel until I struck what was called the Greenfield and Allisonville road. Mr. Robb assured me that old Sam, as he called the horse, would keep the path. I had gone but a few miles before old Sam was out of the path, and stopped to eat grass. I got down and tried to feel for the path. Failing to find it, I mounted, and determined to make the horse go some place. He soon went under a grapevine, and lifted me out of the saddle and set me wrong end up in the spice brush. I was, however, able for another trial. I then commenced to halloo, that I might find some house. I soon heard wolves, not very far from me I thought. I had often heard it said that wolves could smell assafetida any distance, and that they would fight for it. I had to carry that article with me, for it was out of the question to dispense with a remedy so popular at that time. Everything used as medicine was furnished by the doctors. I was considerably frightened, but I soon heard some one answer me and saw a torch coming. It was common for persons to get lost in the woods at that time. When I reached the man's house I found I had lost my pill sacks, and this necessitated me to wait till morning, as most of my essential outfit was in them. Though of but small value would the pill-bags be at this time, the loss of that utility would have been sufficiently ample at that time to have compelled me to suspend operations for some days.

The Two Big Doctors.—I do not remember how long it has been since the occurrence here alluded to transpired. I think it was about thirty-five years ago. At a camp meeting near Cumberland, in the

eastern part of Marion county, a child was taken with a fit, and its mother made so much noise that divine services were suspended for a time. Dr. Berry, who afterwards became President of Asbury University, was preaching. As soon as he found out what was the matter, he told the congregation to take their seats and not crowd the child, but give it plenty of fresh air, wet its head with cold water, and send for a doctor; that there was no danger. I was at that time but little acquainted, and but few on the ground suspected me of any pretensions to being a doctor. Some one, however, hunted me up, and plucking me to one side, asked me if I could bleed, and whether or not I had any lancets with me. I happened to have a nice spring lancet in my pocket. I told him I thought I could bleed, and he asked me to follow him. When I arrived at the tent it was crowded desperately, and near the door, on a temporary bed, was the patient. On one side of it stood a large man, with a huge walking stick, about four feet long and as thick as a small handspike. Before him was a pair of old-fashioned saddle-bags, which contained something near a half bushel of roots and herbs, together with other implements essential to the practice. On the other side of the little sufferer stood another man, something over six feet high, with a blue jeans suit on. Neither of the gentlemen were arrayed in very fastidious costumes. Over the shoulder of this gentleman hung a pair of pill wallets of something more in accordance with the custom of the nineteenth century, and would not hold over one peck of goods. He had the arm of the little girl bandaged, and was prodding away with an old rusty and dull thumb lancet, attempting to bleed the child, but had about given up the idea when I was sent for. The man who hunted me up, stepped forward and fixing his eyes on me, said: "There is Dr. Hervey; maybe he can bleed." At this all eyes were turned toward me, and I could distinctly hear the whispers through the crowd, "he is nothing but a boy;" "he don't look much like a doctor," and other similar remarks, most of which were true, for I was but a

young man, and looked younger than I was. The theory of the doctors was that the patient had too much blood in the head, and that bleeding was the only remedy. The big doctors had not much faith in me, but asked me if I could bleed the child. They did not ask for my opinion of the case, or what treatment I would recommend, or intimate that they had any more use for me. I, however, bled the child, and asked the doctors if it would not be well to keep cold cloths to the head, which they had ordered removed for fear of producing a chill. The child got better, and I got better acquainted with the big doctors, and found them to be big-hearted as well as large in body. One of them was Dr. Carpenter, of Cumberland, a good Christian gentleman, but whose facilities for education were poor. He was a very useful man, and when his patients died, he often preached their funerals. He was a Baptist minister, and Dr. William Moore, of the same village, and a partner, was a Universalian preacher. Bleeding was common then in most diseases, and many persons were bled regularly at stated times. I knew several men who kept lancets. A man that could bleed was considered necessary in every settlement. The houses of these men were thronged every Sunday by persons, some of whom would come miles to be bled. The other big doctor was called McLain, I think, and he lived in or near New Palestine.

On page seventy-four of the proceedings of the Indiana Medical Society for 1874, in a report on the medical history of the State, by Thad. M. Stevens, M. D., I find the following items, connected with the transactions of medical men in the western part of Hancock county, which I will quote:

"In 1846, the congestive fever, as it was called, made its appearance. Many died; indeed, most of them in the hands of some physicians. Dr. Moore, of Cumberland, contended that blood letting, and after that calomel to ptyalism was the proper treatment. A meeting of physicians was called to consult upon a plan of treatment, at which it was agreed to use larger doses of quinine. Into

this practice all finally fell, and the disease became much less formidable. The only drawback to the use of this drug was the price, and the scarcity of money. It run up at one time to six dollars an ounce. Dr. Hervey bought up a dozen fat cattle, drove them to Indianapblis, and sold them at $7.50 per head, and invested the money in quinine."

In 1847 a singular epidemic of small-pox appeared in Buck-Creek township. Erysipelas, in the form of black tung, had been prevailing in the same locality. A healthy, stout man by the name of Snyder took the confluent variola. The whole surface swelled enormously. Dr. William Smith, who was a new brother in the profession at Cumberland, was called to see the case, who, being somewhat puzzled at the disease, called Dr. Bobbs, of Cumberland, and Dr. J. W. Hervey, of Hancock county, in consultation. Drs. Bobbs and Smith contended that the disease was of an active inflammatory character, and the only safety depended upon copious blood-letting. Dr. Hervey differed with them, opposed the bleeding, and left them to treat the case. They bled the man profusely, and he died. The neighbors flocked in to see him, and the result was small-pox was scattered all over the country. Dr. J. W. Hervey contended that the disease was some form of eruptive fever, modified by erysipelas diathesis. That was before the disease had developed its true character. After that he contended that it was small-pox, modified by the influence named. A consultation was called at the house of Isaac Snyder, father of the first patient, over some new cases. Dr. John S. Bobbs, Dr. Bullard, of Indianapolis, and Dr. Brown, of Bethel, were called in. Drs. Bobbs and Bullard agreed with Dr. Hervey. I think Dr. Brown did the same. The fact of the disease making its appearance without any one knowing how, agitated the public mind to the highest pitch. As Dr. Hervey had been prominent in the treatment of the disease, and very successful, he having treated eighty-four cases, with but the loss of three grown persons and two children, it was in some way whispered through the neighborhood that he started the disease to

get into business and gain notoriety. This theory was aimed to be made plausible by the fact that the Doctor had been in Cincinnati the winter before, and had told some one that he saw cases of small-pox in the hospital. It was also urged that he could not have been so well acquainted with the disease and have treated it so successfully if he had not made some special study and preparation. The rumor spread and gained force as it went out upon the breeze of popular rumor, until the whole country was arrayed on one or the other side of the question. Some one, who was ingenious in formulating theories, said the Doctor had brought a scab with him from Cincinnati, and started the disease with it. He had used tincture of iodine and nitrate of silver to prevent pitting in the face. One Miss Burris lost an eye, and was otherwise disfigured by the disease, pustules having formed in the eyes. Popular prejudice pointed this case out as a proper one to punish the Doctor with. He was sued for mal-practice. The bad feeling was so intense against him that his counsel, Oliver H. Smith, advised him to take a change of venue to Shelby county. The damages were set at $5,000. The depositions of eminent physicians were secured by the Doctor. Some of the best physicians in the State were subpœnaed. His defense was so fortified that before the time for the trial arrived the case was withdrawn. Dr. Hervey's character was vindicated, and he rose above the clouds that threatened him with ruin; but it cost him much of his hard-earned means and cheated him out of three or four of the best years of his life.

This case is a valuable illustration of what injury and wrong may be done a physician by those who are not sufficiently informed on such subjects. It also shows what a few enemies may do before the tribunal of uninformed popular public sentiment and popular prejudice.

A Singular Call.—At a 4th of July celebration held in the woods, where Mt. Comfort now stands, I was engaged to make an oration. There was to be a big time—a barbecue. The day brought an immense crowd. Just before

the time came for my part of the programme, I noticed some one coming with great speed, and a general stir among the people. I was informed that an accident had happened at the crossing of Buck Creek, and that I was wanted. The proceedings were delayed until my return. When I reached the scene of the accident, a most amusing incident was before me, and instead of resorting to surgery and bandages, I was overcome with fun. A family with several small children had undertaken to visit the celebration in an ox-wagon, not very substantially rigged. In attempting to cross the bridge over Buck Creek, the oxen became frightened at a party of young men and women coming up behind at a pretty fair speed. The red ribbons were flying, and the big-skirted white dresses of the girls on horseback were flapping in the wind, together with the clatter of the horses' feet, was too much for the cattle to stand. They took fright, left the pole bridge, and landed the wagon, with its contents, upside down in the mud and mire. The oxen had just reached the shore, and the family had all been safely dug out of the mud, and were seated in a line on the edge of the bridge, covered so completely with mud that you could only see the eyes and the mouth. The man with coon-skin cap was making arrangements to wash them off in the creek, into which he had waded and was, when I arrived, waiting for the first one to be handed to him to take through the operation. Every child was bawling at the top of its ability to make a noise. As none were hurt, no one who witnessed the incident could restrain a hearty laugh. They were assisted, however, and washed off, and reached the ground towards the close of the evening, and in time to get a full meal of meat and corn-pone, which were about all the eatables spread on the occasion.

Dr. Duncan.—The first time I ever visited the office of Dr. Duncan he was so full of talk and big laugh that he spit all over me, not intentionally, for no better hearted man lived than he; but he had such a peculiar way of pouring out his fun that he could not keep his mouth and lips from taking a very prominent part in the perform

ance. Dr. Barnett, who is now yielding somewhat to the pressure of age, was then a student in his office, and a very industrious one at that. His long success in business is due, no doubt, to his earnest and intense studentship. Dr. Duncan was a good practitioner and had an extensive business. Had he received the advantages of modern usages he would have been a still more prominent member of the profession.

Dr. Moore.—I do not remember the given name of the doctor here referred to. I was called to see him in his last sickness at his home in Green township. He was quite a large man, of very limited attainments, but was a useful man in the community. He died of softening of the brain and paralysis. A singular feature in his disease was that he could not reach any object with his hand. If he would undertake to place his hand upon an object he would invariably reach to another locality. He was much worried over his condition. He lamented his affliction very much. He appealed to me so piteously to devise some means for his relief that I shed tears in his presence. I think some of his family are living in the county, who might be able to give more of his history.

Dr. N. P. Howard—Is now among the oldest practitioners in the county. I do not remember how long it has been since he came to Greenfield, but he has always ranked among the best medical men of the country, and is perhaps the best operating surgeon in the county, and he has but few superiors in the State. Besides being a surgeon of ability, he is a whole-souled gentleman, who never violated any law of professional etiquette or honor.

Dr. Lot Edwards—Is the first physician I ever knew in the county, and he had practiced in it several years before I came. He was one of the most wiry men I ever knew. His appearance would indicate that he could stand but little effort, yet he has done enough hard work in the practice of medicine to kill two or three ordinary men. He was identified with the first society of the county, and had as many warm friends as any man therein.



DR. N. P. HOWARD.

Dr. E. I. Judkins—Read medicine in Greenfield, and was raised in the county. He has grown old amidst the scenes of his early life, and has given the best of his energies to the practice of his profession. He is a successful, high-minded votary of the healing art, well posted, and has a large share of friends and patrons.

Dr. A. G. Selman—Practiced medicine in Greenfield many years ago, and took a prominent part in politics. He had at one time as large a practice as any man in the county. He is the father of the rising young doctor of that name now in Greenfield.

Dr. Cook—Practiced in Charlottesville thirty-five years ago, and was a very fine and successful practitioner. Dr. Stuart, of Fortville, was one of his students. Dr. Stuart and Dr. Troy must be nearly the same age, and must have commenced practice about the same time. I am told that Dr. Troy has always had quite a large business, and that Dr. Stuart, at Fortville, has an extensive practice.

Dr. Yancey—Who is now a member of the State Senate, came to this county, as near as I can recollect, about sixteen years ago. He is a man of considerable ability, and stands high in his profession and in society as an honorable man.

Dr. Hiram Duncan—Came to Hancock county over thirty years ago. He commenced practice near Willett's Mill, but moved to a settlement north of Fortville, on Fall creek, in the edge of Hamilton county, before Fortville was laid out. When it was made a town he moved there, and practiced there alone for ten or twelve years. He is a well-posted, though unassuming, man, and is one of the most careful practitioners I ever knew. He is now in Indianapolis.

Dr. T. P. Hervey, of McCordsville—Is a brother of the writer. He is the only student I ever had. I am not ashamed of him, and I trust he is not ashamed of his preceptor. Had he not been my brother he would not have been my student. I felt that I could, for my brother's sake, go to the trouble necessary to train his mind to appreciate

the responsibilities incumbent upon a physician and the necessity of a thorough qualification to perform his duties. He is one of the most conscientious men at the bedside of the sick I ever met. No man has more or warmer friends than has he.

Dr. Paul Espy—Is another of the old physicians of the county. I think he commenced business at or near Philadelphia, but soon went to his present locality, where he has been ever since. He could speak German fluently, and no better location could he found in the State for a man of his ability and social habits than New Palestine. The Doctor has made good use of his facilities, energies and surround-



ings, and is to-day one of the wealthiest men in the county. His tireless energy and his unceasing devotion to business, together with his good judgment and good management, has placed him beyond want and in possession of innumerable friends. But few doctors succeed as well, pecuniarily, as Dr. Paul Espy.

The Young Physicians.—A very promising inventory of young doctors are springing up to take the place of the old ones. Dr. Martin and Dr. Howard, Jr., of Greenfield, and perhaps others of whom I have no knowledge, and Dr.

John Covey and Dr. Frank Hervey, of McCordsville, and others in other villages unknown to me, will soon be called to take the places of worthy predecessors. Dr. Martin is one of the best posted young men in the State, and is a most successful surgeon.

One thing can be said to the praise of the physicians of Hancock county. They were mostly self-made men, and men of unusually good sense. But few men have been imported into Hancock county as physicians since the old stock took their place. But few counties in the State can boast of better doctors than Hancock county. I do not know one to whom I could not give the hand of fellowship. I do not know one who is my personal enemy, or one who has ever knowingly done me an unkind act.

In writing this brief review of the profession in the county, if I have forgotten any one or said anything about any one that may be exceptionable, I ask pardon.

The entire diathesis of the diseases of the country has changed since forty years ago. The plan of treatment has changed with the change in the type and character of disease. The forests have fallen; the sunshine has been let in upon the earth, for centuries covered with a thick undergrowth and magnificent forest trees; the ground, then covered in many places with water, has been ditched; the land, so long idle, has been cultivated; obstructions from streams have been removed; old rotting logs and decaying matter have been cleared away. It is therefore not strange that malaria should be less, and that the whole character of morbific causatives should undergo a change.

Forty years ago blood-letting, blistering, calomel and jalep, together with a prolific profusion of emetics, nausients and antiphlogistics, were the sheet anchor. Now the aim of the physician is to save and vitalize the blood, energise and build up the wasting strength, and save all the power of the system, to battle disease and perform life's essential functions.

J. W. Hervey.

Hancock Medical Society

was organized in Greenfield, January 6, 1874, and regularly incorporated under the rules and regulations of the State Medical Society, and is therefore entitled to representation in said organization, and in the American Medical Association, to each of which it sends its delegates. The following reputable physicians were the organizers, and constituted the charter members of said society, viz.: N. P. Howard, Sen.; E. I. Judkins, M. M. Adams, S. M. Martin, Hiram Duncan, J. G. Stuart, S. A. Troy, S. T. Yancey, J. K. Sanders, H. J. Bogart, G. T. Wrennick, J. B. Sparks, M. M. Hess, and G. C. Ewbank. Dr. N. P. Howard, Sen., was its first President, and Dr. E. I. Judkins its first Secretary. In addition to the charter members, twenty-two physicians have been admitted to membership since its organization. Drs. J. J. Carter and J. O. Espy deceased while members of the society. Some have moved from the county, and others ceased to be members. Drs. Troy, Yancey, J. M. Ely Sparks, and Espy have each served as president. It now (February 18, 1882) numbers sixteen members. The present officers are, Dr. E. I. Judkins, President; Dr. W. B. Ryan, Secretary. The society is in a prosperous condition, and most of its members appear devoted to its interest, and the success of their profession. The Hancock Medical Society and the medical profession in our county, we can safely say, will compare favorably with the same in her sister counties.

CHAPTER XXIII.

BIOGRAPHIES AND PERSONAL SKETCHES.

Joseph Fort,

a native of the "Ancient Dominion," was born in 1814. He came with his parents to Henry county. When about fifteen years of age, he moved Prior Brown to Brown township. In 1840 he was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Moses McCray. In 1846 Mr. Fort united with the Concord Baptist Church. He afterward became a member of the Nameless Creek Christian Church, of which he was an honored member until his death. Mr. F. from the green woods made a good farm, well improved, erected good buildings, with a brick house, lived an honorable, industrious life, and honestly accumulated considerable property. Few men were more esteemed than was Mr. Fort by those who knew him best. His widow, a noble Christian lady, still lives on the old farm, enjoying the fruits of their labor. Mr. F., politically, was a Republican, never aspiring to office. He was content with quiet rural duties in private life. For the last six years of his life he was a constant sufferer, but bore his affliction with patience and resignation, till he was finally taken to his long home, March 22, 1880, and his mortal remains were deposited in the Simmons cemetery in Jackson township, where loving hands have erected to his memory a stately monument.

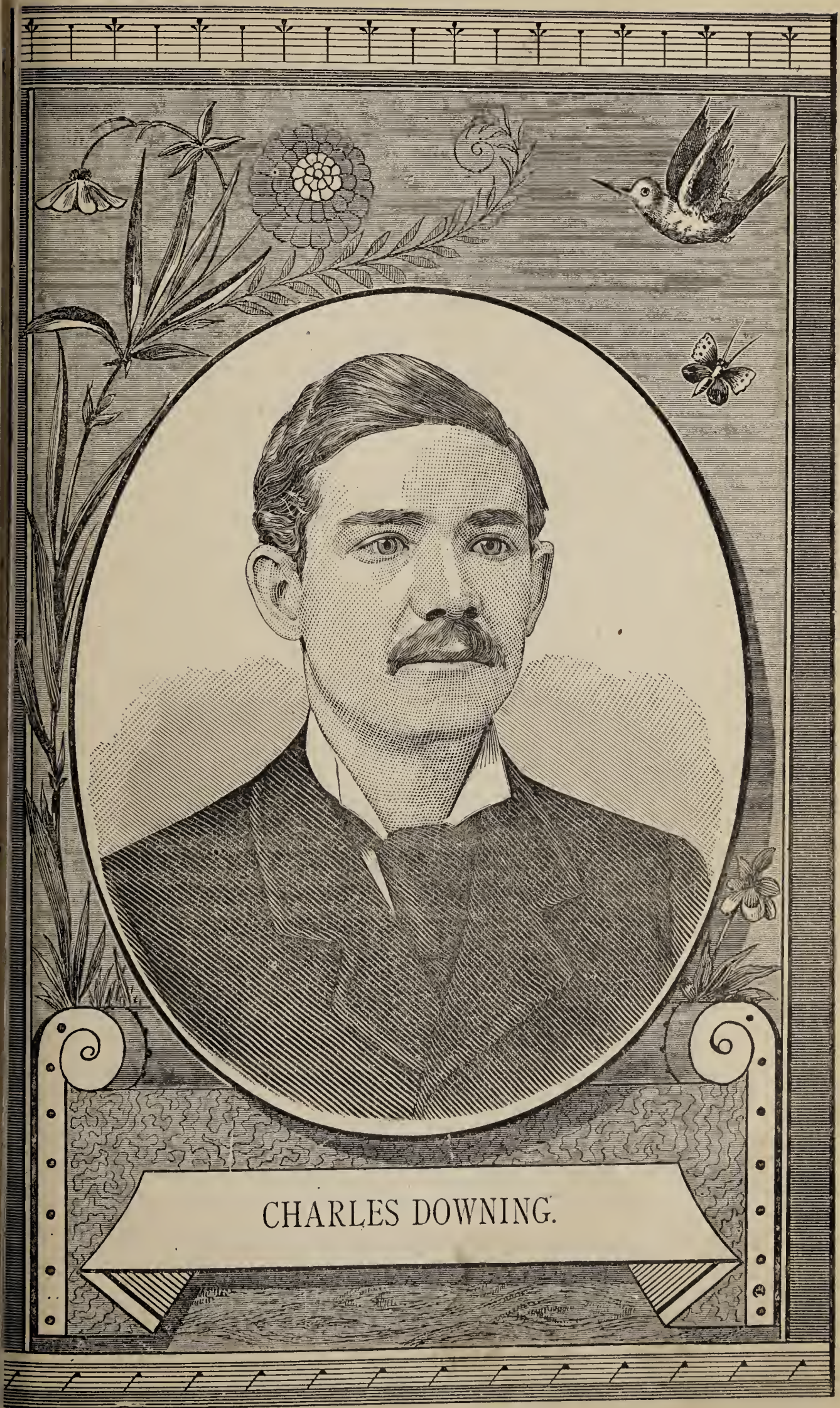
William J. Sparks

was born March 11, 1853, in Morgan county, Indiana, where he received a common school education, attending school for a time at Mooresville. His father being a miller, young Sparks run the engine in his native county for several years, prior to 1872; thence to Henry county, and

worked for a time in the Commercial Mills on Blue River, of which mills his father was the proprietor; thence to Greenfield, where he engaged in the sewing machine trade till 1879, when he was elected clerk of the city of Greenfield, which position he finally resigned to become a candidate for mayor, to which office he was elected by a handsome majority. This position he still fills. Mayor Sparks is a young man, unmarried, a Republican, a member of the Christian Church, and is superintendent of the Sunday School connected therewith. He is fully identified with the interest of the city, and is putting forth his best efforts to bring it up to his ideal of a model municipality.

Andrew T. Hart,

senior member of the mercantile firm of Hart & Thayer, of this city, a native of the "Ancient Dominion," was born July 7, 1811. His father, a son of Erin, was a soldier under General St. Clair at the time of his memorable defeat, near the head-waters of the Wabash, in 1791. Andrew T. Hart, while a boy, endured the privations of pioneer life in his native State. At the age of eleven he removed from the home of his earlier youth to Centerville, Wayne county, where he attended such public and private schools as the country then afforded, and acquired a common English education. His opportunities, however, were limited, and the success that has attended his career has been mainly the result of his own exertions, and it may be properly said that he is the architect of his own fortune. At the age of eighteen, he was apprenticed as a saddler with his brother, James B. Hart, of Liberty, Indiana, which trade he faithfully followed for three years, or until 1833, when he removed to Greenfield, where he has since resided. He at once opened a grocery store, in which business he continued for two years; then as a clerk for Nicholas & McCarty for one year, followed by a mercantile partnership with Nathan Crawford for two years, when he purchased Crawford's interest, and has



CHARLES DOWNING.

continued in the same business ever since, alone and otherwise. Mr. H. has filled a number of positions of public trust, and always with honor. In 1839 he was appointed agent of Indiana for the distribution of surplus revenue. He was the first treasurer elected in Hancock county, the prior treasurers being appointed by the commissioners. This was in 1841. In 1843 he was re-elected, and served for six consecutive years. In 1869 he was commissioned by Salmon P. Chase as U. S. assistant assessor for this county. Mr. H. has been prominently connected with almost all public enterprises in the county during his residence therein. In 1878 he was President of the Hancock Agricultural Society. He become a Mason in 1859, and an Odd Fellow in 1865. In religion he is of orthodox faith. In politics he was first a Whig, and since a Republican. His first vote was cast for Henry Clay. He has been twice married. First, to Miss Louisa Forelander, in June, 1835, who lived but two years. In November, 1838, he was married to Miss Gabriella Sebastian, daughter of William and Elizabeth Sebastian. Mr. Hart has had five children. William E. was a soldier in the 18th Indiana Volunteers, and served for three years. After his discharge he joined and served in Capt. A. K. Branham's company of State troops in the pursuit of John Morgan, in his celebrated raid in Indiana and Ohio, and was killed in that unfortunate disaster at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in 1863. Mr. H. is a man much respected and highly esteemed by all who know him. He is of genial nature, kind and hospitable, steadfast in his friendship, and upright in his dealings, and by his good qualities of head and heart has endeared himself to every citizen of the county.

Charles Downing,

was born in New York City, August 7, 1857, came to Hancock county February 28, 1867, made his home with the late lamented William S. Wood, attended the public schools, receieved a fair English education and, being an

excellent scribe, was, on the 4th day of November, 1874, appointed Deputy Clerk of the Hancock Circuit Court, by Ephraim Marsh, Clerk, which position he holds to this day. October 8, 1879, at Bradford Junction, Ohio, he was married to Miss Angie B., only daughter of Arthur P. and Emily H. Williams, formerly of this city. Mr. D. is a member of the Christian Church, and has always contributed liberally to the support thereof. He is also an honored member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. D. is a young man of rare business tact and talent, and just upon the threshold of many rare possibilities.

Lee O. Harris.

Leo O. Harris was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1839. While yet quite young, his parents removed to Washington county, in the western part of Pennsylvania, where his early youth was passed. Here he was given the advantages of first the common school and then an academic course of study.

He came to Hancock county, Indiana, in 1858, and taught his first school in Fountaintown, in the edge of Shelby county.

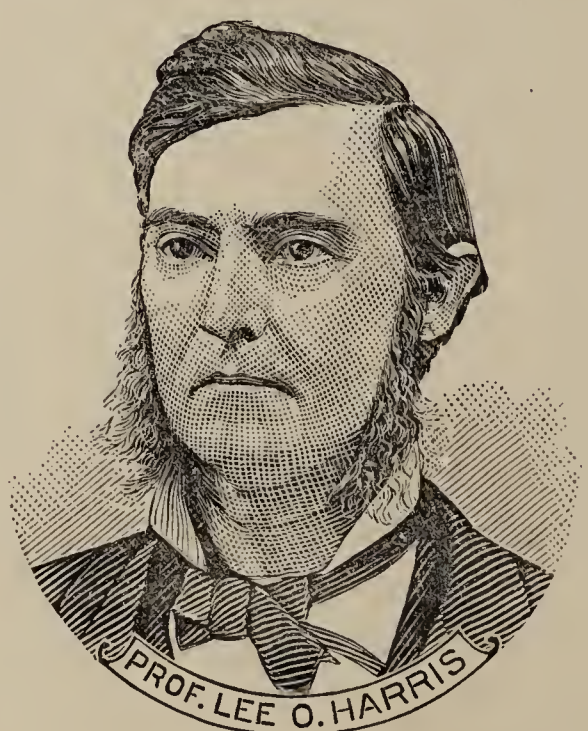
In the fall of 1859 he went to Illinois, and taught in what was then Coles (now Douglass) county. Returning to Indiana, he again began teaching in Hancock county, and has been more or less identified with her schools ever since, except for the five years succeeding 1874, during which time he was principal of the school at Lewisville, Indiana.

Mr. Harris is well known throughout the State as a journalist and poet, having been for a number of years a contributor to most of the leading papers of the State. He is also the author of a book, *The Man Who Tramps*, published in 1878.

The first of January, 1880, Mr. Harris, in connection with Aaron Pope, then County Superintendent, began the publication of *The Home and School Visitor*, of which

paper he is still the editor. In the spring of 1881 he took editorial charge of *The Greenfield Republican*, and continued with that paper until January, 1882, when, *The Home and School Visitor* demanding his entire attention, he withdrew from the *Republican*.

Mr. Harris has been identified with the school interests of Hancock county for twenty-two years, and has in that



time taught more schools than any man now living in the county, yet all this teaching, with the exceptions before mentioned, has been done in Greenfield and within a radius of five miles of that city.

Dr. Noble P. Howard,

senior member of the medical firm of this city of Howard, Martin & Howard, was born in Warren county, Ohio, September 11, 1822. His father was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati, and during the war of 1812 was a soldier in the American army. In 1836, while the subject of this sketch was a mere boy, he came with his mother and settled in Indiana, where he received an English education at Brookville, Franklin county. In 1840 he began the study of medicine with the eminent doctor, H. G

Sexton, of Rushville, Indiana, where he read for three years. In 1843 he moved to this city, and began the practice of medicine and surgery. In 1877 he was Vice-President of the Indiana State Medical Society. He has served as President of the Union Medical Society of Hancock and Henry counties, and also as President of the Hancock Medical Society. He holds diplomas from the Indiana Medical College, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, both of Indianapolis, and is also a member of the American Medical Society. In 1862 he was commissioned as assistant surgeon in the 12th regiment of Indiana volunteers, and served during its term of enlistment. For about eight years he was deputy collector of internal revenue. He has ever manifested a public spirit, and has taken stock in most of the gravel roads centering in Greenfield. Since 1856 he has been an honored member of the Odd Fellows, and has filled all the offices of the subordinate lodge and encampment. In 1861 he was elected Most Worthy Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of the State of Indiana. He is a member of the M. E. Church, was a Whig in the days of that party, and an earnest Union man during the civil war. In 1856 he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for representative, but the county being Democratic, he was defeated by the Hon. Thomas D. Walpole. He was a Republican until the nomination of Horace Greeley, since which time he has acted with the Democratic party. He was married April 23, 1844, to Miss Cinderilla J. Gooding, daughter of Asa and Matilda Gooding, and a sister of Judge D. S., Gen. O. P. and Hon. H. C. Gooding. Dr. Howard is a genial gentleman, and a man of firm convictions and uncompromising integrity, and stands well both in his profession and as a man.

Ephraim Marsh,

present Clerk of the Hancock Circuit Court, was born in Brown township, this county, June 2, 1845. He is a son of Jonas and Catharine Marsh, honest, respectable people,

in good standing in the community. By industry and close application to his studies, Ephraim soon acquired a fair English education at the public schools of the county, and at the age of twenty entered Asbury University at Greencastle, Indiana, where he graduated with honors in 1870. During his collegiate course he spent one year at Washington City as clerk in the Third Auditor's office of the Treasury Department, receiving his appointment through the recommendation of ex-Governor Hendricks and Judge D. S. Gooding. After serving for a time as deputy clerk of the Circuit Court under Henry A. Swope, during which time he applied himself assiduously to the study of law, he was, in the autumn of 1874, elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and re-elected in 1878. Mr. Marsh, on February 29, 1872, joined the Knights of Pythias; in 1873, the Free and Accepted Masons; in 1874, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; in 1878, the Ancient Order of Workingmen. He has been Master in the Masonic and Past Chancellor in the Pythias. He is also a thirty-second Indiana Consistory, S. P. R., and a member of Keystone Chapter of the Masons of Indianapolis and Raper Commandery. He was married February 5, 1875, to Miss Matilda J. Brewer, of Franklin county, an estimable lady of great merit and financial means, the fruits of which union is one child, Ella, a favorite of all who know her, and in the public school, which she is now attending.

Mr. M. is a steadfast Democrat, a fine conversationalist, and a courteous gentleman. As an officer he has been attentive and efficient, and has won the confidence of his constituents. Mr. M. is still a young man, and is looking forward to the legal profession after the expiration of his office, and is bending his energies in that direction.

Nelson Bradley,

President of the Greenfield Banking Company, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, May 19, 1822. His father was an Englishman, and served in the American army in the

war of 1812. Mr. Bradley's opportunities for an education were limited, his time being chiefly employed in helping his father on the farm, and his schooling was restricted to a few months' attendance at the log school-houses of his neighborhood. Mr. B. in early life manifested a taste for and aptness in business pursuits, and while yet a boy made frequent visits to the markets at Cincinnati with produce purchased at the farm-houses in the various settlements. In 1852 he visited Indiana, and purchased a small tract of land on the newly-constructed Bellefontaine railroad, at the site of the present town of McCordsville. In September he located there and opened a store. In 1863 he was elected Treasurer of Hancock county, which position he held for two consecutive terms. In 1866 he moved to Greenfield, and engaged in the grocery business, at which he continued till 1871, when, with other gentlemen, he established the Greenfield Banking Company, of which he is still president. He is also a partner in the Hancock Flouring Mills, and a stockholder in nearly all the gravel roads centering in Greenfield. Mr. B. has contributed liberally towards the erection of churches and other public buildings, and has ever manifested a liberal public-spirited disposition. He has been an honored member of the Free and Accepted Masons since 1845, at which time he joined the order in Georgetown, Ohio. He took the Chapter degrees in Felicity, Ohio, in 1848, and the Council and Scottish Rite degrees at Indianapolis at a later date. He assisted in organizing Oakland Lodge, No. 140, and McCordsville Chapter, No. 44, of which he was the first High Priest. He is now a member of Hancock Lodge, No. 101, of which he has been treasurer and trustee for a number of years. He has been a liberal, consistent member of the M. E. Church since 1845, and is now and has been for many years superintendent of the large and prosperous Sunday-school in connection therewith. He was first a Whig, but, since the organization of the party, an enthusiastic Republican. He was married September 29, 1844, to Elizabeth Gray, a noble, Christian woman, who

has been his faithful companion, shared his joys and aided in his prosperity for nearly forty years. Mr. B. is of a genial disposition, enjoys a good joke and a hearty laugh, and has a host of warm friends.

Jonathan Smith

was born in Preston county, West Virginia, August 29, 1818, and moved to Hancock county, Indiana, during the winter of 1836–7. Was married to Mary T. Watson December 17, 1840, who died December 4, 1841. His second marriage was to Susannah Lakin, October 16, 1845, who has been an invalid for the past twenty-six years. Mr. S. has raised four children (all boys), all of whom are still living, the oldest being thirty-five years of age. Mr. Smith's religious views are strictly old school Baptist. He established a store at what is now known as Willow Branch in 1853, and a post-office at the same place in 1854. He continued in this occupation about twenty years. Also, at the same time Mr. S. continued in farming, which was his former occupation. Mr. S. was a staunch Democrat, an industrious man, and served one term as county commissioner. See his portrait on another page.

James Judkins,

a native of Virginia, began his earthly pilgrimage in 1803. Was married to Elizabeth Wales in North Carolina, September 1, 1825, and emigrated to Newport, Wayne county, Indiana, in 1826. Moved to Hancock county in 1833, and entered land about one mile west of Eden. Among his neighbors at that time were Robert Walker, Jas. and Jehu Denney, Jacob and William Amick, and Enoch Olvey. Others soon followed. Here he experienced the hardships and privations of pioneer life. Fruits were then almost unknown; corn was $1 per bushel, and other eatables proportionately high. In 1836 he moved to the Pierson farm and mill on Sugar Creek, five or six miles north-west of Greenfield, which mill he run for about four

years, and did much of the grinding and sawing for the citizens of *Greenfield. The old mill pond was then supplied with fine fish, the catching of which afforded royal sport for some of the early settlers of Greenfield, among whom were Cornwell and Joshua Meek, Nathan Crawford, Ferdinand Keiffer, the Piersons and others. In 1840 he sold the mill, purchased an adjoining farm, and worked thereon for two years; then back to the Pierson farm and mill again, which he rented for six years, Pierson having died in the meantime. In 1848 he returned to his adjoining farm, where he remained till his death, December 24, 1874. Mr. J. was the father of eight children, his widow and three of whom survive him, Dr. E. I., Miss Irene and the widow, of this city, and James M., of Iowa. Mr. J. was a devoted member of Hancock Lodge, No. 101, F. A. M. His mortal remains now slumber in the Sugar Creek cemetery, near his old home.

Hon. Morgan Chandler,

cashier of the Greenfield Banking Company, of this city, was born on a farm in Owen county, Kentucky, September 30, 1827. His grandfather was a soldier in the revolution. His early opportunities for education were exceedingly limited, so that at the age of twenty-one he could neither read nor write his own name. He now, however, resolved to educate himself, and within eighteen months was teaching school in his own county. This occupation he followed for fifteen months. In 1851 he came to Hancock county, Indiana, and engaged in teaching. In 1854 he engaged as clerk in the store of G. G. Tague at $10 per month. April 22, 1855, he was married to Miss Nancy M. Galbreath, formerly of Kentucky. In the fall of the same year he was elected Sheriff of this county. After the expiration of his term of office, he engaged in farming until 1861, when he was elected Clerk of the Hancock Circuit Court,

*This was the first mill in Center township. See page 145.

which office he held for four years. The summer of 1867–68 he spent in the Western States and Territories, and the winters of the same years in Washington City. In 1869–70 he was engaged in the store of Walker & Edwards. In 1871 he, with four other gentlemen, established the Greenfield Banking Company, of which he is cashier. Referring back to his earlier history, we may remark that at the age of fifteen he united with the Baptist Church, and still leans in that direction. At the age of twenty-two he was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel of the State troops of his native county. Mr. C. has been a life-long Democrat, an advocate of improvements, and has always taken a lively interest in agricultural pursuits, being President of the District Fair Association, composed of the counties of Rush, Henry and Hancock. Mr. C. is kind and hospitable, and has thereby made an extensive acquaintance. He is also a good judge of human nature, and has rare business tact and talent, which eminently fit him for his present position. In the fall of 1880 he represented his adopted county in the lower house of the Legislature.

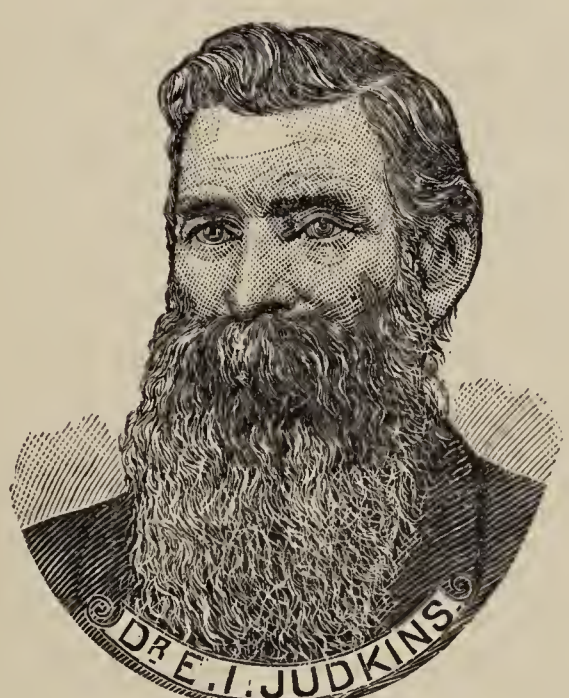
Capt. I. A. Curry

was born in Center township, Hancock county, Indiana, July 16, 1835. At the age of sixteen his father died, leaving his mother with several small children. Mr. Curry being the oldest, much of the care of the family consequently fell upon his shoulders. He grumbled not, however, but performed his duties well. His opportunities for education were limited, but he made the most of them. In December, 1857, he was married to Miss Mary Thomas, with whom he is still happily living. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company B, 99th Indiana Regiment, and was soon promoted to 1st Sergeant, which position he held till January, 1863, when he was again promoted, this time to 2nd Lieutenant, and in March, 1864, to 1st Lieutenant, and finally, in April, 1865, he was mustered in as Captain. His regiment followed Gen. Sherman in his

memorable march through Georgia to the sea. Mr. C., through these tedious years of soldier life, was ever recognized as a faithful soldier and dutiful officer. In the fall of 1880 he was elected Treasurer of Hancock county, which position he is still filling.

Dr. Elam I. Judkins,

a resident physician of this city, and second son of the late James Judkins, was born in Wayne county, Indiana,



in 1830. He remained with his father, working on a farm and in a mill, till he attained his majority. His opportunities for education being limited, his thirst for knowledge led him to Greenfield in January, 1852, where he attended school for a time, then at Shelbyville for one year. He afterwards engaged in teaching and manual labor until the autumn of 1854, when he went into the drug trade and study of medicine. In the spring of 1865, after having attended a course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, he began the practice, and has since been actively and successfully engaged in his chosen profession. Dr. J. is a graduate of the Indiana Medical College and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indiana. He has

been an active insurance agent since 1863, and perhaps is the oldest agent in the county. He has been a member *of* and zealously devoted *to* the order of Masons since 1853. In May, 1857, he was married in Rensselaer, Jasper county, Indiana, to Miss Emma L. Martin, daughter of the late Dr. William H. Martin, formerly of Rushville, and at one time Secretary of the Board of Examiners of the Indiana Medical Institute. (See page 110.) In February, 1880, Mrs. J. died, leaving no children. The only child born unto them died in 1863, at the age of five years. In 1862, the doctor was appointed enrolling and draft commissioner, by Gov. Morton, for this county. In 1868–69, Dr. J. served as President of the Board of Town Trustees, and to him is mainly due the credit of originating and negotiating the bonds for the erection of the public school building, which is a credit to our city. He also served four years as treasurer of the town. In 1881 Dr. J. was appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions as a U. S. Examining Surgeon for this vicinity, which position he still holds. The Doctor's mother and sister are living with him at the old home, where he set up to himself in 1857. The Doctor is an unswerving Republican, inclines to the Presbyterian faith, and is an enterprising, public-spirited man.

Hon. William R. Hough,

senior member of the law firm of Hough & Cook, of the city of Greenfield, was born at Williamsburgh, Wayne county, in this State, October 9, 1833. He is the oldest son of Alfred and Anna Hough, whose parents were among the pioneers of that county. His paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, having emigrated from England and located in that State in 1683. At the age of eight years, the subject of our sketch removed with his parents from his native village to Hagerstown, in the same county, and in the fall of 1842 from Hagerstown to Northern Indiana, locating at Middlebury, Elkhart county.



JAMES A. NEW.

In this village Mr. Hough grew to manhood, receiving such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools, the Middlebury Seminary, and a supplemental course of study at the LaGrange Collegiate Institute, of LaGrange county. During his twentieth and twenty-second years he taught school in the last named county. In the fall of 1856, having determined to enter the legal profession, he located in Greenfield, and began the study of the law in the office of Capt. Reuben A. Riley, one of the leading lawyers of the county. He made rapid progress with his studies, and was soon admitted to the bar, and began practice as partner of his preceptor. While prosecuting his legal studies he was twice appointed by the commissioners of this county to the office of school examiner, and for two successive years performed the duties thereof. In 1860 he was elected district attorney for the district composed of the counties of Hancock, Madison, Henry, Rush and Decatur, and for two years prosecuted the pleas of the State to the satisfaction of the law-abiding people of the district.

In 1862 Mr. Hough was married to Miss Tillie C. McDowell, a native of Scotland, and settled down to the earnest pursuit of his profession, and for ten or twelve years did an immense amount of professional labor, both in his office and at the bar, where he was recognized as an able advocate and a tenacious, strong opponent. In the year 1872 he was nominated and elected State Senator for the district composed of Hancock and Henry counties, which position he filled for four years, serving during two regular and two special sessions in the Legislature. As a legislator, Mr. H. was recognized as an able debater, and as a man of acknowledged executive ability, evidenced by the large amount of work which he performed as a member of several of the most important committees.

Mr. H. has been an earnest Republican since the organization of the party, and cast his first vote for President for John C. Fremont. Since 1865 he has been an honored member of the I. O. O. F.

Mrs. Hough, who has been his companion and helpmate indeed, is a lady of refined tastes and accomplishments, and is in every way fitted to preside over her elegant and hospitable home. They have two boys, William A. and Clarence A., aged respectively seventeen and fifteen. Their only daughter, Mabel, a beautiful, brilliant little girl, dearly loved by all her friends and schoolmates, and idolized by her parents, was, at the age of seven years, suddenly and unexpectedly called from her pleasant home, surrounded by birds, music, flowers and ferns, to enter her long home in the celestial city, where the streets are paved with gold, and music is never ceasing, and sickness, death and darkness never enter.

Mr. H. is a public-spirited citizen, and is a prominent promoter and supporter of the public school system, which he has defended as a citizen, lecturer and legislator. That his services to the cause of education as a member of the Senate were highly appreciated by the leading educators of the State, may be inferred from the following incident: In the year 1874, the late Hon. Milton B. Hopkins, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a public lecture in Greenfield, in speaking of the acts of the Legislature of 1873, among other things said: "The last Legislature was the best Legislature on the question of education that ever sat in Indiana; and I take pleasure in saying now, and saying it here in his presence (Mr. H. being in the audience), that no county was more faithfully represented in that body, on that question, than was Hancock county, on the floor of the Senate, in the person of your honored Senator."

Mr. Hough has been remarkably successful financially, having achieved a handsome competence, and is one of the largest tax-payers in the county.

CHAPTER XXIV.

COURTS, JAILS, EXEMPTION LAWS, ETC.

The First Court—Of any kind or character in Hancock county was a commissioners' court, held early in the year 1828, and composed of three commissioners, viz: Elisha Chapman, Samuel Vangilder and John Hunter. This court is still in existence, having met four times a year ever since, and never having undergone any great or material change, except that its duties have been enlarged and its jurisdiction somewhat extended, as the State has advanced in years and laws have multiplied on the statute books.

The First Circuit Court—In Hancock county was organized in March, 1828, at the private residence of Samuel B. Jackson, in a log house east of Greenfield, in the bottom on Brandywine, south of the National road, near the flax factory. This county was then in the Fifth Judicial Circuit.

The First Officers—Of said court were Bethuel F. Morris, Presiding Judge; Jacob Jones and James Stevens, Associate Judges;* James Whitcomb, Prosecuting Attorney; Lewis Tyner, Clerk, and John Foster, Sheriff.

The First Attorneys—Admitted to the bar in Hancock county were Calvin Fletcher, Henry Gregg, Marinus Willett and Charles H. Verder. There being no business before the court, it adjourned with the following entry:

"The court adjourned *sine die*. March 24, A. D., 1828.

"A. F. MORRIS, Judge."

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*For about twenty-four years of the first history of Hancock county the Circuit Court was presided over by three Judges, a Presiding Judge and two Associate Judges. The functions of the Presiding Judge were similar to those of the Judge of the Circuit Court in Indiana at this date. He had his circuit prescribed by law, and traveled from county to county. The Associate Judges were county officers, each county having her own. Instead of one Judge, as at present, three then sat upon the bench at the same time, the Presiding Judge being the center man.

"*September* Term, 1828.*—At a Circuit Court, began and held at the house of Samuel B. Jackson, in the county of Hancock, on the 22d of September, 1828, it being the fourth Monday of September, Hiram Brown and James F. Brown were admitted attorneys."

The First Grand Jurors—Were George W. Hinton, James McKinsey, Benjamin Gordon, Meredith Gosney, Jeremiah Meek, Samuel Thompson, Robert Snodgrass, David Templeton, Ladock Stephenson, Richard Guymon, Jacob Tague, Moses McCall, Samuel Martin, Basil Meek, Owen Griffith and John Osborn; twelve sturdy men, of good judgment and clean characters. Meredith Gosney was appointed foreman.

The First Bill Found—By said grand jury was against Washington Williams, for assault and battery. He was arraigned, tried and found guilty, and a fine of $1 assessed against him. Several other bills were found by said grand jury, most of which resulted in $1 fines. The most singular and unexpected bill, however, was against Lewis Tyner, Clerk of the aforesaid Circuit Court, for neglecting to post up, in accordance with the requirements of law, a list of his legal fees, which resulted in his being fined $1 and costs.

The First Petit Jury—Empanneled in this county was composed of the following twelve reputable men and prominent citizens at that date, viz.: Henry Watts, John Kauble, Peter Bellery, Benjamin Miller, George Baity, William Chapman, William Booth, David Smith, John Henley, James Goodwin, Samuel Vangilder and Elihu Chapman.

The First Commissioners' Court in Greenfield.—In May, 1829, the Commissioners of the county adjourned to the town of Greenfield, the seat of justice, from the house of Samuel B. Jackson to the place appointed by the Legislature of Indiana in which the courts of said county should

*It will be observed that the first term of court was held in March and the second in September, being six months apart, which is accounted for by the fact that in the early history of the county and until 1872 there were but two terms of the Circuit Court per annum.

be held. It was a rude log house, belonging to Jeremiah Meek.

The First Court House.—In the winter of 1829–30 the Commissioners contracted with Amos Dickerson and John Hays to build a two-story brick Court House on the public square, at a cost of about $3,000. This building was promptly erected, in accordance with contract, and courts were held therein, in the lower rooms, until 1851, at which time it was torn down.

Courts in Churches and Seminary.—In December, 1851, the Trustees of the M. E. Church, on South State street, rented their church building to the County Commissioners, to be used as a place for holding the courts. Said building was a roomy one-story frame, still standing, located in the south part of the city on the west side of South State street. Early in 1853 the court was moved to the old Seminary, and remained there until the June term, 1855, when the court was ordered to be moved to the Christian Church building, still standing, and located just north of our present jail and east of the public square. The conditions of said renting were that the house should not be damaged, and if not injured it should be free to the county until the new Court House should be completed.

*The Present Court House.**—In 1854, Nathan Crawford, father of Freeman H. Crawford, druggist in our city, contracted to erect a new brick Court House, two stories high, commodious and substantial, on the public square, at a cost of $14,400, which contract he filled promptly and fully, in accordance with the plans and specifications. This contract did not include the bell and irons for suspending thereof; but for these he was allowed the sum of $268. Said Crawford was ordered to buy ten stoves and different locks and keys for said Court House; and it was further ordered by the Commissioners that the county officers receive their rooms unfinished, and that they have their respective rooms finished to suit themselves by the car-

*See cut of house on page 36.

penter or carpenters employed by the county. The courts were to occupy the upper rooms, and the county officers the lower. The house was completed and brought into use early in 1856. There has been, from time to time, several changes made in the court rooms above, and in the arrangement of the officers' rooms below.

Circuit Court Twice a Year.—Prior to 1872, Circuit Court was held in this county twice a year. Since that time quarter sessions have been regularly held.

Circuit and Associate Judges.—From the organization of the county, in 1828 until 1852, the date of the adoption of the Constitution, there was one Circuit Judge and two Associate Judges (one on either side) on the bench. In 1852 the law providing for Associate Judges was abolished, since which time we have had but the one Judge.

The Names of the Circuit Judges—In Hancock county, from the date of the organization thereof to the present, with the date of their appointment or election, are as follows, to-wit:

1. Bethuel F. Morris..... 1828
2. William W. Wick..... 1835
3. James Morrison..... 1840
4. William J. Peasley..... 1843
5. William W. Wick..... 1850
6. Stephen Major..... 1853
7. Joseph S. Buckles..... 1859
8. Joshua H. Mellett..... 1870
9. Robert L. Polk..... 1876
10. Mark E. Forkner..... 1881

Remarks: It will be observed that Bethuel F. Morris was the first Circuit Judge in the county. William W. Wick, who came on the bench in 1835, was one of the early judges in Indiana. It was he that presided at Pendleton, in Madison county, in 1824, at the trial of the whites for the murder of the Indians on Fall creek. He also presided at the organization of the first court in Rush county, in April, 1822. He was the Judge on the bench in

the Fifth District at the time when Sheriff John Hays, of Rush county, became insane and wandered out to this place, and was burned up in the old jail, as heretofore mentioned. Judges Morrison, Peasley and Major were in office respectively three, seven and six years, and were known to our older attorneys, David M. C. Lane, David S. Gooding, J. H. Williams, T. D. Walpole, George W. Julian, *et al.* Judges Buckles and Mellett have exchanged the bench for the bar, and are holding forth respectively at Anderson and New Castle. Robert L. Polk, Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit for five years, died at his home in New Castle, Saturday, May 7, 1881, at the early age of thirty-nine. Hon. Mark E. Forkner was appointed by Governor Porter to fill the unexpired term of the late lamented Judge Polk, and is the presiding Judge at this date.

The Names of the Associate Judges—In Hancock county from 1828 to 1852 were as follows, to-wit:

Jacob Jones,
James Stevens,
John Ogg,
Robert McCorkhill,
Nathan Crawford,
George Henry,
Hector H. Hall,
George Tague,
Owen Jarrett,
Andrew F. Hatfield,
P. H. Foy.

Remarks: Jacob Jones and James Stevens, it will be observed, were the first Associate Judges in the county. John Ogg, father of A. L. Ogg, and Robert McCorkhill, a prominent citizen, came next; then followed in order Nathan Crawford, contractor of the court-house, George Henry, father of Attorney Charles Henry, of Anderson, Hector H. Hall, now of Indianapolis, from whom we have a letter on page 139, George Tague, father of G. G. and Jonathan Tague, Owen Jarrett, ancestor of the Green township Jarretts, Andrew F. Hatfield and P. H. Foy, the last two of whom were on the bench at the time of the adoption of the new Constitution.

The Probate Court.—In 1829 there was a Probate Court organized in the county, with power to adjust estates of deceased persons, or, as the name indicates, adjudicate probate business only. This court continued until 1852, when the law providing for it was abolished, and the business was turned over to the Common Pleas Court, which was then provided for. The first Probate Judge was Jeremiah Meek, who served till 1836. The second was



GEORGE L. KNOX.

John Ogg, who presided till 1850. The third and last was Samuel Hottle, who held forth till 1852. The Probate Court, during the time it was sustained as a separate and distinct court, set twice a year only. After the probate business was turned over to the Common Pleas Court, probate matters could be adjudicated four times a year.

Remarks: The first will recorded in the county was that of Samuel Pierson on the 24th of September, 1829. The first inventory of personal property was on the 10th of October, 1829.

The Common Pleas Court—Was organized by an act approved May 14, 1852, to be presided over by one Judge, elected by the voters of the district, at the annual election in October, 1852, and every four years thereafter, who should hold his office for the term of four years, if he should so long behave well, and until his successor should be elected and qualified. And in case of a vacancy by death or otherwise, the Governor was to fill the vacancy by appointment until the next general election. The Common Pleas Court, as to jurisdiction, was virtually a probate court, at least as to all matters in which it had *exclusive* jurisdiction; but there were certain matters in which it had *concurrent* jurisdiction with the Circuit Court. Section five of the act of May 14, 1852, providing for the establishment of Courts of Common Pleas, and defining the duties and jurisdiction thereof, read as follows, to-wit: "The Circuit and Common Pleas Courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction in all actions against heirs, devisees and sureties of executors, administrators and guardians, in the partition of real estate, assignment of dowers, and the appointment of a commissioner to execute a deed on any title bond given by deceased." Although it would seem from the section just quoted, that the Circuit and Common Pleas Courts had concurrent jurisdiction in all actions against the sureties of executors, administrators and guardians, yet the Supreme Court held in 10th Indiana, page 411, that Courts of Common Pleas have no jurisdiction of suits on the bonds of administrators, when the damages are laid at $1,000 or upward. But to be brief, without entering into details, the Common Pleas Courts, which were sustained for twenty years in this and other counties of Indiana, were virtually probate courts, presided over by judges elected quadrennially, and did the business, slightly modified, of the old probate courts, which met semi-annually. It was an infe-

rior court to the Circuit Court. The Judges of the Common Pleas Court of Hancock county, for the time aforesaid, and the dates of their election were as follows, to-wit:

David S. Gooding.....	1852	David S. Gooding.....	1861
Richard Lake.....	1856	William R. West.....	1864
William Grose.....	1860	Robert L. Polk.....	1872

This court was abolished by an act of the Legislature approved March 6, 1873, which act also provided for the redistricting of the State for judicial purposes into thirty-eight* circuits, and fixed the time of holding courts therein, and transferred the business of the Common Pleas to the Circuit Courts. Under this act all matters and business pending in the Courts of Common Pleas were to be transferred and disposed of by the new Circuit Court.

The Present Circuit Court.—The new Circuit Court, by the act of March 6, 1873, had her jurisdiction greatly extended, and in addition to the jurisdiction previously exercised, was to have jurisdiction over all matters which had been previously considered by the Common Pleas Courts, and all laws and parts of laws concerning said Courts of Common Pleas were to be construed to mean and apply to said Circuit Courts, and the old offices of Common Pleas Judge and District Attorney were abolished. This act also provided for the election of Judges and Prosecuting Attorneys, on the second Tuesday of October, 1873, to fill the places of such Judges and Prosecuting Attorneys as were then holding their office by virtue of an appointment by the Governor, since which time we have had a Prosecuting Attorney, and the counties of Henry and Hancock have constituted the 18th Judicial Circuit. The courts in this county convene on the Monday following the close of the term of the Henry county court. The courts in Henry are held on the first Monday in February, fourth Monday in April, first Monday in September, and third Monday of

*Three additional circuits have since been added. The 41st and last circuit is composed of Marshall and Fulton counties, as provided for by the acts of 1875, page 47.

November in each year. The courts in Henry continue six weeks, and in Hancock four weeks, if the business require it. And there has since been but two courts in the county, viz.: The Commissioners Court, which was the first in the county, and the Circuit Court, which now has jurisdiction of all probate matters, civil and criminal business, and consequently performs the duties heretofore devolving upon the Probate, Common Pleas and Circuit Courts.

Courts of Conciliation.—There was still another court, though little resorted to, termed a Court of Conciliation, which was provided for by an act entitled an act to establish courts of conciliation; to prescribe rules and proceedings therein, and compensation of Judges thereof, approved June 11, 1852. This court might take cognizance of all cases in which any person claimed to have a cause of action against another for libel, slander, malicious prosecution, assault and battery, or false imprisonment. This law was, in many respects, similar to our present law relative to arbitrations and umpirages, approved February 3, 1875. In case a reconciliation between the parties was had, a memorandum thereof stating the nature of the controversy, or the alleged cause of action, the appearance of the parties, and the fact of the reconciliation, without specifying the terms thereof, unless it be agreed by the parties to do so, was to be entered upon a book of record, kept by the Judge, and signed by the respective parties. The reconciliation thus effected was a complete bar to any future action in reference to either party in respect thereto. In case of a final adjustment of the matter in controversy, the Judge was entitled to a fee of $5, to be paid half by each party; but in case of no reconciliation, no fee whatever could be received by the Judge for any services rendered. This court was a kind of equity criminal court, and the act specially provided that every controversy submitted to it for settlement was to be decided according to *conscience* and *right*, without regard to technical rules. These courts of conciliation should have been considered useful to the people in saving costs and the bitter feelings

esulting from long and tedious lawsuits, but an examnation of the records of our courts develops the fact that he people did not seem to take kindly to its pacific provisions, being considered by them of little importance.

JAILS.

The first jail in Hancock county was a wooden structure, erected soon after the organization of the county, ocated on the south part of the public square, and burned down in 1833 by John Hays, the only inmate at the time.* In 1835 Cornwell Meek erected, at a cost of $2,200, a newed log jail building, two stories high, with two rooms below for the jailer's residence and two above for the convicts. The east one was called the debtor's room, and was provided with two windows, and used for the confinement of lawfully adjudged debtors, under the law of Indiana providing for imprisonment for debt, which prevailed prior to 1838. The west room was less attractive, having but one small window, and was used for the confinement of the regular criminals. This building remained and was used by the county until the erection of the present jail, in the year 1871, at a contract price of $32,900,† located on the south-east corner of the public square.

EXEMPTION LAWS.

The old Constitution of the State of Indiana declared that "the privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted." Observe that the constitutional provision for an exemption is restricted to *contracts* alone. Under an act of 1843, an execution defendant could claim an ex-

*For a fuller account of this matter see page 161, where the subject is fully developed.

†For a description of the present jail and the cost thereof see page 37.

emption from execution, at any time before the sale, any personal property levied on, not exceeding in value $125. The Constitution of 1852 retains the old exemption section of the original Constitution, with an additional clause prohibiting imprisonment for debt, except in case of fraud. Under this constitutional provision, an act to exempt property from sale in certain cases, approved February 15, 1852, provided that an amount of property not exceeding in value $300, owned by any resident householder, should not be liable to sale on execution, or any other final process from a court, for any debt growing out of or founded upon a contract, express or implied, after the 4th day of July, 1852. This law exempting $300 remained in full force and effect until it was superseded by the act of March 29, 1879, which provides for the exemption of an amount of property not exceeding in value $600, owned by any resident householder, such exemption being for any debt growing out of or founded upon a contract, express or implied, after the taking effect of said act. The same Legislature, in an act concerning married women, approved March 25, 1879, exempts from execution wearing apparel and articles of personal adornment purchased by her, to the amount of $200; and exempts all presents of jewelry, books, works of art, &c., and provides that she shall further hold as exempt, except for the purchase money therefor, other property to the amount of $300, making a total exemption to married women of $500 in addition to her presents.

CHAPTER XXV.

SEQUEL TO BLUE-RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Wolf's Mill.—The first mill in Hancock county was built in 1824 by Joshua Wilson, on Blue river, in the southwest part of Blue-River township. It was a very small building, partially weather-boarded, and did both sawing and grinding. It run one set of burrs, and, if well attended to, would grind from ten to fifteen bushels per day, and the saw-mill, under favorable circumstances, would cut from two to three hundred feet per day, with the assistance of two or three men to help start it occasionally. In cutting the race, there was a bayou that formed all its course but about ten rods, but Wilson was unable, physically and financially, to cut this short distance, hence his few neighbors gratuitously volunteered their services, and cut the short distance which nature had left unfinished. Among those hospitable neighbors were Solomon Tyner, John Osborn, George Penwell, G. Smith, Thomas Phillips, Abram Johns, Harmon Warrum, *et al.* In 1826 Henry Watts purchased the mill of Wilson, and attached a bolt to run by hand. When this mill first started, all the white people for miles around gathered in to witness the grand scene. Wolf purchased the mill about 1840, and attached a carding and spinning machine. The mill at this point has changed hands a number of times, as noted elsewhere in this book, and has been variously known as the Wilson, Watts, Wolf and Bacon Mill, and, while owned by Bacon, was denominated the "Blue River Mills." The mill has recently changed hands, and is now owned by Jacob Wolf, son of John Wolf, the old proprietor.

The Blue-River Temperance Association—Was brought about by a few earnest workers attending a convention of

the W. C. T. U., at Knightstown, and becoming enthused in the work, and obtaining a copy of their constitution and pledge to assist in organizing. A few of the citizens of Blue-River township met at Friends' meeting-house, Westland, May 26, 1877, and organized an association, known as the "Blue-River Township Temperance Association," at which time forty-five persons signed the pledge and became members.

The following constitution has been adopted, being better suited to our work than the constitution of the W. C. T. U.:

ARTICLE I.—This society shall be known as the Blue-River Township Temperance Association.

ART. II.—It shall be the duty of this society to plan and carry forward measures which, with the blessings of God, will result in the suppression of intemperance.

ART. III.—Any person may become a member of this association by signing the following pledge: "We, the undersigned, men, women and children of Blue-River township, feeling that the use of intoxicating liquors has reached a point no longer to be endured, do, by the help of God, promise to use our utmost endeavors to banish this evil from among us; and in order to strengthen our influence in this regard, we hereby agree to abstain from the use of all intoxicating beverages, and we will discourage their use in all possible ways."

ART. IV.—The officers of this association shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and an executive committee of three.

ART. V.—The President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer shall perform the duties usually incumbent upon that office.

ART. VI.—It shall be the duty of the executive committee to decide upon the time and place of meeting; to produce a programme to each meeting for the one following; to see that those on duty are informed thereof, and to give them such assistance as is necessary in the preparation of their duties.

ART. VII.—This constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote, at any regular meeting.



JOHN WOLF.

Meetings have been held every two, three, or four weeks, as circumstances will admit, since its organization, circulating to all the school districts in the township; at each meeting soliciting signers to the pledge, which now numbers three hundred and seventy-five, of ages from five to seventy-seven years.

It is conducted principally as a literary association, aiming to instill into the minds of all classes the need of moral reform and true temperance principles.

Pleasant View Meeting, Friends—Was established under the authority of Spiceland quarterly meeting in the eleventh month, 1850. Meetings were held for a time, perhaps a year, in a frame school-house near by; then in the frame meeting-house, occupied as a place of worship at this date. Among the first members were William and Charity Hill, Libni Hunt and wife, Samuel Brown and wife, Phineas White, Matthew Hodson, Daniel Hastings, Alfred and John Hunt, Eli and Robert Brown, Daniel and John Reece, Albert White, Enoch Pierson, and Amos H., Samuel B. and John Hill. Among those who have preached at this place are Melissa Hill and Jared P. Binford. A Bible School, in connection with this meeting, is sustained the year round. Average attendance, thirty; Cynthia White, Superintendent. Samuel B. Hill was one of the first teachers, and has been connected therewith for more than thirty years. Alfred Hunt, one of the most prompt and punctual in attendance at both the Sabbath and week day meetings, faithfully times the sittings thereof.

Additional Suicides and Sudden Deaths in Blue-River Township.—In 1839, Robert Marsh was killed by the falling of a tree, while "coon hunting" one dark night.

Mrs. T. Ballenger, October 26, 1875, stepped on a piece of pumpkin rind, slipped and fell with her neck across the edge of a bucket, which dislocated the upper cervical vertebræ, producing sudden death.

John Kinder committed suicide by hanging, in his own stable, about 1870.

On May 29, 1875, Miss Mary A. Anderson, daughter of

ames Anderson, of Blue-River township, while fishing in company with her sister, fell into Blue river, and was drowned. Mrs. Reed committed suicide by hanging, at Allentown, in 1870.

Farmers' Insurance Association—Of Hancock county was organized June 12, 1876, with William Marsh as President; B. F. Luse, Vice-President; Samuel B. Hill, Secretary and Treasurer, and one Director for each township. It was reorganized under the statutes of Indiana, August 31, 1878. The present officers are John H. White, President; T. E. Bentley, Vice-President; S. B. Hill, Secretary and Treasurer, and one Director for each township. The association has met with but three losses, amounting to $1,103, since its organization. It paid to officers for printing, postage, &c., last year, $154.75. Losses have been promptly paid, and the association is in good standing where its workings are understood.

Westland Meeting, Friends.—Among the first Friends that settled in the vicinity of Westland were Joseph Andrews, in 1832; John Brown, in 1833; Elias Marsh, Elisha Butler, Nathan Perisha, William and Frederick Brown, *et al.*, at different times until the year 1839, when the propriety of a meeting and school-house was discussed by these friends of education, and they agreed on a day to meet, in which they constructed a log school-house, 16x20 feet, soon after which they employed a teacher for the small children of the neighborhood. In 1840 a meeting was regularly organized, with about fifteen families. Among the early ministers were Mary Hodson and Melissa Hill. A First-day school was soon organized and conducted by Abigail Hubbard. After a few years, the society desired a separate house in which to hold their meetings, and all hands and friends of the cause joined in and built a small frame, without any estimate as to cost. About 1871, the present neat and commodious frame building was erected, at a cost of $1,500. Present minister, Winbern Kerns; total membership, 102; average attendance on the Sabbath, fifty-seven.

Samuel B. Hill—Was born February 22, 1832, in Randolph county, Indiana. When one year old his parents, William and Charity Hill, moved to a farm in Rush county, two and a half miles south-west of Charlottesville, where he lived until his marriage, in 1852, to Mary M. Henley. In the following year he removed to the farm in Blue-River township, where he still resides. The years from sixteen to twenty-one were spent in teaching and attending school at Friends' Boarding School, near Richmond, Indiana, afterward Earlham College, of which institution he has been a member of the Board of Managers for some years. He served as Trustee of Blue-River township six years. He is a farmer, and engages in raising grain and stock for a livelihood. In 1875 he was married to his second wife, Mary R. Hadley. He has five children living, two of whom are married and settled in Blue-River township. He is interested in education, holding that it is largely a means of preventing crime and pauperism.

In person Mr. H. is large, square built, dignified in bearing, with black hair, an expressive eye, of a bilious temperament, nearly six feet in height, and two hundred pounds in weight.

Gilboa Church, M. E.—About the year 1830 a few persons, who had been members of the M. E. Church in other places, settled in the vicinity of Gilboa, and soon began holding religious meetings at private dwellings. Occasionally a preacher would come into the neighborhood, a runner would be sent out announcing the fact, and thus meetings were held until the year 1832, when the society had so increased in numbers and interest that they decided on building a church. James Sample and Benjamin Miller, who then owned the land now comprised in the grave-yard, offered to give a half acre each if the society would erect a church building thereon, which proposition was accepted, and a small log house, twenty by twenty-four feet, made of hewed popular logs, was erected about three rods east of the present grave-yard gate. It stood, as the present one does, with the end fronting the

road, and had a door in either side and a fire-place in each end, and had one twelve-light window, with panes eight by ten inches. The floor was made of slabs and the benches of split poles, with the splinter side up. This building, like other pioneer public buildings, was erected by voluntary labor, each contributing as his conscience dictated his duty. Rev. Amos Sparks was the first preacher in this building. Among the first members were James and Polly Sample, John Sample and wife, Elizabeth Wood, Sarah Sample, Polly Meek, Arthur Lewis and wife, Adam Allen and wife, Benjamin Miller and wife, Johnson McGinnis, James Lamay and wife and James and Margaret McGinnis. All the above, with the exception of Mother Sample, are with us no more, but have changed their membership from the church militant to the church triumphant. The first revival of any note was under the ministration of John B. Burk in 1841. The next revival was under the preaching of John T. McMullen in 1848–9. In the summer of 1852 the present house, a frame, thirty by fifty, was completed. The next and greatest revival in the history of the church was in 1860 or 1861, under the preaching of Rev. Layton. In the spring of 1871 the church was repaired, and the old box pulpit was replaced by one of more modern style, after which it was dedicated by Rev. Bowman, of Ohio, on the 13th day of August, 1871. The church is in a healthy, prosperous condition, with a membership of forty-five. In connection with this church is a large and prosperous Sunday-school, with an average attendance of forty-seven.

John Wolf—Was of German parentage, born in Center county, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1813. He came to Indiana with his father's family in the fall of 1835, and settled in Wayne county. In the spring of 1840 he was married to Charity Commons, with whom he lived hapily till the date of his death. Soon after his marriage he, with his older brother, Henry Wolf, moved to Blue-River township, and purchased the Watts Mill, where the brothers carried on an extensive business, their customers coming

from fifteen to eighteen miles, and sometimes staying two or three days waiting their turn. In 1849 they began preparations for the erection of a new mill, which is now run by his son, as noted elsewhere. This is the only water flouring mill now in the county. John Wolf was a very



Saml Harden

industrious, energetic man, and equally as successful in his business. No one labored more for the development and progress of the country. He was always ready with a helping hand for public improvements, and made his influence felt in religious, moral and educational matters. He was a consistent and exemplary member of the M. E. Church, and very strict in his religious duties. Owing to

xposure in building a dam he contracted typhoid pneu-
ıonia, from which he died February 21, 1854, in the prime
f life.

Robison Johns—Was born January 19, 1813, in Scott
ounty, Kentucky, and at the age of four came with his
arents to the New Purchase in October, 1823, and settled
ı what is now Blue-River township, Hancock county,
ndiana. Abram Johns, father of the subject of this sketch,
ıad made a trip to the new site in March, and entered
ighty acres at the land-office at Brookville, Franklin
:ounty. The Johns family, which were twelve in number,
'esided for a time in a bark shed, then in a pole cabin,
:ighteen by twenty, rude in its every part. Mr. Johns
'emembers well the building of the first school-house, in
he fall of 1823, and the first teacher therein, Lewis Tyner,
;on of Solomon Tyner, who agreed to teach a short term,
ınd take his pay in work on his father's farm. Light was
ıdmitted to the room through greased paper. Webster's
blue-back speller was the chief book. Mr. Johns says at
that date they went to Freeport for meal and Connersville
for flour, being the nearest points at which they could be
accommodated.

The first death in the township was that of John Smith,
who was killed at a cabin raising* by the falling of a log
which had slipped from a skid in nearing the gable, from
which he died that night, in March, 1824. Harmon War-
rum, Thomas Phillips, Solomon Tyner, John Osborn,
George Penwell and George Smith, the remaining settlers
at that date, were part or all present.

Abram and Elizabeth Johns, the father and mother of
this sketch, died respectively in 1834 and 1863, the latter
at the ripe age of ninety-five. If any of our readers wish
to spend an hour or two pleasantly with some of the oldest
living residents of Hancock county, let them call on
Robison or Wilson Johns.

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* See page 27.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SEQUEL TO BRANDYWINE TOWNSHIP.

INTRODUCTORY.

In the eastern part of Brandywine township settled James Smith, who built a mill on Brandywine creek, four miles south of Greenfield. This mill ground about two bushels of grain every twelve hours. He run it day and night, and furnished the meal for a large scope of country. If a customer came in the evening with a grist, it was put in the hopper, and he was told to come back next morning and get his grinding. The miller in the meantime went to bed and left the mill faithfully at work all night while he slept. Said Smith was a member of the Protestant Methodist Church, and gave the ground for the old Mt. Lebanon Church, besides giving more money than any other member. East of him, on what was called Hominy Ridge, lived old man Porter, father of the late Harry Porter. He started a tan-yard, which supplied the neighborhood with leather. His nearest neighbor was Mark Whitaker, a Justice of the Peace for a great many years. There also lived on the Ridge George Dillard, J. and Henry Duncan and William Marts.

In the south part of the township settled John Arnett, who built the first still-house in the township. Soon after, John Trent built another distillery on an adjoining eighty acres, and at this place was made the last whisky ever manufactured in the township. John P. Banks was the pioneer preacher for the Christian Church. James Baker preached both for the Protestant Methodist and Christian Churches. The men used to meet to muster at James Gooding's, the place now occupied by John Richie. The first meeting-house was built at Mt. Lebanon, and was

Protestant Methodist Church. The next was a Christian hurch, built on the land of James Baker. Eleazar Snod-ass was the preacher in charge. Mr. Snodgrass did eat good as a minister, and as the fruits of his labor ere now stands a nice church-house, where congregate r worship Wellington Collyer, George Furry, John S. homas, Smith Hutchinson, Hiram Thomas, the Lows, id other prominent citizens of this township. The first hool teachers were Peter Newhouse, Jackson Porter and illiam Whitaker. Jackson Porter was arrested and tried the Hancock Circuit Court on a charge of murder for verely whipping one of his pupils one evening, from hich he died on the following day. James Brown was e first colored man that ever lived in the township. He as a blacksmith by trade, and lived on the Harry Porter ace.

John P. Banks,

w residing in Brandywine township, in his seventy-third ar, moved from Boone county, and settled in Greenfield 1830, and followed teaming for two years, hauling pro-ce to Cincinnati and goods in return. He afterwards rchased a farm, and moved to Brandywine township, id engaged in agriculture, which business he has followed er since. Mr. B. has been failing very rapidly for the st few years, yet we are still permitted to look into his nest face occasionally upon our streets. Mr. B. was a eacher in good standing for a number of years, and is er recognized as an honest, conscientious man.

Ephraim Bentley

as born November 15, 1829, in Ripley township, Rush unty, Indiana, where he received his early education, tending the Friends' school at Walnut Ridge. His ther living on a farm, young Ephraim's time was occu-ed in working thereon, and aiding in the support of a

large family. Mr. B. was married September 26, 1855, to Pheriba Mundon, with whom he is still happily living. Mr. B. has spent most of his life farming, stock raising, and milling. For a time he run a saw-mill, and for ten years was the proprietor of what is now known as the Blue-River Flouring Mills. Mr. B. became a member of the I. O. O. F. in 1857, and is still an honored member thereof. In October, 1878, he was elected County Commissioner for the middle, or second, commissioner's district, which position he is still holding.

James Tyner

was born in Aberville District, South Carolina, September 19, 1807. His father moved to Indiana Territory in 1808, and settled where Franklin county is now located. Here they resided until 1813, when they moved to the territory now embodied in Fayette county. In 1829 the subject of this sketch was married to Lucinda Caldwell, with whom he is still happily living. In 1835 Mr. T., with his small family, moved to Hancock county, and settled in the green woods in Brandywine township, cleared an extensive farm, on which he still resides, and is enjoying the fruits of his labors at this date. Although Mr. T. is now past his three-score and ten, he truthfully says what probably few can say at his age, that he never was under the necessity of having a doctor to attend him except through one "spell of sickness." Mr. T. is a member of the orthodox Baptist Church, known as Shiloh, a substantial Democrat, and has served a number of terms as County Commissioner of the second commissioner's district, being elected in 1849, 1861, 1866 and 1872. During his official life he was recognized as a safe custodian of the county's best interests.

John H. Pope

was born in Brandywine township, July 11, 1852. He was the son of Elijah Pope, one of the early settlers in the township. His early education he received at the common

schools of his neighborhood, after which he took a course in the business college of Hannibal, Missouri, from which he graduated in 1873. Mr. P. traveled, taught school, and worked on the farm for a few years, when he was married, March 25, 1879, to Miss Almedia Moore, daughter of the late Roland Moore, of Green township, with whom he lived happily until the date of her death, which occurred February 2, 1880. Referring to his early life, his father died when he was but about four years of age, and, notwithstanding he was left without paternal care, he grew up an exemplary, modest, unassuming young man. After a short sickness, Mr. P. was called from works to rewards, January 26, 1882, leaving surviving him a mother and Coleman, an only brother, and his remains were followed by a large concourse of weeping friends to their last resting place, in Mt. Lebanon cemetery.

James Alyea

was born in New Jersey in 1797, moved to Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1812, thence to Hancock county in 1835, and entered land in Brandywine township, upon which he now resides. He is now in his eighty-fifth year, is a well-to-do farmer, a good citizen, and was one of the early blacksmiths in the township.

Hiram Thomas

was born in Knox county, Kentucky, in 1810. His parents moved to Franklin county, Indiana, in 1811. There he resided until eighteen years of age. He came with his parents to Hancock county in the year 1829, and settled on Little Sugar creek, three miles north of the Brookville road. His nearest neighbors were John Baker on the south, James Gooding on the east, and Joseph Bellis on the west. Hiram Thomas is the father of ex-Sheriff Thomas, as has been noticed elsewhere.

George Muth,

now residing in Brandywine township, emigrated to this country from Europe in 1819, and located in Baltimore, where he engaged in the mercantile business for a time, and afterwards in manufacturing cloth, but not liking the latter business, he soon came to Indiana, and settled in Brandywine township, where he still resides. Here he began farming through the week and preaching on Sunday. Mr. M., as noted elsewhere, was the second preacher for the Albright Church, in Sugar-Creek township, and is still standing on the walls of Zion. He served as captain of a company in the late civil war at the advanced age of sixty-six years, and did his duty well, and was honorably discharged. About two years since a few remaining members of his company made him an agreeable surprise in the presentation of a gold-headed cane as a token of their high regard for his faithful services.

Wellington Collyer

was born in the State of Ohio in the year 1816, and can therefore compare ages with the State of Indiana, and lose nothing by such comparison. In 1836 he came to Hancock county, and entered land, on which he now resides. Mr. Collyer is a strict, exemplary member of the Christian Church, in good standing, and has given freely of his means for its support. He is a staunch Democrat from education and principle rather than policy. Though firm in his convictions of right, he is not dogmatic in his views, but accords to others what he reserves for himself, the privilege of independent thought.

Mr. C. is one of our most industrious, pains-taking farmers, is in hearty sympathy with the poor and oppressed everywhere, and is one of the representative men of the township.

CHAPTER XXVII.

BIOGRAPHIES AND SKETCHES.

Nathaniel H. Roberts

was born in East Virginia, September 30, 1818. When quite young he moved with his parents to West Virginia, and settled in Nicols county, where he resided until eighteen years of age, when he moved to Union, the county seat of Monroe county, and engaged as clerk in the general store of Carpenter & Alexander, in which he remained until 1845, at which time he became a partner. He was also the proprietor of an extensive tobacco manufactory until the late civil war. In 1852 he was married to Mary J. Campbell, who died in 1880. In 1869 he emigrated to Indiana, and settled in Hancock county, where he farmed for one year, after which he became proprietor of the Guymon House hotel of this city. In the spring of 1873 he was appointed Recorder of Hancock county. In 1874 he was elected Recorder, and re-elected in 1878, which position he filled till the date of his death, which occurred July 7, 1881. Mr. R. was a liberal, consistent member of the Presbyterian faith, having joined the church when but a boy, and also an honored member of the F. and A. M., according to the rites and ceremonies of which he was decently and respectfully interred in the new cemetery in Greenfield.

"Colonel" R., as he was usually called, had been declining in health for sometime, and had therefore, like a wise man, arranged his business and set his house in order for the anticipated call, and, in order that his children might have a means of support, he had, a short time prior to his death, purchased and presented to Mary the only abstract of titles in the county.

Mr. R. was a very kind-hearted, accommodating man, who would suffer himself imposed upon rather than not seem courteous and obliging. In official life he was ever *faithful* and *efficient*, as the many neat and complete records of his own making are competent, unimpeached witnesses, ever ready to testify in his behalf.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bradley, Nee Gray,

was born in Clermont county, Ohio, July 27, 1826. Her education was received at the common schools of her neighborhood. Being of a pious turn of mind, she joined the M. E. Church in July, 1842, at the early age of sixteen, and has since been an earnest, consistent and faithful member, always contributing liberally with her means and influence for the promotion of truth and the advancement of the church. At the age of eighteen she was married to Nelson Bradley, a poor but promising young man of her native county. In 1852 she came with her husband to McCordsville, and was there a useful member in society and one of the sisters in the church from whom many received counsel and encouragement. In 1866 she moved to Greenfield, where she has since resided. Mrs. Bradley having no children of her own, has kindly furnished a home, educated and given a mother's care to two orphan children. Mrs. B. is naturally of a charitable, philanthropic turn of mind, and, having the means at her command, has done much to alleviate the wants of the worthy poor of our city. She has been an earnest worker in the M. E. Sunday-school for a great many years, and has done much for its advancement by a liberal support thereof. She was President of the W. C. T. U. for two years.

John Foster

was born in South Carolina in the year 1796. When quite young his parents moved to Tennessee, where he was reared. He emigrated to Indiana in 1816, and first located

at or near the present town of Bloomington. He was employed as an assistant to the Government surveyors for several years. He removed to Shelby county, near Wolf's Mill, in 1821. In 1824 he was married to Miss Aberilla Tyner. In the year 1829 he came to Hancock county, and settled in Greenfield. He afterward removed to the country, and engaged in farming, which occupation he followed until the time of his death, which occurred April 7, 1867.

Mr. Foster filled many places of honor and trust in the county and State, among which were the following: He was the first Sheriff of the county, being elected in 1828 and 1836. He represented the lower house in the Legislature in 1838 and 1851, and was Treasurer of the county in 1854.

The portrait which we present of him on page 255 was cut from a daguerreotype taken while he was a member of the Legislature. He belonged to the Presbyterian Church in this city, and was one of the earliest members thereof.

George L. Knox,

the son of a free mulatto woman and a colored Baptist preacher, was born September 16, 1841, and, though legally born free, was held in bondage and treated as a slave until the taking effect of the emancipation proclamation, in 1863, when, by quietly leaving between two days, traveling at night and hiding in the bushes and under old houses in the day, he finally reached the land of freedom, arriving at Indianapolis in 1864. At the age of four, young Knox was sold to one of the heirs of his master's estate for $300. Being a portly, promising "darkey," his new master was offered for him, at the age of sixteen, the neat sum of $1,600 in gold, cash down, but, being a kind of favorite in the family, the offer was promptly rejected. He worked on a farm until eighteen years of age, when he went to the town of Statesville, Wilson county, Tennessee, and engaged in shoemaking for two years, after which he entered the Union army for a year as a teamster.

October 2, 1865, Mr. K. was married to Miss Arilla Harvey, of Marion county, with whom he is still living. He at once moved to Greenfield, and opened a barber shop in the Gooding Corner, where he is still holding forth.

Mr. K. has been a faithful member of the A. M. E. Church for several years, and has contributed liberally for



CALVIN B. GILLIAM.

its support. He became a Mason in 1868 and an Odd Fellow in 1879, is an enthusiastic Republican and a good citizen, honored and respected by all.

Calvin B. Gilliam,

the first colored teacher in Hancock county, was a Christmas present, in 1853, to Moody and Julia A. Gilliam, early settlers of Boone county. He attended a district school

for six months; was two terms in Union High School at Westfield, but the principal part of his education was received at Spiceland, Henry county. He contemplated entering Wilmington College, Ohio, but was not admitted on account of color. His early life was spent on a farm, and in the school room. In the spring of 1873 Mr. G. joined the Grangers, and was elected chaplain. In politics he is a Republican, and though not a member of any religious denomination, he leans toward the Methodists. Mr. G. is a modest young man, and is well liked as a teacher by his pupils and patrons, with whose interest he seems fully identified.

Hon. Thomas D. Walpole,

was born in Zanesville, Ohio, March 20, 1816, and removed with his parents to Indianapolis in 1822. There his boyhood days were passed and his early education received. In 1834 he settled at Greenfield, Hancock county, and soon entered upon an entensive and profitable practice. At that time he was a Whig in politics. Young, talented and ardent and a partisan in temperament, he entered zealously into the political discussions of the day. In 1836 he was elected to the Legislature when barely of the requisite age, and he was also a member of the twenty-second session, which convened in the year 1837. In the excited canvass of 1840 he took an active part, and was elected to the Senate from the district composed of the counties of Hancock and Madison; in the twenty-sixth session, 1841–2, the twenty-seventh session, 1842–3, and the twenty-eighth session, 1843–4. In the twenty-seventh session, Hon. Samuel Hall, who had been elected Lieutenant Governor, having resigned, Mr. Walpole was elected President of the Senate, and filled the position with dignity and impartiality during that and the subsequent session. Mr. Walpole was also elected to the Senate in 1847, and served in 1848, 1849 and 1850 in the thirty-second, thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions of the General Assembly.

In 1848 he was Presidential Elector, and canvassed the eastern part of the State for Taylor and Fillmore. In 1850 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention from his Senatorial district from the counties of Hancock and Madison. He was a statesman as well as a politician, and thoroughly understood our theory of government. Although a member of the Whig party, he was watchful of the rights of the people, and any attempt to circumscribe the liberty of the citizens was sure to rouse to fierce invective the fiery eloquence which burned on his lips. He was an active, influential member of the convention, and left his impress upon its proceedings.

In 1852 Mr. Walpole joined the Democratic party, and entered zealously into the canvass for Franklin Pierce. He bitterly opposed the Know-Nothing party, and labored as earnestly to uphold the Democratic banner as he had formerly done to sustain the measures advocated by Clay and Webster and other great lights of the old Whig party. Mr. Walpole afterward represented Hancock county in the lower branch of the Legislature, being in the thirty-eighth session in 1855 and in the thirty-ninth session in 1857. The people demanded his services, for as a legislator he was watchful and careful of their interests, and he really accepted the trust and honor at a pecuniary sacrifice.

Mr. Walpole was never defeated in his county. Men of all parties acknowledged his worth and integrity as a legislator, and, whether as a Whig or Democrat, he received the suffrage of the people among whom he lived whenever his name was presented.

As a lawyer Mr. Walpole stood high in his profession. He was quick and clear in his perceptions, fertile in resources and ingenious in his management of points in his case. As an advocate before a jury he was very successful. His knowledge of human nature enabled him to read his auditory at a glance, and few could withstand the charm of his eloquent periods.

In November, 1840, Mr. Walpole was married to Miss Esther Bryan, of Centerville, Wayne county, Indiana. In

860 he removed with his family to Indianapolis, where he ontinued in the active practice of his profession up to his eath, in October, 1863. He left a wife and four children, wo sons and two daughters.

Dr. N. P. Howard, Jr.,

oungest son of Dr. N. P. Howard, Sr., was born in Greenfield, February 6, 1856. His early literary educaion was received at the Greenfield public schools, after



which he was a student of Asbury University for a considerable time, during all of which training he had in view he medical profession, and on leaving college at once entered the office of the well-known medical firm of Howard & Martin, where he took a course of reading preparatory to a course of lectures in a medical college of Indiana, from which he graduated in 1879, soon after which he was married to Miss Elizabeth E., youngest daughter of John W. Ryon, of Greenfield, and at once began the practice of medicine, forming a partnership with his preceptors, and is now the junior member of the firm of Howard, Martin & Howard. He was recently appointed

Secretary of the County Board of Health, and entered at once upon his duties. Probably no young physician of the county ever entered upon the practice under more favorable circumstances and auspicious surroundings.

Henry Wright,

son of Joseph Wright, was born in Buck-Creek township, Hancock county, Ind., November 28, 1838. His education was principally received at the public schools of his neigborhood, attending one term at Oakland Graded School, after which he began teaching, and followed this occupation through twenty terms. He was deputy Auditor under Hon. A. C. Handy for a time. In October, 1875, he was elected Auditor of Hancock county, and entered upon his official duties November 2, 1876. In October, 1879, he was re-elected, and entered upon his second term November 2, 1880. He was married March 13, 1877, to Miss Dora E. Davis, a native of Kentucky. Mr. W. has been a member of the orders of Red Men, Patrons of Husbandry and Workingmen, and has been an honored member of the Masonic order since 1860. Mr. W., through his official life, has been a kind and accommodating officer.

James A. New

was born in Hancock county, Indiana, on the 18th day of October, 1850. His early education was received at the common district schools, attending in the winter and working on the farm in the summer. His father, William New, one of the county's industrious farmers, endeavored to teach his children that farming and manual labor were *the* prerequisites to success; but "Jim," being of a different opinion, early began to prepare himself for his chosen course in life. His last days as a pupil in the country schools were spent under the tutorage of the writer. Here he was fitted for college, having completed the common branches, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, philosophy, and other branches of equal grade. At the age of sixteen

e entered Bainbridge Academy, in Putnam county, Indiana, for one year, and the following year entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, where he continued is studies for a similar time, when he was compelled, on ccount of failing health, to take a year's rest, after which .e entered the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, vhere he finished his collegiate studies in the year 1872. Mr. New had early in life formed the desire of becoming a awyer, and, much against the wishes of his parents, began tudy with that view. After the close of his college training, he entered the law office of Hamilton J. Dunbar. Here he made rapid progress, and on the 1st day of June, 873, was admitted to the bar of the Hancock Circuit Court, and began the practice as a partner of his preceptor, and continued as such until the 5th of September, 876, the date of Mr. Dunbar's death. In 1869 Mr. New vas elected County Examiner for this county, and discharged the duties of said office with credit to himself and ionor to the people. Feeling that his professional duties needed his entire attention, he declined to become a candidate for a second term, and has since been wholly engaged n the law.

On the 8th day of November, 1876, Mr. New was married to Miss Emma Swope, of this city, the fruits of which union are two sprightly children—a boy and a girl. Mr. N. is a member of the M. E. Church, and contributes liberally to the support thereof. He has been a life-long Democrat, though never aspiring to office, believing that law and politics cannot be successfully wedded. He has an excellent library, stands high in the profession, and is recognized as an able debater and a tenacious opponent. He is a genial gentleman, always ready for a good joke and a hearty laugh, and by industry and close application has achieved a handsome competence.

John E. Dye

dates his earthly journeyings on *terra firma* from June 25, 1845, Sugar-Creek township, this county. He is a son of

the late John Dye, who came to Indiana in 1809 from Kentucky, where he was born in 1803. He came to Wayne county in 1836, where he resided for a short time; thence to Sugar-Creek township, his future home to the date of his death. John E. received a fair English education at home and at Knightstown. He taught two terms of school in Sugar-Creek and Buck-Creek townships, and was five years in the drug store at Philadelphia, Indiana, terminating in 1877. He was married in 1864 to Miss Henrietta, daughter of Dr. M. M. VanLaningham. He is a



farmer, a staunch Democrat, and a social gentleman. In person, he is of a bilious temperament, dark hair and eyes, six feet two inches in height, and one hundred and eighty-five pounds in weight. Mr. D. was elected Commissioner of the Third Commissioner's District in 1880 which position he is still holding.

William M. Wright,

youngest son of Joseph and Elizabeth Wright, was born June 19, 1850; attended the common schools of the district three months in the year, until he began teaching in 1871, which he followed during the winter season for eigh

nine terms, mostly in his native township. He was arried April 20, 1873, to Miss Mary C., daughter of amilton Welling, of Buck-Creek township. He was ected Trustee of Buck-Creek township in 1876, and re-ected in 1878. He is an honored member of the F. and . M.; was appointed Deputy Auditor in 1880, which po-tion he still holds. Mr. W. is a young man, a good emocrat and an affable gentleman.

Dr. Samuel M. Martin,

n of Dr. William H. Martin, of Rush county, was born Rushville, Indiana, March 7, 1842. His father being a ysician and literary man, and at one time, as previously ated, Secretary of the Board of Examiners of the Indi-a Medical Institute, endeavored to give his children vorable opportunities for an education. Young Martin rly espoused the idea of following in his father's foot-eps, and embracing the medical profession, but while in e midst of his study of medics, the thrilling accounts of e civil war enthused his mind, fired his patriotism, and rried him to the scene of carnage, where he remained til discharged for a gun-shot wound through the left side the body, at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 1862. He now turned his thoughts in his chosen chan-el, and had the honor, in 1865, of graduating in the incinnnati College of Physicians and Surgeons. The fol-wing year he was married to Miss Florence F., only aughter of Dr. N. P. Howard, with whom he formed a artnership, and at once entered upon the practice of his osen profession.

Dr. M., though scarcely in the prime of life, stands igh in the profession, has a lucrative practice, and is uch of a gentleman.

Miss Mary N. Roberts,

native of West Virginia, and daughter of the late Na-aniel H. Roberts, came to this city with her parents in

1869, where she received a common school educatio She learned readily, and in 1876 entered the County Re corder's office as deputy under her father, where she ha since been employed. On the death of her father, b unanimous consent, it was agreed that she should have th emoluments of the office for the unexpired term, and at public meeting of citizens of the county a non-partisa committee was appointed, who agreed on John Ryon a



nominally Recorder, in whose name she should act. In addi tion to her work as deputy, she has devoted much of he time in furnishing abstracts of titles, in all of which dutie she has ever been recognized as accommodating, faithfu and efficient.

Amos C. Beeson

was born in Randolph county, Indiana, July 29, 1842 moved to Blue-River township, Hancock county, Indiana October, 1856, and remained on the farm with his fathe until 1861, when he became an apprentice in the office o *The Hancock Democrat*. He remained there one year when he enlisted as a private soldier in Company G, 79th Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served with his regiment, participating in the battles of Chicamauga

ookout Mountain, Knoxville, the East Tennessee cam-ign, Tunnel Hill, Dalton, Resaca, Cassville, Lost Moun-in, and Kenesaw Mountain, being so severely wounded the latter, June 23, 1864, that he was discharged Febru-y 5, 1865. In March, 1865, he was appointed Deputy ecorder of Hancock county, and elected Recorder in 365, being the only Republican ever elected to that posi-on. He resigned August 1, 1879, having purchased an terest in the *Winchester Journal*, one of the oldest and ading local papers in Eastern Indiana, of which paper e is still the editor and sole proprietor. In March, 1881, e was elected, by the Legislature of Indiana, as one of ie Directors of the Prison North, and on the organization f the Board of Directors was elected its President, which osition he still holds. Was married in 1867 to Miss Maggie Marsh, of Blue-River township, and his family onsists of two little boys, Masters Willie and Charlie.

Colored M. E. Church

vas organized about 1874 in the upper story of the frame uilding on North State street, opposite Morgan's livery table, by Rev. J. H. James. The first members were G. L. Knox, Jane and Martha Hunt, Eliza Brazelton, Daniel Jenkins *et al.* Their next meetings were held in he new room of the two-story frame building on South State street, owned by L. W. Gooding. Thence to the present place of worship, a neat one-story frame in the south part of the city. Present minister, George W. Zeigler. In connection with this church is an interesting Sunday-school, G. L. Knox, Superintendent.

Hancock Commandery No. 6

of the Knights of Universal Brotherhood was instituted December 1, 1881, by John T. Francis, Grand Deputy, assisted by the Sir Knights of the Continental Commandery of Indianapolis. The officers are: A. L. Sullivan, Illus-

trious Commander; R. Hagen, Captain General; John S Huntsinger, Master of Ceremonies; Warren Comstock Registering Chief; A. N. Fitz, Chief of Records; A. C Hamilton, Herald at Arms; S. S. Spangler, Junior War den; John R. Smith, Outer Warden; James H. Bragg James Wilson, Jackson Bridges, Trustees; Dr. J. A. Hall Examining Physician. This order is founded on the prin ciple of fraternity and mutual aid, and claims to elevat humanity, advise, encourage and assist its members Charter members, about forty; night of meeting, Thursday of each week, in the third story of Masonic building.

A Bit of School History.

It was in the summer of 1874 that New Palestine, a place then noted for "running out" teachers before their terms had expired, in selecting a principal for the coming year, decided to make a change and elect a lady for the position, the like of which had never been done in that place. As the result of their choice they decided on Mattie J. Binford, a graduate of Earlham College, who had served as principal at Walnut Ridge, Rush county, the preceding year, with such success that they would have raised her wages considerably rather than to have lost her services. There were some of the employers at New Palestine prejudiced from the beginning. They said *no* lady could govern their boys. The new principal knew but very little of the circumstances until she was engaged. Then she was determined there should be no "backing out" on her part, but that she would strive to do them all the good in her power. With these pure motives she began her school, a term of a little over six months. She visited the school-house two or three days before school was to open in order to get fully ready. The walls had been newly whitewashed, the floor scrubbed, and the stoves blackened; so when the new eight-day clock, several pictures, mottoes, surrounded by wreaths of evergreen and corner bouquets, all had suitable positions on the walls,

he room looked real cozy. Several visitors were present at the opening, and expressed themselves as well pleased with the rules and regulations given by the principal. School progressed finely, and all seemed to work with a will. Quite a large number visted the school, especially on Friday afternoons, when there were literary exercises, and they nearly always expressed themselves in the Visitor's Record as well pleased. Still there was opposition, and fault-finders were not scarce. They said there was no sense in her trying to keep the house so neat, that the "big boys" might as well spit on the floor all they wished, that so many ornaments in a school-room was a useless expenditure of money (just as though the teacher had not borne all the expense), and that she had so many *new* methods of instruction, &c. However, things moved along until after the holidays without more than has been mentioned. Two weeks of holidays were granted, and when the principal returned to her duties she treated the school on candy, raisins and wedding cake as a token of her good will to all; but it was not many weeks until it was manifest that trouble was brewing. The first case occurred one morning not long after the opening exercises, when a tall young man, whom the principal had temporarily suspended the preceding day for positively refusing to do as she bade him, came at her with clenched fist, and threatened to knock her brains out. Doubtless he thought that he could scare her out of the room, but he was mistaken this time. She said not a word, but stood her ground. He soon quieted down and took his seat. It was not many minutes until the trustee came in, and she informed him of her trouble. He ordered this pupil to take his books at once and go home, but instead of obeying he came at the trustee with a large iron poker. The latter swerved not an inch, however he was not struck. At recess the teacher and trustee stepped over to the 'Squire's office, and the former filed an affidavit against this young man for abusing her in the presence of her school, &c. Accordingly he was fined near twenty dollars.

In the afternoon of the same day the school was very unexpectedly visited by the mother of one of the pupils, a little boy about seven years of age. The teacher had been obliged to correct this pupil, so his little sister slipped home at recess and informed his mother of it. So in a few minutes, while a class was on the floor reciting, in she came, quite a large woman, shaking her fists at the principal, and bemeaning her before the school. When asked by the teacher to take a seat and be quiet, she heeded not, but said she had as much right in there as she had. On being told that there was a section in the school law forbidding such conduct, she said she was not afraid of the school law, of the teacher, or of all Palestine. She even assumed authority, and went to changing her children's seats to suit herself. The teacher seeing no other alternative to rid the school from the annoyance, asked one of the grown pupils to take charge, and stepped over to the 'Squire's office for assistance, as the director would not act in former cases; but before she got back this woman was out and gone. The teacher at once changed her children's seats as they were before her visit, and recitation went on as usual until the common time for closing.

After school, the teacher, seeing that her school would be broken up if such an offense should go unpunished, went again to the 'Squire's office, and laid in complaint against this woman for visiting the school with the avowed purpose of insulting and upbraiding her in the presence of her pupils. A lawyer was employed on each side, and a jury called. The verdict rendered was against this woman, and of course she was thrown into the costs. A dear visit it proved to her. Then she and her husband had the principal arrested for "assault and battery," but the verdict rendered was *not guilty*. The people of that district then saw that a teacher had some rights which they were bound to respect, and they have had good schools there ever since. The principal taught her term out, and also taught a subscription term of two months. The next year she had the opportunity of teaching grammar and geography

t Earlham College, and has been engaged in teaching in ther places every year since, until one year ago last August she accepted a school of one scholar, viz: Clarkson Elliott, of Fountain City, Wayne county, and is now located ight miles north of Richmond.

William H. Thompson,

Sheriff of Hancock county, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, April 14, 1842. His early education was received n his native State, after which he attended the common chools of Indiana for a time, and was six months in the graded schools of Lafayette. At the age of eighteen he emoved with his parents to Brandywine township, this ounty, where he resided until his appointment as deputy Sheriff under William Thomas, in 1875, which position he illed for two terms. In 1878 he was elected Sheriff of the ounty and re-elected in 1880.

Mr. T.'s parents were at one time in good financial circumstances, but lost their all by indorsement. Thus early in life he was thrown upon his own resources and brought face to face with the stern realities of life, and, aside from supporting himself, he was ever ready to lend a helping hand to his parents in their declining years. His father died in 1876 and his mother in 1878. May 8, 1881, he was married to Miss Malinda E., daughter of the ate Robert Smith, of Brandywine township. As an officer, Mr. Thompson is recognized as impartial, faithful and efficient.

Hon. Joseph Chapman,

one of the most prominent men in the early history of Hancock county, who had filled the various positions of farmer, county officer, legislator and soldier, died in the service of his country April 3, 1848, in Mexico, at the age of fifty-seven. He was a native of the Buckeye State, lived for a number of years in Rush county, and came to Hancock county in 1829. He was twice married, first to

Miss Jane Curry, by whom he had six children; the second time to Miss Matilda Agnes, by whom he had five children. His first wife was buried in the old cemetery in Greenfield.

Mr. Chapman was elected Clerk of the county in 1832, and represented the county in the lower house of the Legislature in 1837, 1839, 1841, 1842 and 1843. In person he was square built, dark hair and eyes, of a bilious temperament, medium in height, and about one hundred and seventy pounds in weight. In politics he was a Democrat, and was often pitted against Thomas D. Walpole, a prominent Whig at that date. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and died in the faith.

We give below a letter written by Mr. C. while in Mexico, which is of interest as showing the style and character of its author:

JALAPA, MEXICO, December 3, 1847.

MY DEAR WIFE AND CHILDREN: Again I am placed in my tent, very tired, but cheerful and happy as ever I was in my life, and I suppose that I need not say that I hope that these few lines may find you enjoying the same state of health, as I do think you will be ready to acknowledge and believe that my very soul has always been wrapped up in the love of my family.

We have traveled six hard days' march towards the City of Mexico, and will have some ten or twelve more before we get there, as it is very laborious moving a large army. The whole country through which we have passed is hilly, mountainous and rocky, but looks romantic, and in some places very pretty, as the trees are now covered with blossoms, but there is but little fruit. There is but little danger here, or indeed do I think there is but little danger any place in this country, as we can hear of no army any place in the government. There are a few guerrillas along the road, but dare not appear or show fight. I saw one who had just been killed, and some of the boys say that they saw six or eight more. I was out hunting and saw a few black fellows, but they run like devils, and I got no shot. There was but two of us, A. Pauley and myself, but it appears as though one can chase a dozen. There is still no immediate prospect of peace.

On the ascent from Vera Cruz to Mexico the climates succeed each other as it were by stories, and in our travel we have passed through every variety of vegetation. The tropical plants are succeeded by the oak, and the salubrious air of Jalapa replaces the deadly air of Vera Cruz. The sky is generally cloudless, and but very little rain, and a succession of hills, seemingly at some day the boundary of lakes, are now the limits of extensive plains or rolling prairies, but the rocks or stones all very near the surface. The country is barren because it is very dry and stony, but every stream is accompanied with some fertile land. The snow is in sight on the mountains, and contributes much to cool the air now, as it is cloudy; and it is said to be the coldest day ever experienced in this country. It would be called cold in our country in May. The coffee bush grows here. The berries are now ripe, and is a small red berry, very juicy, and as poisonous as can be.

The timber is low and crooked. I have seen no tree in the country that would have made a rail cut. Everything, weed, bush and tree, except the scrubby oak and orange bush and coffee bush, has thorns on. The thorns resemble the thorn on the honey locust, but they are more crooked, and as thick as they can grow from top to bottom, leaf and all.

JOSEPH CHAPMAN.

ROBERT SMITH

was born near Abbington, Virginia, January 26, 1808. In 1818 he moved with his parents to Indiana, first settling in Clark county, afterwards in Rush, and in about 1830 came to Hancock, entering the farm on which he lived and now owned by the family. With his own hands he cleared away the dense forests, the home of the deer, wild turkey, and wild hog that at that early day could be found on almost every farm in our county. His father coming with him to this county, entered land, and was one of the early pioneers of the county, and served at one time as County Commissioner.

Mr. Smith's opportunities for acquiring an education were limited, as school-houses were then few and terms of school short, yet he was ever a firm friend of schools, and

always sought to give his children "a better bringing up than he had had," and he lived to see most of them receive a good education. He was married March 9, 1840, to Mary Power, with whom he lived pleasantly until his death, which occurred July 22, 1877, at his residence.

Mrs. Smith, his widow, still lives, and is enjoying fair health. Her teachings and her Christian example had much to do in directing both husband and children in the right way, and to that mother is due, in a large degree at least, the present standing of her children in society.

Mr. Smith in politics was a Democrat and in religion a Methodist. In Mt. Lebanon Cemetery a suitable monument is found marking the last resting place of Mr. S., a devoted Christian and a good citizen.

Cemeteries of the County.

It has been said: "The past has taught its lesson, the present has its duty, and the future its hope."

We often hear of the sad and neglected condition of the cemeteries of the different sections of our country, but nowhere could this painful fact be illustrated better and in all its most repelling features than in this county, the home of intelligent, liberty-loving American people. I need not say, as Anthony said, "Ye who have tears prepare to shed them now," but you who have yourselves seen the shameful condition in which the last resting places of friends who are loved by you, can you not but reflect a moment and say to yourself, this must be changed. I must pay more respect to those who were near and dear to me. When you pass along and behold the fences decaying, rotten and falling down; when you see the bushes and briers which are covering the graves; when you see the beasts of the field treading unmercifully through the inclosure; when you see what were once tombstones broken and scattered into fragments upon the ground, can you feel anything but a shudder come over you, and that you have not done your duty or shown any more respect to dear departed kindred

han you would show to the beasts of the field and the owls of the air?

Our cemeteries, like our office-seekers, are too numerous, and some must be neglected. One of the worst features in the case is the many private burial grounds. What think you, dear husband, of burying your wife where the cows and sheep will be pastured in years to come? What think you, noble, kind-hearted mother, of burying your dear children where the plow will hereafter turn up the soil from over their heads, and leave nothing to show where was their resting place? Yet this is done, and has been done frequently, in our county. Everything must change, and lands must change owners. Do you think that a man, knowing nothing of the parties buried on his place, no difference how near and dear they may be to others, will show them any respect? He will not, and he will not hesitate to desecrate them. Then, my dear friends, as the past has taught its lesson, profit by it; as the present has its duty, come forward and do it. You are not all expected to erect monuments, but lessen the number of your cemeteries, and give what few that remain more attention. Think that if you were there, would it not be better to show some mark of attention and respect. "We are all swiftly gliding down the stream of time, and the places which now know us will know us no more, but our bodies will be consigned to similar abodes to those of dear friends who have passed before."

CHAPTER XXVIII.

GENERAL TOPICS.

Progress of Our Schools.

Among the things most noteworthy which distinguish modern from ancient civilization is the progress which all classes have made in regard to education. Our intelligent and energetic forefathers early saw that a system of education must be established to protect freedom, to create enterprise and to establish institutions, of which the world may well feel proud, but we must observe that the progress has been slow, and we notice as it has passed along it has gained a steadfast footing at every step.

In Hancock county the first school-house was erected in 1823 in Blue-River township. A similar building was established in Greenfield in 1824. School buildings were erected in Jackson, Sugar Creek and Harrison (now Center) in 1830, and in 1836 in Green and Brown, and in Vernon a little later. And what kind of buildings do you think they were? Structures which, in dimensions, were sometimes twenty feet square, constructed of logs and poles, cracks daubed with mud, but not excluding the cutting blasts of wind; a fire-place of huge dimensions occupied a prominent position, which admitted logs that required the muscular power of the large boys to be brought into action; desks without backs, and seats made out of split saplings, which ever now and then precipitated the occupants to the floor, to the delight of the rest of the school; oiled paper for lights and a puncheon floor. Two pins over the teacher's desk held the only needful apparatus (at least so they thought at that time) to make a good school. The supply of switches was always abundant,

nd the master improved every opportunity to use them. 'he saying was, "Spare the rod and you spoil the child."

The schools were then organized by subscription, last- ıg through a period of thirteen weeks, the teacher eceiving $25 or $30 for the term. Then the light of cience had not dawned upon the people, and school was eld from early in the morning until late in the evening, llowing five minutes in the morning and evening for ecess and one hour at noon. Oh, how these energetic lads and lasses" longed to breathe the fresh and pure ir without such a dilapidated inclosure. Think of the dea of sitting on backless poles for ten hours a day.

The men who came forward to instruct and cultivate ıe minds of the rising generatien were not always men of ulture themselves, coming from England, Ireland and ther countries and engaging in the profession until they ould find a more suitable calling. Then another class f unsuccessful business men came forward to instruct ıe most brilliant minds in our country. How could it be ossible to have a competent corps of teachers when the xaminations and qualifications was a matter of minor nportance, the great requisite being the ability to use the rod" unsparingly on all occasions. But we can not but dmire their feeling in regard to morality; strict in morals nd of unquestionable integrity, spurning an insult, and ot afraid to stand by what they considered their rights nd privileges. Frequent fights on this account often ccurred, and it was hard to tell who was the innocent arty.

"Loud schools" were held throughout the country, nd it would be interesting to hear a school preparing their essons; and this plan, although having its defects, prob- bly had some advantages. Examine their methods of ıstruction, teaching what they called the three R's, "Readin', Ritin' and Rithmetic," giving very little instruc- on on any branch, but allowing their pupils to use their wn energy if they desired to succeed. Books of all kinds nd in every condition were used, and classes were numer-

ous and very small until 1857, when all were required to obtain a certain class of books suitable for their instruction and they were ready to engage in a more methodical and orderly way of learning, and it has truly been said that "Order is the first law of God."

Our county seminary was established in 1842 at Greenfield, and continued to flourish until 1852, when the law effecting all similar buildings was passed and abolished the institution.

The public policy of our nation has always been for the advancement of the interest of her people, and in this she has been followed by the States. Virginia, although she has probably in after times made blunders, came nobly and majestically to the front and donated to the General Government the vast domain of which our State is a part. The people of Indiana should ever feel grateful to Virginia for her unexcelled patriotism and devotion. The ordinance made in regard to this vast domain, in 1787, showed on its face that this section was destined to have a happy and glorious triumph in the future; for in the third article it was declared that "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to the good government and happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." Section sixteen in each Congressional township was reserved for school purposes, and this has assisted greatly in establishing our grand school fund.

In 1816 superintendents were appointed to lease the lands, but not for more than seven years. In 1824 a new law took effect, and established three trustees to look after the educational interests of each township. In 1836 the county school commissioner was created, and in 1843 the State Treasurer performed the duty of Superintendent of Public Instruction, but how different were their powers from what they are at present. Like the articles of confederation, a great many things might be suggested, but very few enforced.

Up to this time very little had been done in the way of advancing education. Now a new light seemed to appear

before the minds of a portion of our honored citizens. The schools had mostly been carried on by private means, and in a rude manner. The system of free schools was beginning to be discussed, but public sentiment seemed to be against it. The people had not yet been brought up to view education in its proper light. The voters of Hancock county, in convention, advanced fearlessly to the front and denounced a system of free schools, with all of its proposed advantages, yet it had its supporters, and in 1852 the law establishing the free schools triumphed over its foes, and soon won most of them to its support. How great the progress in education. Schools and colleges were established and comfortable buildings supplied the places of the worthless and neglected log pens.

In 1852 the Superintendent of Public Instruction and State Board were established. In 1865 teachers' institutes were established in all the counties of Indiana, and at the same time the State Normal at Terre Haute. Both of these have been of great advantage to our teachers. Previous to this time, in 1834, our State University was established at Bloomington. Thus we have the advantage of learning in all its branches of knowledge. In 1873 the county superintendency was established, and at the same time the county board and township institute, all of which tend to better prepare the educators of our county.

Our common school fund, which exceeds that of any other State by $2,000,000, is from the following sources: Congressional township fund, which, as has already been described, from the sale of lands; the bank tax fund, said bank being established in 1834. Twelve and one-half cents was deducted from the dividends of each share of stock, to be set apart for the school fund, amounting to $80,000. During Jackson's administration all debts were paid, and left a large surplus in the treasury, which was distributed among the several States, Indiana's portion being $860,254. Our Legislature set apart from this amount $573,502 96 for school purposes. This is known as the Surplus Revenue. At the same time that the bank

was established, in 1834, the act also provided that after the indebtedness, principal and interest, had been paid, the remainder, to the amount of $5,000,000, passed into our school revenue. This is known as the Sinking Fund. The Saline Fund, arising from the sale of the lands in salt districts, not exceeding thirty-six sections, obtaining for educational purposes $85,000. Deriving also from the sale of swamp lands, which were not otherwise set apart by our Government, what is known as the Swamp Land Fund. In 1852 all of our county seminaries were disposed of, and the remainder, after deducting expenses, is known as the Seminary Fund. Then last we have our Contingent Fund, under which we have the fines of courts, forfeitures, escheats, &c. These immediately increased the school fund of the noble State of Indiana, of which Hancock is a part, and whose people are directly benefited thereby. These several funds swelled our school revenue to the sum of $9,000,000, which may be increased, but never diminished.

Now, my dear readers, let us for a moment look at the condition of things to-day as compared with the schools of thirty years ago, when our present school system was established. Pass through our townships and you will see substantial buildings instead of mere huts. In those buildings you will find competent and energetic men and women, for women are now standing side by side with men in the profession, and indeed surpassing him in many cases, a thing supposed to be impossible thirty years ago, for then within that structure of learning must be kept a vast amount of "beech tea," which was issued in liberal doses to the applicants, the quantity being beyond the intellect or judgment of woman to determine. Now we have comfortable seats and desks; not split poles. Then we were able to have a goose-quill pen; now the skill of man presents us with a better and more useful instrument. Then our only apparatus was the rod; now we have suitable maps, charts, globes, &c., for the explanation of things necessary for every boy and girl in our land. Now teaching is a profes-



JOHN POPE.

sion, and the man deserving honor receives it. Our teachers thirty years ago were few in numbers, and their literary attainments were very questionable; now they are numerous, and some of them educated men. School buildings are now within a convenient distance of every child in the State; then our children walked two or three miles, through sleet and snow, rain and mud, to attend a school, where they scarcely received any instruction. Then we had but a handful of children; now we have a grand army of nearly a million young warriors, ready to engage in the great battle with ignorance and superstition. Now a uniform system of grading and examination exists, and many applicants fail in passing through the trying ordeal; then the answer to one or two simple questions was all that was required to qualify a man to give instruction. Our progress in this respect has been so great that it is almost beyond our power of comprehension, and still we are advancing, and will continue to advance in time to come, until the American people will lead the world in the number and importance of her institutions, in religion, morality and education.

Growth and Early Incidents.

In going back to our early history it almost seems as if it would be impossible to have made such progress and now to rank among the leading counties of Indiana. Go back to sixty years ago and you will find a wilderness, a dense forest of undergrowth so thick that it was almost impossible for man to pierce, water covering a great portion of our now fertile and productive soil. See the pioneer wading and struggling to find his way through the depths of the forest, surrounded on all sides by the savage red men, who were ever eager to take his scalp or destroy his property. We who live in the midst of civilized life, surrounded by everything which man could desire, can it be possible for us to imagine their sufferings, their privations and trials, the Indians harassing their journey at every

step, some of our noble forefathers falling by the tomahawk of the merciless savages and enduring every privation. When we think of their hardships we must feel a thrill of admiration run through our veins for their heroism, a sincere regard for their patriotism and a feeling of sympathy for their suffering. Those who were successful in passing through the many privations now began the construction of their rude cabins, not palatial residences, where wealth was exhibited in any of its forms, but just something to protect the brave pioneer from the howling winds and storms, the fierce animals which were prowling in the forest, and the treachery of the original inhabitant of this now glorious country, "the home of the brave and the land of the free." Examine his household utensils and you will find nothing but a rude bed, pots, skillet and some minor things of less importance. What a contrast with the present, when we have everything that art and skill can invent. They were men of energy and determination, having very little to subsist upon but hominy and the meat of wild beasts, going twenty and thirty miles to get their corn or wheat ground in a rude way by machinery which would now be of little benefit to mankind. Tree after tree has been felled and log after log has been rolled, piled and burnt, and the farmers, by great difficulty, prepared the soil. At that time there were no idlers, and the daughter of the sturdy pioneer came forward and engaged nobly in the work of raising the crops for their sustenance, thinking nothing of fine dress, the piano being something heard of, but not seen. How different from the girl of to-day. What does the dear old grandmother think of her granddaughter as she sits in the grand parlor of her father, and, with nimble fingers, passes over the keys of the piano-forte, sending forth sweet and melodious music that calls for praises from the attentive listeners? What does the old, gray-headed man, bending under his many years of life and privations, think of the man of to-day with his many machines and inventions to assist him in his work? And stop and think for yourself, when the soil was turned, not

by a steam or an Oliver Chilled Plow, but by a wooden mould-board, attached to which were horses or oxen, having on harness constructed of ropes and the roots of trees, not having any particle of leather or iron in their composition. Some of these were known as the famous "kicking plows," which, in coming in contact with an obstruction, rebounded with such force that they were "said to kick a boy over the fence." Year after year in our history, the improvement in our plows having continued to advance, until we now have them in almost a perfect condition.

Wheat in early times was cultivated with great difficulty, and carried or hauled long distances to market, very often bringing to the seller twenty-five to forty cents per bushel. Then appeared no self-binders to save to the producer a vast amount of time and labor; then the sickle was the prominent machine by which to reap the waving fields of grain. Afterwards the scythe and cradle came forward, saving to our sturdy farmers time and labor. Improvements in this respect, like in the plow, have continued from time to time. Hundreds of acres may be slain now while one was cut in former times. Then the flail was in use to thrash the grain; then also horses were used to tramp it out. In 1856 the first thrashing-machine was introduced into this county, not a machine to thrash twelve or fifteen hundred bushels of grain in a day, as may now be done by our magnificent thrashers, but a machine which was a great improvement on the older methods.

As we now look around us and behold the giant iron horse running at the rate of forty to sixty miles per hour; when we see our beautiful fields of grain placed in a condition for thrashing in a few hours, which before would require as many days; when we see that agriculture is now studied as a science, and the great improvement in all our lands; when we see the railroads all over our country ready to carry our productions to market; when we observe along these lines of railway telegraph poles and wires ready to convey messages as quick as lightning to all

sections of the country, we can not help but acknowledge that our advancement since the brave old pioneers settled this country has been marvelous, and we can also say, "Truly we are a happy people."

In 1850 this county was still almost a wilderness, and since that period our improvement has been almost as rapid as a current of our swiftly-flowing streams. Eminent men have arisen from among us who, by their own exertions, have gained distinction and success. Our educational interests have sprung up like the trees in the forest, and we have sent forth men to the field of action whose fame shall ever live and be cherished by the American people.

"If we could but live as of old,
For a thousand long years,
What things might we know,
What things might we do,
And all without hurry and care."

Hancock County Fair.

The first fair in this county was held in 1856, east of Greenfield, on the north side of the National road, near the present flax factory. A. T. Hart was the first president. This was a successful agricultural meeting, but the next year the place of display was changed, and the fair held east of Brandywine and south of the railroad, on the land of Samuel Milroy. Here it continued to be held annually until the fall of 1860, when the proprietors reorganized and formed a society of stockholders, dividing the stock into shares of $10 each, when the name of the organization was changed to the Agricultural Society, differing in name but not in character. So far the fairs were well attended, and held an equal rank with similar corporations in the surrounding counties. Thus the holders of stock in the new organization looked forward to bright prospects in the future. New officers had been elected and a new constitution and by-laws had been formed which differed materially from the old method. At the

annual meeting of the Hancock Joint Stock Association, held in Greenfield, at the court-house, on the 10th of November, 1860, the following persons were chosen as officers for the ensuing year: Robert E. Barnett, President; John Hinchman, John P. Banks, Vice Presidents; James L. Mason, Secretary; John H. White, Treasurer.

On motion, Henry Newby, Samuel Heavenridge and Joshua Meek were appointed as the committee to examine and report upon suitable grounds for the association, and to receive proposals for the sale of the land. A unanimous report of the committee appeared December 8, 1860, and on April 5, 1861, the society purchased eight acres of land of Samuel M. Milroy for the sum of $500. Here for years was held the fair of our county; here appeared the best blooded horses, the best sheep, the best cattle, hogs and live stock of all kinds which our section of the country was capable of producing; here were people from all parts of our county to see the stock of other sections, and thereby improve their own. In 1871 the floral hall was destroyed by fire, and never rebuilt. The society flourished until 1879, when debt, jealousies and lack of enterprise caused its natural demise.

Papers of Hancock County.

It has been well said that there are three great educational motive powers, viz: the press, pulpit and school and indeed it would be useless in this highly enlightened age to waste words upon the power and influence of the press.

While the pulpit may furnish a higher grade of moral instruction, the press reaches a far greater number, and does more towards forming the opinions of the masses of mankind.

Bacon says that "Reading makes a full man." Schuyler Colfax says of reading, that "It is one of the great sources of information."

In about 1844 to 1846, James H. Hunt started a new

paper in Greenfield called "*The Reveille*," the first paper published in the county. In 1847, Mitchell Vaugh established "*The Investigator*," which he edited for about six months, when he failed, and R. A. Riley became the editor for another six months, after which Thomas D. Walpole started "*The Sentinel*," a weekly paper, which was published for about four or five years, being edited for a time by William Mitchell. In the year 1859, Noble Warrum, David S. Gooding, William R. West, and George Y. Atkison started "*The Hancock Democrat*," which was edited for a time by D. S. Gooding, followed by William Mitchell, who soon became and is still the editor and sole proprietor. About the year 1864, one Wright started a native American paper, the "*Family Visitor*," which, after running for a time, was transferred to Mr. Hinshaw. In 1867 "*The Greenfield Commercial*" was started and edited for a while by Amos C. Beeson, afterwards by L. E. Rumrill. The next paper that made its appearance was "*The Greenfield News*," edited by Will T. Walker, succeeded by Walter Hartpence. "*The Greenfield Republican*," by T. B. Deem, next made its appearance, but ceased after twelve issues. In July, 1878, R. J. Strickland started "*The Hancock Jeffersonian*," a weekly paper which is still published. He also continued the publication of "*The Odd Fellows' Chronicle*," which he had been publishing at Centerville for a number of years. In August, 1880, "*The Greenfield Republican*" was started by Robison & Cooper, and after running for a time was transferred to the Republican Company, by which it is still published. In the fall of 1879, Drs. Boots and Marsh commenced the publication of "*The Independent Medical Investigator*." In 1881, "*The Home and School Visitor*" was started by Aaron Pope as publisher and Lee O. Harris as editor. The present proprietors are Harris and Goble.

Recapitulation.—The first paper published in Hancock county was in 1844. The numbers published from time to time are numerous. The kinds published, medical, miscellaneous, educational, lodge, literary and news. The papers

now published in Greenfield are four in number, three news and one educational. The proprietors are William Mitchell, R. J. Strickland, The Republican Company, and Harris and Goble.

Table of Distances.

Indianapolis.

21	Greenfield.																
15	10	New Palestine.															
21	13	16½	Fortville.														
29½	8½	19	21½	Charlottesvile.													
31½	15	25½	13	9½	Warrington.												
16	16	14	5	24	15½	McCordsville.											
25	8½	18½	6	18	7	9	Eden.										
27½	6½	16½	19½	2	8	22	15	Cleveland.									
17	4	6½	10	12½	19	11½	12½	11	Philadelphia.								
19	8	4	16	17	23½	18	7	15	6½	Carrollton.							
27½	6½	12	19½	7	13	22½	15	5	12	10	Westland P. O.						
16	10	8	11	18	20	5	13	16½	6	12	16½	Mt. Comfort P. O.					
31	10	20	12	10	4	13	6	8	14	18	9	15	Willow Branch P. O.				
29½	13	23	9	13	4	13	4½	11	17	2½	11½	18	3	Milner's Corner P. O.			
18	15	13	3	23½	14	2	7	2½	11	17	22½	6½	13	14½	Woodbury.		
14	7	4	13	15½	22	9	15½	13½	3	9	13½	4	17	20	9	Gem P. O.	
26	5	15	13	9	10	15	7	7½	9	13	7½	9½	6	8	15	12	Binwood.
26	5	15	9	13½	10	10½	3	11½	9	13	11½	9	6	8	10	12	4	*Junct'*

Key to Above Table.—To find the distance between any two points in the count or from any village or post-office therein to Indianapolis follow the columns of each t where they intersect, and note the numbers at said point of intersection, which is th required distance. To illustrate, for instance: To find the distance between Greenfie and Junction, follow the vertical column beginning below Greenfield to the later column beginning opposite Junction, and the distance is found to be only five mile The distance from New Palestine to Westland is ascertained by the same method to l twelve miles; Gem to Junction, twelve miles; Westland to Willow Branch, nine mile and thus the distance from any two points is readily learned. It is proper here to remar however, that the above distances are such as are necessarily traveled in taking th most direct wogon route. For example, the distance given above from Indianapolis Warrington is thirty-one and a half miles, while to travel the distance with the cardin points of the compass, passing through Greenfield, would be thirty-six miles, but l taking the most direct wagon route, passing through Eden and McCordsville, then south-west on the pike direct to Indianapolis, the distance necessarily traveled is, above stated, thirty-one and a half miles.

Post-Offices in the County.

On the preceding page will be seen a full list of the post-offices in the county, commencing with Greenfield, the first, and closing with Binwood, the last established, being seventeen in number. Indianapolis is not in the county, but, being our State capital, and one of our chief business points, and so intimately connected with our interests and history, that it properly appears on the table of distances. Junction is only a tiny village, and not yet a post-office. It is a new place, at the junction of the Pendleton pike and I., B. and W. railroad, five miles north of Greenfield.*

We contemplated another table of post-offices alone, arranged alphabetically, with names of postmasters, salaries or pay received, when supplied with mail, whether daily, weekly, semi-weekly or tri-weekly, number of papers and periodicals passing through the office, the money-order offices designated, and various other matters of interest, all the facts of which are of record in the Post-office Department at Washington, and the writer once had the pleasure of seeing the whole plan, but on writing for the desired information we received the following reply, which is self-explanatory:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
WASHINGTON, October 10, 1881.

SIRS: In reply to your communication of the 5th October, requesting to be furnished with information as regards post-offices, postmasters, &c., in Hancock county, Indiana, you are informed that, in consequence of the insufficiency of the present clerical force in this office, it will be impossible to comply with your request.

Many of the clerks are now and have been compelled to work extra hours in the discharge of their regular duties, and the Postmaster General considers that to impose additional labor upon them, under such circumstances, would be inexpedient.

While such information as you request has been heretofore

*All of the post-offices and villages are definitely located and described in their proper places, as shown by the index and table of contents.

given when practicable, the Department is now under the necessity of declining all such applications.

Very respectfully, JAMES A. MAN,
Acting First Ass't P. M. General.

To KING & BINFORD, Greenfield, Hancock Co., Ind.

To Grantees and Mortgagees of Real Estate.

Many persons who have not given the subject special attention suppose that in buying real estate or accepting a loan on the same that all the precaution necessary is to see that there is a perfect chain of title, and that there are no mortgages, judgments nor delinquent taxes, but such is not the case. These are a *few* of the important things to be looked after, but not all by any means. It would be wise and only an indication of business tact on the part of those interested not to purchase or make a loan upon real estate until they are certain that the records show the title to be without a flaw, and free from liens of any kind or character whatever; and it is not always safe in so important matters in dealing with all classes of mankind to trust to "friendship," "honor," or anything outside the official records. To avoid any risks in the matter, have the title tested and the liens examined by a competent attorney, or better require an abstract by experienced, responsible parties; and do not for a moment suppose that simply an abstract gives you a good title, as some have erroneously thought, but, on the contrary, a good and complete abstract shows the kind of title, whether good or bad, and the liens, if any, on the realty. Then, to be more specific, we would caution parties as a general rule before buying or loaning not to fail to see:

1. That the grantor or mortgageor has an unbroken chain of title from the United States down.

2. That there are no unsatisfied mortgages of any kind or amount that would be a lien on the same.

3. That there are no mechanic's or vendor's liens.

4. Nor liens from judgments, decrees or transcripts of record in the county clerk's office.

5. That there are no judgments nor decrees from the District or Circuit Court of the United States in and for the district wherein the land is situate.

6. See that there are no liens from tax sales, ditch, gravel road or street assessments, nor from delinquent taxes.

7. That there are no life estates nor dower interests outstanding.

8. If the property has ever been sold at sheriff's, executor's, administrator's, commissioner's or guardian's sale, see that the proceedings were regular, for there is no warranty in any of these sales, and such conveyances are only equivalent to quit claims.

9. If ever devised by will, see that the same was duly probated.

10. Provide against any unrecorded deeds, mortgages or leases for or upon the lands.

11. See that the owner is neither principal nor surety upon any recognizance or official bond, which, by the law of Indiana and consequently of Hancock county, is a lien upon the premises. Our statutes provide that every recognizance shall bind the real estate of the principal from the time it is taken, but shall only bind the real estate of the surety from the time judgment of forfeiture is rendered.

12. See that the deed, which may be regular and absolute upon its face, is not counteracted and changed in nature by outstanding cotemporaneous defeasances.

13. Ascertain whether the deed is for a legal consideration or simply as a security for a debt. If for the latter, it is in effect and reality only a mortgage, and may be foreclosed as such. Our courts hold that where a deed of conveyance of real estate, though absolute on its face, is executed and intended simply as security for the payment of a debt owing from the grantor to the grantee, it amounts to a mortgage only, and confers no title upon a person who, having notice of such fact, obtains a conveyance of such real estate from such grantee.

14. See that there are no other liens or defects (of which there may be several) of any kind or character whatever.

15. Lastly, know that the instrument of conveyance or security contains a definite and correct description of the lands, and is properly executed, signed, sealed, acknowledged and timely recorded.

Remarks.—It will be seen from the above that instead of there being but three or four points for grantees and mortgagees to look after, there are nearly forty, all essential and of vital importance.

By the statutes of 1852, dower is abolished, except such rights as had already vested, but the section of the statutes of 1843, providing for the assignment of dower, was continued in force in the statutes of 1852, and is still in force.

Our Supreme Court has held that "a surety upon an official bond, as well as the principal, is a debtor, within the meaning of the statute," which provides that "judgments on official bonds, payable to the State of Indiana, shall bind the real estate of the debtor from the commencement of the action."

Under the Statutes of Indiana now in force, every conveyance, mortgage and lease for more than three years must be recorded in forty-five days from the execution thereof in order to be good as against any subsequent purchaser, lessee or mortgagee, "in good faith and for a valuable consideration."*

Many persons very erroneously suppose that the "warrant" in deeds and mortgages to be ample security for any overlooked liens that in the future may be discovered, but the warranty, like any other security, is available and valuable after the purchase money is paid, only in case of responsible parties. Again, the grantor may be good and

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* The main facts in the above article I have heretofore furnished some of the papers over my full name, but, considering the subject of such vital importance to the common reader, I have revised and rewritten the entire article, and trust it will not be considered out of place in a county history as the law of Indiana, and consequently of Hancock county. J. H. BINFORD.

perfectly responsible at the time of the conveyance, but perhaps in a few years, when some defect is observed or lien is to be enforced, he is dead, moved away or insolvent, hence it is not always advisable to rely on the warranty, however good at the time.

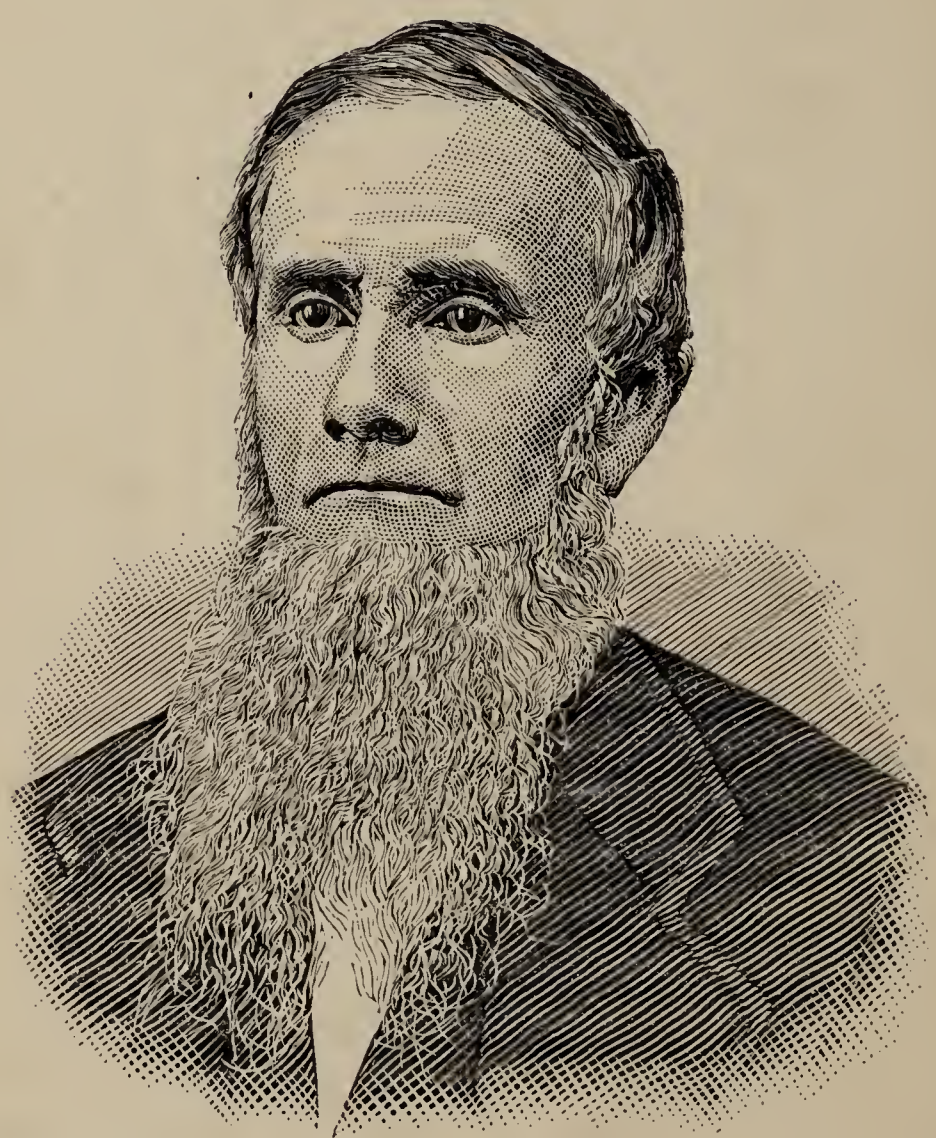
County Bible Society.

An auxiliary of the American Bible Society was organized in this county in the year 1837 by Rev. Richmond, the prime mover in the charitable enterprise, and the first president thereof. Among those who have since filled that office we may note Joseph Mathews, John Rarden, H. B. Wilson, D. S. Gooding, George Barnett, F. M. Gilchrist and G. W. Dove, the latter of whom is the present chief officer. The object of this organization is to promote the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, among all classes, and especially the poor and neglected. The recipients are expected to pay a part of the price of the sacred volume, where they are able and can be induced to do so, in order that they may be more highly appreciated, and secondly, that the finances of the society may be the most advantageously and economically used, yet none are to be denied on account of their poverty. There being no money consideration for the keeping of the records of the society, we are unable to find any reliable account of its sales, donations and doings, but for these facts have to rely on the memory of the older citizens.

Christian Church, Greenfield.

About the year 1850 several families moved from Kentucky, chief among which were the Sebastians, Branhams, Offutts and Rainses. Most of these were members of the Christian Church, or had been indoctrinated before leaving Kentucky. As early as 1840, ministers of the Christian Church occasionally visited this place, and held meetings in private houses, county seminary and the old M. E. Church, and sometimes at the court-house. Soon the

court-house was sold and torn down, and the members accepted an invitation from the Methodists to again occupy their house. After the new court-house was erected, the society occupied it for a time. In the spring of 1854, April 4th, an organization was affected in the M. E. Church, at which time thirteen names were enrolled as original members, viz: William and Elizabeth Sebastian,



JONATHAN SMITH.

Joseph Clayton, Humphrey and Eliza Offutt, Benjamin and Hannah Porter, Elizabeth Phillips, Stephen Dickerson, Amanda Branham, Lewis Sebastian and Mrs. Amos. After the organization, the meeting was continued for several days, increasing the membership to about forty, when the necessity of a house of worship was felt by all.

A. K. Branham, though not a member at that time, soon secured a six-hundred-dollar subscription, donated himself thirty-five feet of the lot on which the church now stands, and induced Col. Tague to donate ten more. He and Lewis Sebastian then bought the old court-house for two hundred and fifty dollars, and when it was torn down he ordered the masons to begin work, agreeing to pay them three dollars and a half per thousand to put the brick in the wall. When the work was begun there was yet not a dollar collected, but he succeeded in paying the workmen every Saturday night, not knowing on Monday morning where the money was to come from for that week. With the same persistent effort with which he started out he continued, until it was under roof, expending about six hundred dollars more. In about two years the building was completed, except the wash-boards, with a cost of two thousand dollars. The church was organized in the spring of 1854 by Mr. Thornbury. Among those who pointed out the way of life and salvation to the little flock are Elders Thornbury, Littleton, Raines, New, Edmonson, Hobbs, J. C. McCollough, George Campbell, Thomas Lockhart, James Sloan, Dr. Thomas and William Anderson. The pastoral work of the church has been mainly done by four men, Raines, Hobbs, Sloan and Thomas. The numbers added by these men were respectively one hundred, one hundred and nine, seventy-five and fifty-seven. About $11,000 have been paid out for preaching and $6,000 for other expenses. Resident membership, one hundred and seventy-five; non-resident members, fifty. William J. Sparks is superintendent of the interesting Sunday-school in connection therewith.

CHAPTER XXIX.

PERSONAL SKETCHES AND BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES.

Judge David S. Gooding,

son of Asa and Matilda Gooding, and grandson of Col. David Gooding, a captain in the war of 1812, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, January 20, 1824. In the fall of 1826 or 1827 he came with his parents to Indiana, and settled in the green woods of Rush county. In 1836 they moved to Hancock county and settled in Greenfield.

Mr. Gooding's early education was received in Rush and Hancock counties, after which he entered Asbury University at Greencastle, where he continued his studies for about two years, but his finances being very limited, health poor, and finally the death of his father, compelled him to leave college before graduation. At the age of fifteen he united with the M. E. Church, and was afterwards licensed an exhorter, which license was renewed for five consecutive years. He was several years superintendent of the M. E. Sunday-school, and also for five years president of the County Bible Society.

In 1847 he represented the county in the lower house of the Legislature, being elected by a majority of forty-two votes over Dr. J. W. Hervey, now of Indianapolis. In 1848 he was elected County Prosecuting Attorney. In 1851 he was Circuit Court Prosecuting Attorney in the Indianapolis Judicial Circuit, composed of Marion, Boone, Hendricks, Johnson, Shelby and Hancock counties. In 1852 he was elected Common Pleas Judge, and in 1856 State Senator. In 1861 he was again elected Common Pleas Judge.

In the year 1863 he volunteered in the pursuit of the

rebel forces under Gen. John Morgan in their raid through Indiana, and was severely wounded, while marching in line of duty, near Lawrenceburg, which ended his career as a Union soldier.

In 1864 he resigned his office as Judge of the Common Pleas Court and accepted the position assigned him by the Union State Convention at the head of the Lincoln and Johnson Presidential Electoral ticket as Elector at Large. He thoroughly canvassed the State, was elected, and cast his electorial vote for Lincoln and Johnson.

In 1864 President Lincoln nominated Judge Gooding to the Senate of the United States for a United States Judgeship in New Mexico, which (at the request of said Gooding) the President withdrew, but not until after the proper committee had directed a report recommending his confirmation.

In June, 1865, President Johnson, without recommendation or solicitation and on his own option, telegraphed Mr. Gooding asking his acceptance of the United States Marshalship for the District of Columbia, which position he accepetd, and entered at once upon his duties. He soon become the only executive officer of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; also of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In January, 1866, Mr. Gooding was unanimously confirmed by the United States Senate as such Marshal. He held the full confidence of President Johnson to the end of his term, and immediately after the inauguration of President Grant he personally tendered his resignation, which was accepted, though not to take effect until a successor was duly appointed and qualified. He soon after returned to his old home, and resumed the practice of law in Greenfield in 1869.

Referring to his early history, he was licensed to practice law in the year 1845. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States on the motion of Hon. Henry Stansburry, Attorney General of the United States. He was reared a Whig, and was a

great admirer of Henry Clay, adhering to the principles of the Whigs until 1850, when he withdrew from his old party and united with the Democracy. Differing from the leaders of his party, he opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and in 1860 was for Douglas and Popular Sovereignty. When the Great Rebellion threatened this country with destruction Mr. Gooding came forward for the defense of the Union. His war speeches aroused enthusiasm among the people, and in co-operation with Wright, Douglas, Johnson and many other war Democrats he continued to stir the people to action.

Since 1866 he has been in full sympathy with the principles of his party, and has had great influence in conducting its campaigns. He is strongly opposed to the national banking system, and is in accord with the rights and interests of the people. His extensive work for the people and in politics has made him one of the leading political men of Indiana. He prides himself on the canvass of 1880 for General Hancock, and seems inclined to close his political life with that campaign.

Mr. Gooding's success as an editor was marked, having the management of *The Hancock Democrat* for several years.

Judge Gooding is the first Democrat of this county ever elected State Senator, County Prosecuting Attorney, Circuit Court Prosecuting Attorney, Common Pleas Judge and the only citizen of the county ever a Presidential Elector for the State at large or a United States Marshal for the District of Columbia.

James Sample

was born in Greenbrier county, in what is now known as West Virginia, on the 17th day of April, 1794. In 181[illegible] he was married to Miss Mary Barrett, a sister of the Revs. Joseph and Samuel Barrett. In 1827 he came on horseback to the wilds of Indiana prospecting for a more suitable place of abode. Blue-River township attracted

his attention, and in 1828 he and family came over the seldom-traveled route and settled in the green woods of this county. Soon a rude cabin, without chimney or floor, was erected to shelter them from the inclemency of the weather. Their furniture was of the rudest kind, and their prospects not very bright, still they bore their trials bravely, hoping for better times in the future. The sound of the loom and ax could be heard early and late for years. Churches had not yet been erected, but the rude cabins furnished a place to worship God and sing His praises. James Sample was always an energetic worker at these meetings.

Mr. S.'s mother came to this county, and lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and two, being the oldest person buried in the old Gilboa Cemetery. "Grandmother Sample," as she was usually called, could read fine print without glasses for sometime before she died, and the most remarkable circumstance occurred just three or four months before her death. As perfect a set of teeth as ever filled the mouth of any person came through her gums. Strange but true this rare circumstance.

Robert Binford,

an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, now of Rush county, but for more than fifty years a citizen of Blue-River township, and consequently one of the first settlers thereof, is a native of North Carolina, Northampton county, born July 2, 1813. In 1826, at the age of thirteen, he came with his parents and other Binford families to the new free State of Indiana, and settled in the green woods of what is now Blue-River township, but then Madison county, in the "New Purchase."

The Binfords had once been well off, and owned large plantations and numerous slaves, but becoming convinced that the trafficing in human souls was a sin against Heaven, and that slavery and the bondage of either blacks or whites

was contrary to the principles of our free institutions, which in spirit declare that *all* men are born free and equal, with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, they voluntarily freed them, one and all, and endeavored to reinstate them in their primitive moral rights by dividing with them what property they had helped to accumulate. Selling their lands at a sacrifice, they determined to seek a home in a free State, free from the blighting influences of human slavery, and hence sought an asylum in Hancock county, where they could begin life's battles anew.

March 30, 1837, the subject of this sketch was married to Martha, daughter of John Hill, one of the prominent pioneers of Rush county. A little cabin was soon erected in the green woods, and the two, made one, set about in earnest to make an honest living by the sweat of the brow. Although Mr. B. had plenty of land for a biginner, having received one hundred and sixty acres by his wife and a similar amount from his parents, yet there was not an acre cleared, and he was really poor, too poor to buy a second horse, hence had to tend the first crop with a single team. His first crop consisted of two and a half acres of corn, which was worth twelve and a half cents a bushel, but he had none to sell. His first wheat crop was on the same two and a half acres, but it was "sick wheat," so called by the early settlers, because it made them sick to eat it in any manner whatever, even in limited quantities, hence it was worthless, and he received nothing for it. His first hogs were sold at a dollar per hundred, which brought him eighty-seven dollars, the most money he had ever had. Farm hands were worth seven to eight dollars per month; calico, forty cents per yard; coffee and tea too expensive to buy, hence used rye and other substitutes.

By great industry and rigid economy Mr. B. has succeeded in accumulating considerable property. He has given most of his children, nine in number, a college education and eighty acres of land each, and has done much for educational and charitable institutions, and



ROBERT BINFORD.

always contributed liberally of his means for the support of the church.

In politics Mr. B. is a Republican; in church relations an orthodox Friend or Quaker. Naturally timid, modest and unassuming, he avoids publicity, never aspiring to office, preferring the quiet walks of life. Though one of the early settlers of the county, of unblemished character, one of the heavy tax-payers, a charitable, Christian gentleman, and a good citizen, nevertheless he would never have consented to the notice herein, and this entire sketch and the accompanying portrait are wholly without his knowledge or consent.

Jacob Slifer

was born in Elos, Germany, on the 13th day of October, 1811. His father and family embarked on a ship for America in 1817. After sailing one week, a severe storm came up and drove the vessel, a total wreck, into the English Channel. The captain of the unfortunate ship was ruined, and the father of Mr. Slifer lost the amount which he had paid for their passage, and being in limited circumstances, his two oldest children were sold to pay their fare. After seventeen weeks at sea they landed in America, where young Slifer attended school for a short time, was then bound to a farmer until eighteen years of age, after which he worked at the shoe-maker's trade for three years, clerked in a store in Philadelphia for twelve months, and came to Hancock county in 1834; was married to Miss Jane Lewis and settled in the wilds of this county in very limited circumstances, where he endured the privations of pioneer life. He has served two terms as County Commissioner, and is now bountifully supplied with this world's goods.

John H. White

was born in Preble county, Ohio, December 3, 1824. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. His early educa-

tion was received in the common schools of his native county, during the winter terms, when he could not be profitably employed on the farm. He came to Shelby county, Indiana, in 1843; served an apprenticeship as tanner and currier in Franklin county. At the close of his apprenticeship, he began teaching school in connection with farming, which he has followed ever since. In 1853 he moved to Center township, Hancock county, where he now resides. In 1860 he was elected Township Trustee. In 1864 he represented the county in the lower house of the Legislature. In 1866 he was re-elected. He has been President of the Hancock Agricultural Society. He was formerly a Whig, but has been a Democrat since 1854. In 1862 he became a member of the Christian Church. He was married December 23, 1845, to Miss Sarah Potts, of Franklin county. He is the father of nine children, all of whom are useful members of society.

James L. Mason

dates his nativity April 3, 1834, Union county, Indiana, where he received a primary education in the common schools. At the age of fourteen he entered Farmer's College, near Cincinnati. Here he pursued his studies for a time, but finally went to Bloomington, Indiana, and became a student in the State University. Returning to Brownsville, his native town, he taught school for two terms, and acted in the capacity of county surveyor at the same time. He studied law with Hon. John S. Reid, of Connersville, Indiana, for a short period, and then returned to Bloomington, and studied for one term in the law department. He subsequently taught school in Wayne county and Greenfield, after which he read law with the Hon. Thomas D. Walpole, of this place, and soon entered upon the active practice of his chosen profession.

In 1862 he was elected Joint Representative for Hancock and Shelby counties to the State Legislature. In 1864 he was elected State Senator. In 1862 he was mar-

ried to Miss Emma R. Millikan, who lived but six weeks thereafter. In 1867 he was married to Miss Rebecca Julian,* daughter of Judge Jacob B. Julian, of Indianapolis, who died October 22, 1877.

Mr. Mason joined the Masonic fraternity in 1853. He is a steadfast Democrat, the owner of two thousand acres of land, and one of the wealthiest men in the county.

Hamilton J. Dunbar,

a native of Hancock county, was born September 13, 1846. His parents were Jonathan and Mary Dunbar, who were respectively of Scotch and Irish descent. The early life of young Dunbar was characterized by love of amusement and fondness for athletic sports. He availed himself of the educational advantages of the Greenfield schools in his youth; but his ambition reaching beyond these, he entered Asbury University at Greencastle, where he graduated with high and special honors in the class of 1866, and immediately thereafter began the practice and study of law in this city. March 31, 1868, he was married to Miss Florence M. Jones, of Greencastle. Mr. D. died September 5, 1876, leaving to mourn him a widow and one child, in whose hearts he is enshrined, not only as a prominent lawyer and polished debater, but as an affectionate husband and kind father.

His wife, a niece of the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, has since returned to her native town, where she now resides.

As an evidence of the high esteem in which Mr. D. was held by the legal fraternity of the State, we quote briefly from the resolutions of the Marion county bar on his demise.

"It is seldom that one so young as he had won so extended practice at the bar, and yet more seldom that one so young has won so deep a hold upon the hearts of those about him, and

*Miss Julian was a relative of the Hon. George W. Julian, who was once a citizen and practicing attorney of Greenfield.

wielded such an influence in the community in which he lived. As a bar, we will remember his talents and success with pride, and seek to emulate his many virtues. In his early death we see but another illustration of the sad results of over labor, of the straining beyond their utmost tension the nerves of the practicing lawyer."

Charles E. Barrett,

a practicing attorney of Sullivan, Indiana, but formerly of this county, was born in Indianapolis, November 28, 1858.



CHARLES E. BARRETT.

His opportunities for a literary education were limited, but making the most of them, and being apt and of a practical business turn of mind, he has, while employed in the various departments of mercantile life, acquired a good, practical business education. Mr. B. began the study of law

at odd times, and looked forward to it as a profession as early as at the age of sixteen, and on quitting the store he entered the law office of Messrs. New & Poulson, and took a course of reading, after which he bought out Mr. Poulson and formed a partnership with Mr. James A. New, one of the leading attorneys of the city. Here he enjoyed a lucrative practice for three years. During all this time he was also a hard student. This we say from personal knowledge as to two years of the time, being a student in the office. Mr. B. was admitted to the bar of the Hancock Circuit Court December 31, 1879, being the first opportunity after having arrived at his majority and becoming admissible.

In the fall of 1881 the firm of New & Barrett was by mutual consent dissolved, and Mr. B. removed to Sullivan, supplied himself with an excellent library, and put out his shingle. He shortly, however, formed a co-partnership with Senator Briggs, and is now consequently the junior member of the law firm of Briggs & Barrett. The cut accompanying this will be recognized and acknowledged by those acquainted with him as a good portrait.

Mr. B. is a Democrat in politics, and, though a member of no church, leans toward the Methodists.

Matilda Gooding,

a daughter of Lemuel Hunt and wife of Asa Gooding, was born in Nicholas county, in the State of Kentucky, and was married to Asa Gooding on the 31st day of August, 1822. They removed to Rush county, in the State of Indiana, in the fall of 1826, where they settled in the green woods, after building a log cabin in which to reside, Asa Gooding having entered forty acres of land at the price of $1 25 per acre. They were both industrious and happy. In 1836 they removed to Greenfield, Hancock county, and for a time kept hotel. Asa Gooding died in 1842, leaving surviving him Matilda Gooding, his widow, who, though absent for a few years at Greencastle, Indiana, for the

purpose of educating some of her children, still resides in the same dwelling-house, long known as the Gooding Corner. She is the mother of seven surviving children, five sons and two daughters, to-wit: David S., Lemuel W., Oliver P., Henry C., and William H. and Elvira M. Gooding and Cindrella J. Howard, wife of Dr. Noble P. Howard, Sen. For one of her age she is in fair health, reasonably comfortable and happy, with a consciousness of having been a good wife and mother and useful in her day and generation, respected by all who know her and loved and honored by her relatives and friends. She is patiently and contentedly awaiting the Master's call.

Ernst H. Faut

was born October 30, 1835, in the county of Buckeburg and Duchy of Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany. His father was a Prussian subject, and named after Frederick Wilhelm the Third. Being a blacksmith by trade, all the boys had to work in the shop as soon as they could take hold of the bellows-pole, as it is well known in Germany that all the children have to attend school from the age of seven to fourteen.

In the year 1848 the revolution broke out in that country, and the people clamored for liberty, and thought everything oppressive, even the compulsory school system. His father had the idea that his son Ernst would be of more benefit to him in the blacksmith shop than in the schoolroom. An application was gotten up to the highest school authority for his release, which had to be approved by the subordinates before it was presented to the supreme authority. This approval read as follows: "*His knowledge will do*, and his father needs him badly." This application was presented, and in a few days after granted. The cause of this was that the official authorities of the Government were scared about the revolution in the country at this time, and they were willing to grant almost anything at that

critical moment, but Ernst was cheated out of his proper schooling. From that time he had to work in the blacksmith shop with his father. Several of the neighbors who had emigrated to this country wrote letters home to their friends, relating the great advantages of this country over their native home for poor and laboring people. This impressed him favorably, and he solicited his father to give him the privilege and means to come to America, but his father hesitated on account of his age. Finally, after a few years of continued solicitation, he consented, and on April 29, 1854, at the age of eighteen years, he left the parental roof, and embarked at Bremen on a sailing vessel, as ocean steamers were rare at that time. After a voyage of sixty-six days he arrived in New York city on August 4th. Having an uncle living in New Palestine whom he had never seen, his attention was directed that way, and he concluded to pay him a visit. Here he arrived August 14th, and got employment at his trade, and he remained there until April, 1856, when he went to Indianapolis, and, finding no work at his trade, he took a job as a hod-carrier. Soon after this he succeeded in finding employment at his regular business.

In the fall of 1857 he made a set of horse-shoes for the State Fair, on which he took the first premium. In November he returned to New Palestine, and formed a partnership with his cousin, Ernst W. Faut. They carried on the blacksmithing business for several years.

In the spring of 1860 he was married to Miss Mary E. Eickman, the fruits of which union are eight sprightly children, two boys and six girls, who are all living.

In the fall of 1860 the partnership with his cousin was dissolved, and he continued the business at the old stand.

In the winter of 1861 and 1862, Mr. Lysander Sparks, then Auditor of this county, appointed him Assessor for Sugar-Creek township. In the fall of 1862 he was elected to the same position for two years. In the spring of 1866 he was elected Township Trustee, and was subsequently re-elected for six consecutive terms, as the elections were

hen held annually. In the fall of 1872 he was elected Treasurer of Hancock county, which position he held for wo consecutive terms.

After the expiration of his term as Treasurer he formed a partnership with his brother Charles in the manufacture of carriages, buggies, wagons, &c. Their establishment s doing an extensive, thriving business, and gives employment to a large number of hands. Mr. F. is one of the most enterprising citizens of the country, sociable, hospitable and generous.

General Oliver Paul Gooding.

Oliver Paul Gooding was born the 29th day of January, 1835, in the village of Moscow, Rush county, Indiana. In 1837 he moved with his parents to Greenfield, Hancock county, Indiana. At the age of eighteen, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, where he graduated in 1858. He was attached to the Fourth United States Infantry as Brevet Second Lieutenant, serving as such at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor. The 5th day of February, 1859, he was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the Tenth United States Infantry, and joined that regiment at Fort Bridges, Utah Territory, in August of that year, and served on the expedition against the Mormons in 1859 and 1860. In 1861 he was ordered to the defense of Washington, D. C., and served in the war for the suppression of the great rebellion from 1861 till 1865.

During the war he held several important commands, among which was the Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteers (converted into the Sixth Massachusetts Cavalry), which regiment he led as the advanced guard of the Union army at the capture of New Orleans, the first day of May, 1862. On the Teche campaign and the Port Hudson campaign, in 1863, he commanded the third brigade of the third division, nineteenth army corps. In the battle of Fort Bisland, or battle of the Teche, as it is sometimes

called, he commanded the Union forces on the north bank of Bayou Teche, and captured an outwork of the enemy and some prisoners. The loss of life in his command was heavier and its success greater than that of all the rest of the army, the brunt of the battle falling on his command. The battle was stopped by darkness, and the enemy abandoned his works and retreated during the night, and was pursued in the morning. At Port Hudson, General Gooding gallantly led his brigade in the terrible and bloody assaults made on the enemy's works on the 27th day of May, 1863, and the 14th day of June, 1863. His brigade suffered heavily. On the Red River campaign, in 1864, he commanded the Fifth Brigade, Cavalry Division, Department of the Gulf, and at the end of that campaign was assigned to the command of the division. In command of the Union troops at Campti, on the north bank of Red River, the 4th day of April, 1864, General Gooding, in a hotly contested cavalry action, defeated the enemy under General Siddell. At the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, in command of his brigade, the 9th day of April, 1864, General Gooding gallantly fought and held the enemy in check till the Union army came into position, his hat being shot off his head, the bullet grazing his scalp.

At the battle of Kane River Crossing he commanded the advanced cavalry, and was highly complimented on the field by Major-General William H. Emory, commanding Nineteenth Army Corps, for the able manner in which he handled his command and developed the enemy's position. On the retreat of the Union army, he was constantly under fire with his brigade, covering either the flank or rear of the army. While serving in the volunteer service, his promotion in the regular army went on to the rank of Captain, the 27th day of June, 1862, which regular rank he resigned on entering civil life in 1865. Entering the war as a Second Lieutenant of Regulars, by his own merits he rose to the rank of Major-General by brevet of United States Volunteers, which last rank was conferred on him the 13th day of March, 1865, for, as his commission

recites: "*Gallant conduct in the assaults on the enemy's works at Port Hudson, Louisiana, in 1863, and gallant and distinguished conduct throughout the Red River campaign, in 1864.*"

In the fall of 1865, he located in Washington, D. C., and resumed the study of the law, which he had commenced in the regular army before the war. He was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia, the 4th day of January, 1866, and practiced law there till 1869, having in the meantime taken a trip to California, when he returned to his old home at Greenfield, Indiana, where he lived in retirement till February, 1874, when he located in St. Louis, Missouri, in the practice of the law. In 1881 he was appointed General Attorney of the Insurance Department of Missouri. General Gooding is the author of the new national anthem, *America*, the chorus of which is:

"Wave on, wave on! The old flag forever!"

Autobiography of John H. Binford.

According to the records in the old family Bible, I am the fourth son, second living, of Robert and Martha Binford, now of Rush county, but formerly of Blue-River township, this county, where I was born, April 13, 1844, and am consequently in my thirty-eighth year.

The first impressions made on my mind of which I have any recollection were of a serious nature, occasioned by the death of my grandfather, John Hill, in 1847, while I was yet not three years old. I remember the circumstance distinctly, the scene at the funeral and how sad my parents were.

At five my mother began to teach me to spell, read and write. The first writing consisted in making "straight marks," followed by patient practicing on the "pot-hooks." At six I entered school, and continued therein for about six months in the year till I was large enough to plow and do light work on the farm, after which I had school privileges for a short term in the winter only until the fall of 1862,

when I entered Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana, for a five-months term.

The following winter of 1863 and 1864 I taught my first school at Hopewell, Blue-River towship, a four months' term of eighty-seven days, for $100, or $25 a month, and boarded myself. The school was large and the classes advanced; history, physiology, philosophy, algebra, rhetoric and a few other extra branches being studied, hence my time was fully yet pleasantly employed. I have taught about forty terms since then in graded and ungraded



schools, in normals and colleges, in this and other States; but never did I teach another term around the memory of which there clusters dearer and more vivid recollections. Among my students that winter were boys and girls that have since become useful men and women, and are now filling positions of trust and profit with credit to themselves and honor to their instructor.

After teaching a few terms in the district schools and attending school in the meantime at home, at Walnut Ridge and Spiceland, I finally entered the National Normal School in Ohio for two years, but, owing to declining health, quit school, went South, and was for two years principal of the Third-Ward graded schools of Little

Rock, Arkansas. While here, during the first year, I had the honor of aiding in organizing the first County and State Teachers' Association of the State, acted as secretary of the same, and was sent as a delegate to the National Teachers' Association at Trenton, New Jersey, and also the State Teachers' Association at Ithica, New York, both of which I had the pleasure of attending. In going and returning I visited Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Niagara Falls, Saratoga and Ballston Springs, New York City, Philadelphia and numerous other points of interest. Returning to Little Rock, I entered upon my second year's superintendency at $133\frac{1}{3}$ per month, and also engaged in merchandising, but, not being able to give the latter business my personal attention, I abandoned it after less than a year's useful experience.

Being now fully recovered in health, I determined on completing my prospective normal course, and therefore declined further employment, though earnestly solicited, at $1,500 a year or $8\frac{1}{3}$ per day for time employed.

In 1871 I had the honor of graduating from said Ohio Normal, and among my classmates and co-graduates in this school were H. B. Brown, now Principal of Valparaiso Normal, F. P. Adams, Principal of the Central Normal at Danville, and Prof. John Burke, of Covington, Kentucky.

The following year, while Principal of the New Garden High School, I was elected by the township trustees, on the first Monday in June, as County Superintendent of my native county under the new school law providing for County Superintendent, Institutes, &c., and abolishing the office of County Examiner. I at once gave bond, took charge of the office, and on the close of my school entered upon the active duties of my new field of labor. This position I filled as best I could for two years, without fear or favor, endeavoring to raise the standard of education, and by every available means to make our teachers and schools more efficient and effectual and the instruction more practical and profitable.

August 26, 1874, while County Superintendent, I was appointed by J. C. Denny, Attorney General, as his assistant in and for this county, under the act of March 10, 1873.

In the summer of 1875 I organized and with the aid of competent assistants held and conducted in the Greenfield Graded School building "The Hancock County Normal," the first normal school ever held in the county.

During the long summer vacation of 1875, May 27th I was appointed deputy Treasurer, or tax collector, by County Treasurer E. H. Faut for the townships of Blue-River, Brandywine and Center, including Greenfield.

The following summer, 1876, with increasing advantages and a larger corps of instructors, including Prof. W. A. Yohn, of Valparaiso, I conducted the largest normal ever held in the county, though several very interesting and well attended ones have since been held in different parts thereof.

In the fall of 1875 I was elected Principal of the Greenfield Graded Schools, which position I held for two years. In the meantime occurred the Centennial year, and all educational men were called upon to aid in "Indiana's Educational Exhibit at Philadelphia." I laid the matter before our teachers and schools, and suggested a series of exhibitions, with a reasonable admittance fee, which was promptly responded to in such a liberal manner as to give the school and city the credit of doing more than all others in the county and of placing herself in the front rank of cities of her size in the State. Our exhibit at the Centennial was also respectable, and I speak from personal knowledge, being in attendance thereat for a few weeks.

In the spring of 1875, while County Superintendent, after the per diem was reduced by the Legislature and the work was not crowding, I employed Lee O. Harris to do the necessary work of the office, and started on a tour through the Southern States, determined to learn by observation something of the method of conducting schools. On this trip of a few weeks I visited the best schools of

Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Montgomery, Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Florida; Charleston, South Carolina; Atlanta, Georgia, and other points, a full account of which I gave in the *Indiana School Journal*, which I represented.

On the 26th of June, 1873, I was married to Miss Lucy Coggeshall, youngest daughter of John Coggeshall, of Wayne county.

The little family of two has since grown to six—Gertrude, Edgar A., Robert J. and Paul F. being the younger members.

In 1877, for various reasons, I resolved on abandoning my chosen profession for the more healthful, equally honorable and more remunerative profession of law. The first year I read at home, on the farm, while rusticating and rejuvinating. I then returned to Greenfield, read in the office of New & Barrett for the succeeding two years, was admitted to the bar of the Hancock Circuit Court in the meantime, and had entered upon the practice of my new profession, when I received a call from the Central Indiana Normal College, of Montgomery county, to take charge of the Law Department, and teach Theory and Practice, Zoology and Civil Government, which offer I accepted for one year. Returning for the third time to Greenfield, I opened up an office, put out my shingle, and while patiently awaiting for a client, contracted to write this "History of Hancock County" for King & Harden; accepting a proposition to buy out the interest of Mr. Harden, I became fully identified with the interest of the work, and have given it my spare moments from my legal duties for the past six months.

Hon. Charles G. Offutt,

one of the leading attorneys of this city, was born in Georgetown, Kentucky, October 4, 1845. He is the son of Lloyd and Elizabeth Offutt, respectively of Maryland and Kentucky. His early education was confined to the

common schools of his adopted State, whither he had removed with his parents when quite small. At the early age of seventeen he entered the dry goods store of Samuel Heavenridge, then a merchant in the town of Greenfield, where he remained for about two years. He then taught one term in the county district schools, after which he engaged in the employ of Towsey & Byram, merchants of Indianapolis, where he continued for the following two years.

About this time Mr. Offutt conceived the idea of adopting the legal profession, in pursuance of which he returned to Greenfield and entered upon a course of reading with the Hon. James L. Mason, which he faithfully continued for about three years. He then formed a partnership with Judge Joseph S. Buckles, and continued that relation until the fall of 1873, when, by mutual consent, the firm was dissolved. Thenceforward he continued the practice alone until 1876, at which time the law firm of Offutt & Martin was established, of which Mr. Offutt was the senior member. This partnership was continued until 1880, since which he has been alone. In 1872 he represented the county in the Lower House of the Legislature. Though one of the younger members of that august body, he did credit to himself and his constituents. In 1876 he was elected Democratic Elector for the Sixth Congressional District of Indiana.

Mr. Offutt was married July 15, 1874, to Miss Anna, oldest daughter of Frederick Hammel, late of this city, the fruits of which union are two sprightly children, a boy and girl.

Mr. Offutt is a man of rare native ability, portly and promising, of pleasing address, and stands high in his profession both as a counselor and practitioner.

Leonidas P. Newby

was born near Lewisville, Hendricks county, Indiana, April 9, 1856. He came with his parents, when quite young, to Greensborough, where he remained till the year

1862, thence to Brown township, this county, where he resided till 1872. But, desiring better facilities for an education, he went to Knightstown, entered the High School, from which he graduated in 1874, being the first graduate from the Knightstown Academy, after which he took two year's private instruction under Prof. Charles Hewitt, completing the catalouge course of Asbury University. He then taught one year at Fortville, two years at Warrington and a similar time in the Knightstown Academy. In 1873 he began the study of law with Charles M. Butler, then Prosecutor of this district. He continued to study and teach till 1877, when he entered into a partnership with Walter B. Swaim for one year, since which he has been alone. At the fall election of 1880 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, and on the resignation of Charles M. Butler, Prosecutor, he was appointed to fill his unexpired term.

Mr. N. was married December 21, 1876, to Miss Mary, daughter of R. B. Breckenridge, one of the first families of Knightstown. He has two sprightly children, a pleasant home, and a splendid new brick residence in Knightstown, his present abode.

Andrew M. Patterson,

a native of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, came to Greenfield in 1832 and was one of the most energetic public spirited men of the county. He was ever making improvements, and urging others to do likewise. By trade he was a hatter, and carried on business for a number of years in the house which he built for the purpose, on the north-west corner of Main and Pennsylvania streets. About this time he erected a handsome brick residence, at the time the best in the county; the same is now occupied as the dwelling of A. J. Banks. He then beautified the grounds with trees, shrubbery and flowers till it equalled the finest grounds in the cities at that time. On the breaking out of the Mexican war he entered the service; was elected

First Lieutenant of a company raised in this county, as seen from our list of Mexican soldiers further on. He remained in the army till the close of the war, when he returned, broken down in health. As soon as he recruited somewhat he sold out, being discouraged with the slow progress of the town and county during his absence, and determined to go West, which resolution located him in Davenport, Iowa, where he amassed a fortune, and was honored and respected by all, irrespective of party. He represented his county in both Houses of the Legislature. From there he went to Carthage, Missouri, where he now resides, an honored member of society, and surrounded by all that tends to make life pleasant.

Mr. P. and our much esteemed friend, A. T. Hart, are perhaps the oldest business men of Greenfield now living. To the latter we are indebted for the above facts.

Judge Mark E. Forkner,

a native of Henry county, was born January 26, 1846. His early education was received in the common schools of his neighborhood, after which he attended, for a time, the New Castle Academy.

He was raised, principally, in the rural districts, during which he spent two years in his father's store at Millville, Henry county. He early conceived the idea of adopting the legal profession as his life calling, and, in accordance therewith, began reading law with Lewis Dale, of New Castle, May 10, 1864. In the spring of 1865 he came to Greenfield and continued his legal studies for a time, when he returned to New Castle, and still employed his golden moments in the prosecution of his chosen profession, with Joshua H. Mellett, till the fall of 1866, supporting himself in the meantime by teaching school in the winter. In the fall of that year he was appointed Deputy District Attorney for Henry county, by Calvin D. Thompson. On the resignation of Mr. T., R. A. Riley was appointed to fill the vacancy, who continued Mr. F. as Deputy.

In the spring of 1867 he formed a partnership with Judge Mellett, which continued till 1870, the date of Mr. M.'s election to the bench. Mr. Forkner next associated himself with Senator Eugene H. Bundy, with whom he remained till the fall of 1876, since which time he has been alone. He represented his native county in the Lower House of the Legislature in 1874 with credit to himself and honor to his constituents, being a member of the Judiciary and other important committees.

May 11, 1881, he was appointed Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Robert L. Polk. This appointment was made just seventeen years and one day from the date on which he began his legal studies.

He was married June 22, 1869, to Miss Rebecca A. Donahue, the fruits of which union are two promising children—a boy and a girl. Judge Forkner is an able lawyer, an efficient judge; fearless and impartial in his decisions.

James K. King

was born October 17, 1818, in Jefferson county, Indiana, within four miles of an Indian camp, and was called by the red men "a pale-face pappoose." The Indians often visited at his father's house, and invariably slept with their knives and tomahawks under their heads.

When the subject of this sketch was six years old his father moved to Garrard county, Kentucky; here he learned his A, B, C's, and remained four years, then returned to Jefferson for two years; thence to Decatur county, in the green woods with his father, where he attended school in the winter until his seventeenth year; he then taught for a time, and attended school for three terms at the Greensburg Seminary. In 1839 he was joined in wedlock with Miss Irene Wilson, in Decatur county, sister of H. B. Wilson, of Green township. In 1840 he moved to Hancock county and settled in the native forests. In 1847 he located in Warrington and engaged in the goods and stock

trade until 1857, when he failed. In 1852 he joined the Masons. In 1860 he was elected County Surveyor, and re-elected in 1862. In 1861 he located in Greenfield, since which he has acted as Deputy Sheriff for about four years and Assessor for eleven years. In 1875 he published "King's Map of Hancock County." In 1881 he associated himself with Samuel Harden, of Madison county, under the firm name of King & Harden, for the purpose of publishing the History of Hancock County.

Safe Robbery.

During the late civil war and for a time thereafter there was more larceny, burglary, robbery, arson and other violations of the criminal code than during any other period in the history of our county and country. It was a favorable time for the development of the worst elements of society, and evil cropped out occasionally, even where it was least expected; political prejudices, sectional feelings and party strifes were current. Tramps, tricksters, traitors and treacherous villains flourished during those perilous years, and escaped unhurt, and their sins were heaped on the shoulders of innocent parties; but in the case under consideration, though the guilty parties were never discovered to a moral and legal certainty, yet the innocent were fully able to sustain themselves. No one occurrence of this period seemed to interest the people of the county more than this one. All felt an interest in this matter, and every effort was made to discover the perpetrators, but in vain.

We quote from the record:

"*Whereas*, It has been shown to the full satisfaction of the County Commissioners of Hancock county, Indiana, by competent and sufficient evidence, that on the night of the 12th of January, 1866, the Treasurer's office of this, Hancock county, was feloniously entered, the iron safe broken open and a large sum of money stolen therefrom, of which five thousand dollars was money belonging to Hancock county, the same having been

collected by Nelson Bradley, Treasurer of said county for 1865, and delinquencies for former years; and,

"*Whereas*, It further appears that said loss occurred without the acquiescence, negligence or fault of said Nelson Bradley aforesaid.

"THEREFORE, Be it ordered by the board aforesaid that said Nelson Bradley, Treasurer of Hancock county, be and is hereby released and discharged from the payment of said sum of five thousand dollars so feloniously taken from the county safe as aforesaid in 1866."

CHAPTER XXX.

CHARTS AND MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Key to the Following Charts.

The following two charts we have carefully prepared and introduced here for the purpose of giving a bird's-eye view of the dates, chief officers and principal events of our National and County History, from the date of their organization down to the present time, and, in the case of the county, the important data from the first settlement thereof by the whites.

The first chart is more of a general nature, showing the name and date of our Presidents, Governors, State Senators and Representatives, and our Circuit Judges; and, in the last column, the important events of the respective years.

Chart number two is more of a local nature, but to accomplish the object intended, should be examined and studied in connection with the first. Like the first, it is ruled into seven columns. In the first is found the date, opposite which in regular order follow the names of the county officers, Clerk, Recorder, Auditor, Treasurer and Sheriff; and, in the last column, one or more of the chief events in the county history.

Notice on chart number one, that in 1789 George Washington became the first President of the United States; that the principal event of that year was the adoption of

the ten amendments to the Federal Constitution; that as Indiana and Hancock county were yet unorganized, the intervening columns are blank. In 1828, John Q. Adams was President; James B. Ray, Governor of Indiana; Calvin Fletcher, our State Senator; Bethuel F. Morris, our Circuit Judge, and the principal national events the organization of the present Democratic party, and the increase of duties on imports. Chart number two shows Lewis Tyner the first County Clerk; Henry Watts, first Treasurer, and John Foster, first Sheriff; Greenfield and the Courts organized. An examination of 1881 and 1882 shows an equally advantageous condensed history of cotemporaneous dates and events in the National, State, and County History. We think the chart sufficiently clear without further explanation. Its chief advantage to the student is in the association of dates and events of a local and National character, and thereby facilitating the memory and increasing the interest:

GENERAL COTEMPORANEOUS TABULATED DATA (CHART NO. 1.)

DATE.	PRESIDENT.	GOVERNOR.	SENATOR.	REPRESENTATIVE.	CIRCUIT JUDGES.	IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1789	George Washington...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ten amendm'ts to consttut'n.
1790	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....	Naturalizat'n law originat'd.
1791	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....	U. S. Bank established.
1792	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....	U. S. Mint established.
1793	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....	Invention of Cotton Gin. Congr. assembled at Phila.
1794	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....	Whisky insurrection.
1795	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gen. Sullivan died.
1796	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....	Washington's farewell addr.
1797	John Adams.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Trouble with France.
1798	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....	Navy dept. organized.
1799	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....	Patriek Henry died.
1800	" "	W. H. Harrison, Ty. G	.....	.....	.....	Indiana Territory organized.
1801	Thomas Jefferson.....	" "	.....	.....	.....	War with Tripoli.
1802	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	Ohio admitted to Union.
1803	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	Purchase of Louisiana.
1804	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	Hamilton killed by Burr.
1805	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	Michigan Territ'y organiz'd.
1806	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	Robert Morris died.
1807	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	First steamboat. Embargo Act.
1808	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	Slave trade abolished.
1809	James Madison	" "	.....	.....	.....	Embargo Act repealed.
1810	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	Confiscation U. S. vessels by France.
1811	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	Samuel Chase died.
1812	" "	John Gibson.....	.....	.....	.....	War declared against G. B.
1813	" "	Thomas Posey	.....	.....	.....	Perry's victory.
1814	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	Washington City captured.
1815	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	Battle of New Orleans.
1816	" "	Jonathan Jennings ...	.....	.....	.....	Indiana admitted to Union.
1817	James Monroe.	" "	.....	.....	.....	Seminole war.
1818	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	Pension law passed.
1819	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	Use of cast-iron plow, Purchase of Florida.
1820	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	Missouri compromise.

1821	" "	" "				Com. Decatur died.
1822	" "	William Hendricks				A Commercial treaty with France.
1823	" "	" "				Monroe Doctrine.
1824	" "	" "				Lafayette visits America.
1825	John Q. Adams	James B. Ray				Panama Mission discussed.
1826	" "	" "				John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died.
1827	" "	" "				First railroad begun.
1828	" "	" "	Calvin Fletcher		Bethuel F. Morris	Democratic party organized. Increase of duties on imports.
1829	Andrew Jackson	" "	" "	Elisha Long	" "	Removal of officers.
1829	" "	" "	" "	William Conner	" "	Treaty with Brazil.
1830	" "	" "	" "	E. Long. Thos. Bell.	" "	Solicitor of Treasury established.
1831	" "	Noah Noble	Elisha Long	Thomas Bell	" "	Free Trade convention at Philadelehia.
1832	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	Black Hawk war. Nullification.
1833	" "	" "	" "	John Foster	" "	Death of Lafayette.
1834	" "	" "	" "	Thomas Bell	" "	Whig party organized.
1835	" "	" "	Thomas Bell.	Leonard Bardwell	William W. Wick	Fire in New York. Locofoca party.
1836	" "	" "	" "	Thomas D. Walpole	" "	James Madison died.
1837	Martin Van Buren	David Wallace	" "	Joseph Chapman	" "	Panic of 1837.
1838	" "	" "	" "	John Foster	" "	Removal of Cherokees.
1839	" "	" "	" "	Joseph Chapman	" "	Abolition party. Treaty with Seminoles.
1840	" "	Samuel Bigger	" "	" "	James Morrison	Sub-treasury bill.
1841	William H. Harrison	" "	Thomas D. Walpole.	" "	" "	Death of Harrison.
1842	John Tyler	" "	" "	" "	" "	Ashburton treaty.
1843	" "	James Whitcomb	" "	I.Chapman. J.Mathews	William J. Peasley	Dorr's rebellion. Lathe patented.
1844	" "	" "	Andrew Jackson.	J. P. Foley. G. Henry	" "	Magnetic telegraph put in operation. Know-Nothing party.
1845	James K. Polk	" "	" "	George Henry	" "	Invention of reaper. Texas and Florida adm't'd to U.S.
1846	" "	" "	" "	Andrew F. Hatfield	" "	Sewing machine invented. N. W. boundary settled.
1847	" "	" "	Thomas D. Walpole	David S. Goodin.g	" "	Gen. Scott enters Mexico.
1848	" "	Paris C. Dunning	" "	Reuben A. Riley	" "	Gold discovered in California.
1848	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	Free Soil party organized.
1849	Zachary Taylor	Joseph A. Wright	" "	John Alley	" "	Postal treaty with England.
1850	Millard Fillmore	" "	" "	George Taylor	William W. Wick	Taylor died. Omnibus bill.

GENERAL CONTEMPORANEOUS TABULATED DATA. (CHART NO. 1.)

DATE.	PRESIDENT.	GOVERNOR.	SENATOR.	REPRESENTATIVE.	CIRCUIT JUDGES.	IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1851	Millard Fillmore.....	Joseph A. Wright.....	T. D. Walpole	John Foster	William W. Wick.....	John C. Calhoun died.
1852	" "	" "	Thomas Bell.....	William Handy.	" "	Daniel Webster and Henry Clay died.
1853	Franklin Pierce.... ..	" "	" "	Reuben A. Riley.....	Stephen Major.....	Invasion of Cuba.
1854	" "	" "	Thomas Bell.....	Thomas D. Walpole..	" "	Kansas-Nebraska bill.
1855	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	Court of Claims established.
1856	" "	" "	David S. Gooding.....	" "	" "	Republican party organized.
1857	James Buchanan.....	Ashbel P. Willard....	" "	" "	" "	Dred Scott decision.
1858	" "	" "	David S. Gooding.....	Samuel Shockley.....	" "	First cable across Atlantic.
1859	" "	" "	" "	" "	Joseph S. Buckles.....	Oregon admitted.
1860	" "	Abram A. Hammond.	Martin M. Ray.....	N. Warrum. G. Y. At-	kison. "	South Carolina secedes.
1861	Abraham Lincoln.....	Oliver P. Morton.....	" "	George Y. Atkison....	" "	Commencing of the great rebellion.
1862	" "	" "	" "	James L. Mason.....	" "	Union Pacific R. R. charte'd.
1863	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	Emancipation Proclamation.
1864	" "	" "	James L. Mason.	J. H. White. Geo. C.	Thatcher. "	Draft for 500,000 men.
1865	Andrew Johnson	" "	" "	George C. Thatcher...	" "	Abraham Lincoln assassinated.
1866	" "	" "	" "	J. L. White. J. L. Mont	gomery "	Freedman Bureau and 14th Amendment.
1867	" "	Conrad Baker.....	" "	J. L. Montgomery	" "	Suspension steel bridges in use. Purchase of Alaska.
1868	" "	" "	Luther Hess.....	John Addison.	" "	Universal amnesty granted to South. Impeachment trial of President.
1869	Ulysses S. Grant	" "	" "	" "	" "	Union Pacific R. R. comple'd.
1870	" "	" "	" "	Noble Warrum.	Joshua H. Mellett.....	Liberal Republican party. Fifteenth Amendment.
1871	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	Great fire in Chicago
1872	" "	" "	William R. Hough ...	Chas. G. Offutt ..	" "	Labor Reform party. Great fire in Boston.
1873	" "	Thomas A. Hendricks	" "	" "	" "	Salary Grab, Congressional.
1874	" "	" "	" "	Smith McCord.	" "	Charles Sumner died. Currency bill vetoed. Independent National party.
1875	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	Resumption act passed.
1876	" "	" "	Benjamin Shirk.....	Noble Warrum.....	Robert L. Polk.... ...	Centennial Exhibition. Prohibition party.

1877	R. B. Hayes.....	James D. Williams....	" "	" "	" "	Treaty with Spain.
1878	" "	" "	" "	Augustus C. Handy...	" "	Silver bill passed.
1879	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	Tammany party. Resumption of specie payment.
1880	" "	Isaac P. Gray.....	Simeon T. Yancey....	Morgan Chandler.....	Mark E. Forkner. ...	Woman Suffrage party.
1881	James A. Garfield....	Albert G. Porter.....	" "	" "	" "	Death of Garfield.
1882	Chester A. Arthur....	" "	" "	" "	" "	Trial of the assassin Guiteau.

COUNTY COTEMPORANEOUS TABULATED DATA. (CHART No. 2.)

DATE.	CLERK.	RECORDER.	AUDITOR.	TREASURER.	SHERIFF.	STATE AND COUNTY HISTORY.
1818	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	First settlers and cabin.
1819	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	First survey of land.
1820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	First religious society organized.
1821	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	First land entry.
1822	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	First blacksmith and orchard.
1823	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	First school-house. Organized into Madison Co.
1824	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	First mill. First school-house in Greenfield.
1825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	First store and tavern.
1826	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	First heavy emigration.
1827	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	First Baptist Church organized.
1828	Lewis Tyner.	....	.....	Henry Watts	John Foster.....	County, courts, and Greenfield organized.
1829	" "	.....	.....	" "	" "	Probate court established.
1830	" "	.....	.....	James B. Stevens..	" "	First M. E. Church organized.
1831	" "	....	.....	Nathan Crawford.	" "	First Court House and jail built.
1832	Joseph Chapman. .	Joshua Meek.....	.....	William O. Ross..	Samuel C. Duncan.	First Friends' Church organized.
1833	" "	" "	.....	Morris Pierson....	" "	Jail burnt.
1834	" "	" "	.....	" "	Basil Meek	Warrington and Nashville laid out.
1835	" "	" "	.....	" "	" "	Jail rebuilt.
1836	" "	" "	.....	" "	John Foster.....	*Ad. valorem* system adopted.
1837	John Hager.....	" "	.....	" "	" "	Bible society organized.
1838	" "	" "	.....	" "	" "	Jones and Union townships organized.
1839	" "	" "	.....	" "	" "	Big fire in Greenfield.
1840	" "	" "	....	" "	Jonathan Dunbar..	Woolen factory established.
1841	" "	" "	John Templin....	Andrew T. Hart..	" "	First Auditor elected.
1842	" "	" "	" "	" "	Joseph Anderson..	Seminary built.
1843	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	Old Cemetery deeded to the county.
1844	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	*Reveille* established.
1845	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	Geo. Knap killed his wife.
1846	" "	" "	John Myers	" "	Jonathan Dunbar..	Isaac Stewart beaten and robbed.
1847	" "	" "	" "	Jacob Huntington	" "	Company of soldiers to Mexico.
1848	" "	" "	" "	" "	William P. Rush.	Greenfield *Sentinel* established.
1849	William Sebastian	" "	" "	" "	" "	Masonic Lodge organized.
1850	" "	" "	" "	John Barrett.....	" "	Bee Line railroad built.
1851	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	P., C. & St. L. R. R. built.
1852	" "	" "	" "	" "	Joshua W. Shelby.	Free schools organiz'd. Election chang'd to Oct.
1853	" "	" "	" "	" "	John Osbon.....	First flouring mill and I. O. O. F.
1854	" "	John Milroy.	" "	John Foster.....	William H. Curry	Present Court House contracted.
1855	James Rutherford.	" "	Barsilla G. Jay ..	Elijah S. Cooper ...	Morgan Chandler.	First steam flouring mill.

COUNTY COTEMPORANEOUS TABULATED DATA. (CHART No. 2.)—Continued.

DATE.	CLERK.	RECORDER.	AUDITOR.	TREASURER.	SHERIFF.	STATE AND COUNTY HISTORY.
1856	Geo. Y. Atkison...	" "	" "	" "	" "	First fair and thrashing machine.
1857	John T. Sebastian	Lem'l W. Gooding	" "	Geo. W. Hatfield..	Mordecai Millard..	Second woolen factory.
1858	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	*Hancock Democrat* established.
1859	" "	" "	Lysander Sparks.	" "	Taylor W. Thomas	One Trustee in each township.
1860	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	Agricultural Society organized.
1861	Morgan Chandler	William R. West.	" "	John Addison.....	Samuel Archer....	First companies for civil war.
1862	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	Enlistment of militia.
1863	" "	" "	" "	Nelson Bradley...	Wm. G. Cauldwell	$100 bounty to soldiers.
1864	" "	Levi Leary ...	" "	" "	" "	*Family Visitor* established.
1865	Henry A. Swope	William Mitchell.	" "	" "	" "	Soldiers returned home.
1866	" "	Amos C. Beeson...	" "	" "	" "	Safe Robbery.
1867	" "	" "	Jonathan Tague...	Robert P. Brown..	William Wilkins..	Pike fever.
1868	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	Greenfield *Commercial* established.
1869	" "	Francis O. Sears...	" "	" "	" "	Contract to build school-house and jail.
1870	" "	John Reeves	A. C. Handy.	" "	" "	First planing mill.
1871	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	Five additions to Greenfield.
1872	" "	" "	" "	Ernst H. Faut.....	Geo. W. Sample...	Patrons of Husbandry organized.
1873	" "	N. H. Roberts.. ..	" "	" "	Robert P. Brown..	Murder of Samuel Derry.
1874	Ephraim Marsh ..	" "	Henry Wright. ..	" "	William Thomas..	Medical Society organized.
1875	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	Keemer hung and Wood committed suicide.
1876	" "	" "	" "	Andrew Hagen ..	" "	Greenfield incorporated. *Jeffersonian* started.
1877	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	William Frost found dead.
1878	" "	" "	" "	" "	W. H. Thompson..	Sarah Wilson murdered.
1879	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	County fair demised.
1880	" "	" "	" "	Isaiah A. Curry...	" "	*Republican* established. 1st old settlers meeting.
1881	" "	J. W. Ryon, (ap.).	" "	" "	" "	I., B. & W. R. R. organized, and free pikes.
1882	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	History of Hancock County published.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Samuel Vangilder	1828	John Collins	1857
John Hunter	1828	Robison Jarrett	1858
Elisha Chapman	1828	Nevel Reeves	1859
William McCance	1831	Elias McCord	1860
George Troxwell	1832	Hiram Tyner	1861
Benjamin Spillman	1834	William New	1862
Enoch O'Brien	1835	John Hinchman	1863
Richard Williams	1835	James Tyner	1864
John O'Brien	1836	Ephraim Thomas	1866
Daniel Smith	1837	David Caudell	1869
Isaac Willett	1839	Jonathan Smith	1870
Nathan Henry	1840	John S. Lewis	1871
Jacob Tague	1843	William H. Dye	1872
William Curry	1843	James Tyner	1872
Seth Walker	1844	William P. Brokaw	1873
Samuel Shockley	1845	John Addison	1874
Abram Rhue	1846	William P. Brokaw	1875
Jordan Lacy	1847	Jacob Slifer	1877
James Tyner	1849	T. E. Bentley	1879
James Hazlett	1850	Edward P. Scott	1880
Reson Perry	1851	Thomas E. Bentley	1880
Daniel Wilkison	1853	Augustus Dennis	1880
Shelton Banks	1855	John E. Dye	1881
Jacob Slifer	1856		

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Meredith Gosney		William Fries	1864
Morris Pierson	1844	J. H. Landis	1876
George W. Hatfield	1850	John V. Coyner	1878
C. G. Sample	1854	Winfield S. Fries	1880
James K. King	1860		

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Meredith Gosney	1833	Morris Pierson	1842
John Justice	1835	John Avery	1843
William Johnson	1838	J. Etter	1845
James D. Henry	1839	J. Tharp	
Asa Gooding	1840	Oland Crane	

SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

At first three were appointed in each township until 1854.

James Rutherford	1854	Mansfield C. Foley	1864
Reuben A. Riley	1856	A. V. B. Sample	1868
James L. Mason	1859	James A. New	1871
William Fries	1861		

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

John H. Binford	1873	Aaron Pope	1879
William P. Smith	1875	Robert A. Smith	1881

UNITED STATES RECTANGULAR SURVEY.

When and Why Adopted.—Prior to the year 1802 no uniform system of surveying had been adopted by law in the United States, and consequently no uniformity prevailed, and no little amount of confusion, disputing and litigation resulted therefrom. Congress soon saw that it was just as necessary to have a fixed system of surveying as to have a standard of weights, measures and values; accordingly, in 1802, Jared Mansfield, Surveyor-General of the North-West Territory, presented to Congress a plan which was at once adopted, and put into use in the survey of all the public lands then owned and since acquired by the United States. This system is the most simple, satisfactory and convenient of any yet known.

PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN AND BASE LINES.

This plan is substantially as follows: Through the State or territory to be surveyed a line is run due north and south with great care and accuracy, by careful measurements and astronomical observations, called the *Principal Meridian*, and another at right angles with this, called the *Base Line* (see diagram No. 1). These two lines are the initial or starting points, and may be established wherever deemed most convenient. There are about twenty-five principal meridians, and an equal number of base lines in the various surveys of the United States and her territories.

The *Principal Meridian* in Indiana is located about twenty miles west of Indianapolis; runs through Lebanon, Boone county, and extends from the Ohio river to the northern boundary of the State. The *Base Line* governing our townships in this portion, and most of Indiana, is located fifty miles south of Columbus, in Bartholomew county, and ninety miles south of the court-house in Greenfield. It extends from the *French surveys* in Knox county and vicinity to Clark's *Military Survey* in Clark and adjoining counties.*

RANGE AND TOWNSHIP LINES.

On either side of the Principal Meridian extend other meridians called *Range Lines*, six miles apart, and the first six miles from the Principal Meridian. This divides the district into strips six miles wide, extending north and south, called *Ranges*, and numbered in regular order from the Principal Meridian east or west, as the case may be. On either side of the base line extend township lines, which divide the territory to be surveyed into strips six miles wide, extending east and west, called *Townships*. By the intersection of these township and range lines the territory is divided into rectangles, approximately six miles square, called *Congressional Townships*, which contain thirty-six square miles each.

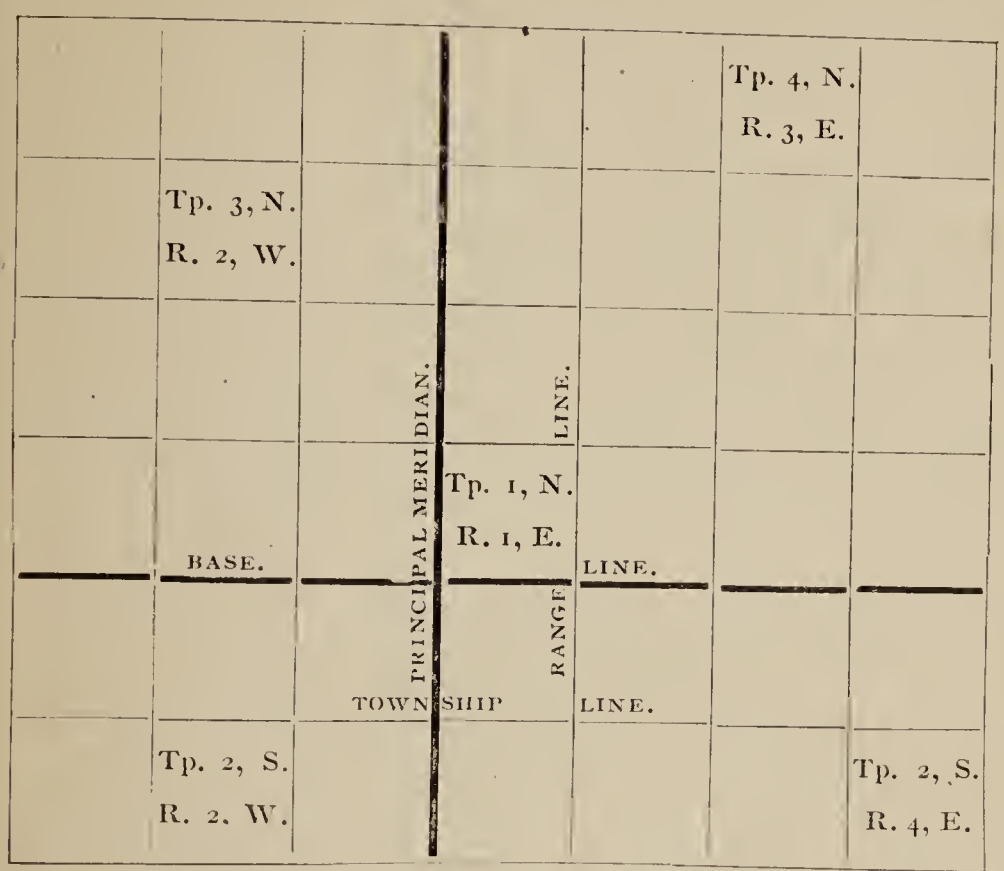
Remark—Note the distinction between townships and, and Congressional townships, the former are strips six miles wide, through the whole survey, east and west, while the latter are rectangles six miles square.

The following diagram will show the method of locating townships:

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*With the exception of these two early surveys, located in the south-east and south-west parts of the State, Indiana was surveyed under the government system. The government surveys were nearly all made from the second Principal Meridian, running through Lebanon. The south-eastern portion of the State was surveyed from the first Principal Meridian, which runs due north from the mouth of the Miami river, forming the eastern bounday of the State, and a base line fifteen miles north of the base line before described, hence the south-eastern portion of Indiana is in range west instead of east, as the uninformed would suppose.

DIAGRAM NO. 1.



We may here remark that at the time of running the principal meridian base line, township and range lines, corners are marked by the Government survey, or on each line for every half mile, to facilitate the further division of the land.

Sections.—After the territory to be surveyed is divided into townships, as shown by explanations and diagrams above, the townships are then divided into sections by running lines east and west and north and south, a mile apart, thus dividing them into smaller rectangles a mile square, called sections, containing six hundred and forty acres each when full.

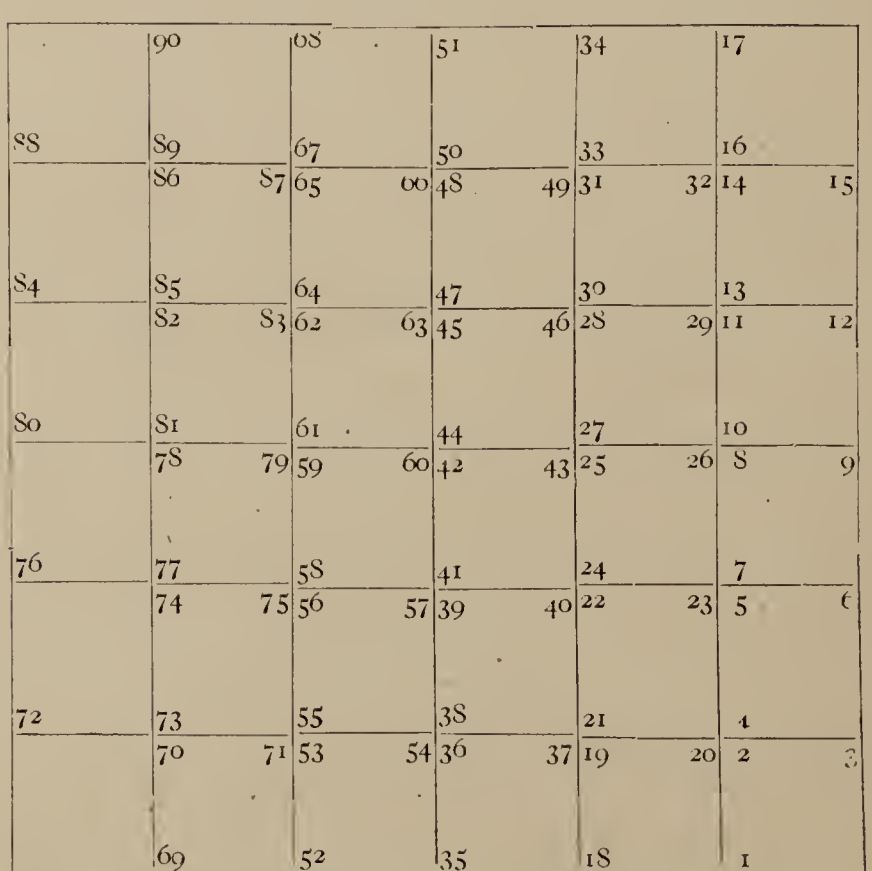
MANNER OF SURVEYING SECTIONS.

The *modus operandi* in laying off these sections is as follows: The surveyor begins at a point one mile west of the south-east corner of a Congressional township on the southern boundary line of the same, and from this point runs one mile north, then east on what surveyors call a random line to the eastern boundary of the township. Now

should this random line intersect the eastern boundary line at the first section or mile corner, he measures the line back, establishing a corner midway on the same; if not, he finds the proper mile corner, corrects the line, and then marks the quarter section corner midway on the corrected line, and thus he continues till he runs off the first tier of sections on the east, when he begins again, on the south line this time, two miles west of the south-east corner or one mile west of the former beginning point, when he runs through in a similar manner, except that he does not run to the eastern boundary line but to the former line established.

The figures in the following diagram indicate the course of the surveyor and the order in which the lines are run:

DIAGRAM NO. 2.



It will be seen that the first four tier of sections on the east are all surveyed in a like manner, while the last two are established on the same, run north; thus the surveyor goes from 69 to 70, then east to 71, then west two miles to 72, and so on to the north two sections in the west two

tiers, which are completed by the surveyor intersecting the northern boundary at 90, which completes the survey of the township. The United States Surveyor has now completed his work; any further sub-division is the work of the County Surveyor. The division of the section into quarters is indicated by the corners marked midway on all section lines. The county or local surveyor, when called upon to do so, connects these corners by lines intersecting in the center of the section, thus actually dividing the section into quarters, which may now readily be still further divided into forty or eighty acre tracts.

FRACTIONAL SECTIONS.

Owing to the rotundy of the earth, townships seldom contain thirty-six square miles, but generally less. The townships being divided into sections in the above manner, it is evident that the deficiency or excess, *i. e.*, the amount of land, more or less than six miles square in the township, must fall in the north and west tiers of sections, and in the west half of the west tier and north half of the north tier. From this fact the sections on the north and west sides of a Congressional township are called fractional sections, because they contain more or less than six hundred and forty acres. Section six in the north-west corner, from having the excess or deficiency thrown into it from both east and south, is called a *Double Fractional Section*, and seldom contains more than one exact quarter.

CORRECTION LINES.

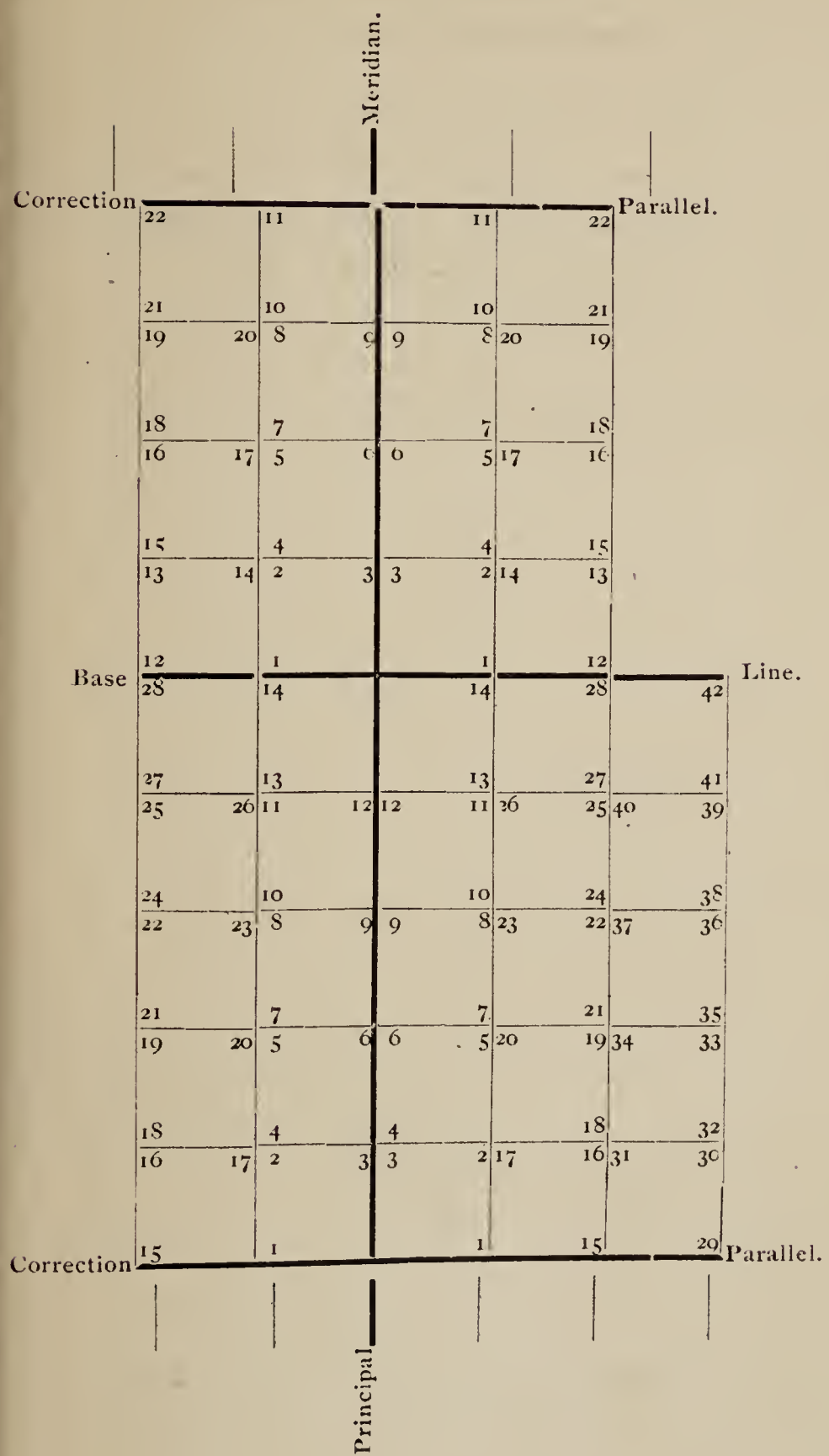
The meridians run by the compass are not parallel, but converge toward the magnetic north pole, located in the Boothnia Peninsula, north-east of Hudson Bay. Thus the north side of the townships are narrower than the south, and the northern townships smaller than the southern. If these lines were continued for a great distance, the disparity in the size of the township would be great, but this is obviated by making every fifth line north and every fourth line south of the base line a secondary base or a

correction line, and remeasuring the distance on the line and starting anew from the prime base.

Then, again, to counteract and correct discrepancie that may arise from obstructions, such as underbrush ravines, hills, trees, etc., every eighth line east and wes of the principal meridian is taken as a secondary or cor rection meridian, and the distances remeasured.

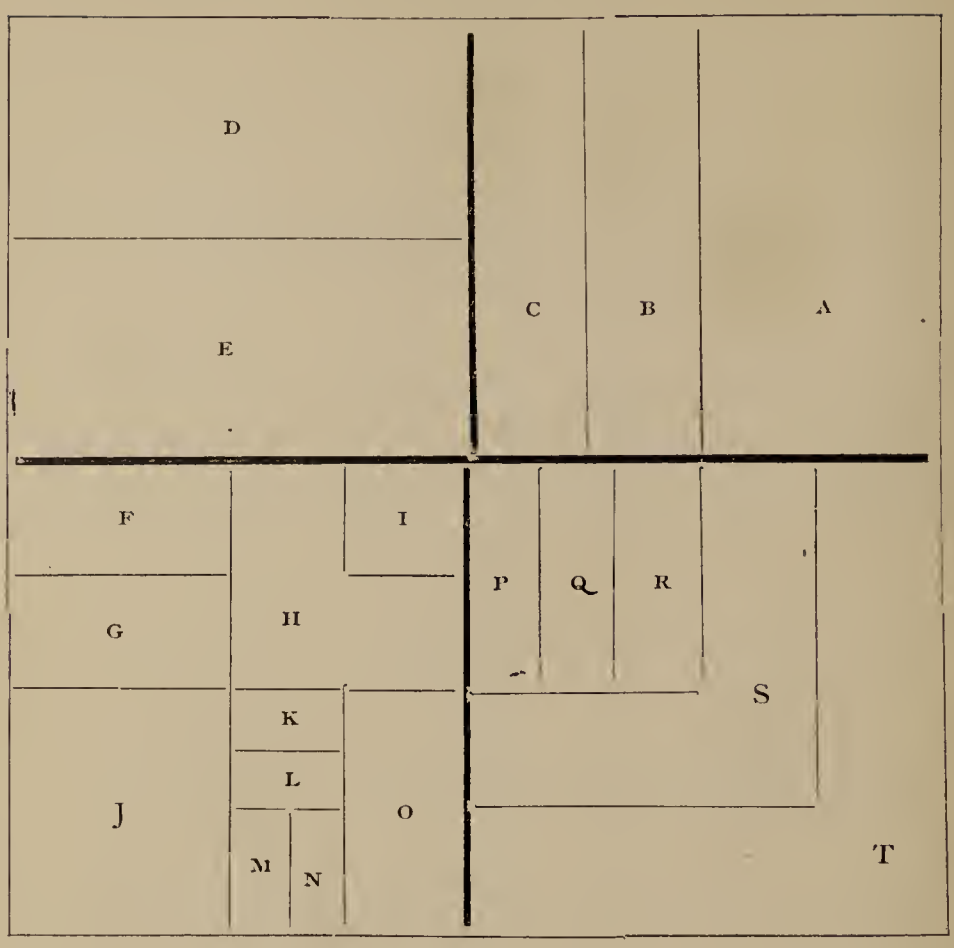
In the following diagram, No. 3, the figures indicat the course of the surveyor in running off the Congressiona townships, containing, approximately, twenty-three thous and and forty acres each:

DIAGRAM NO. 3.



In order to make this article more practical to the young and others not acquainted with land descriptions, we introduce diagram No. 4, which, with the explanations following, will enable any one to read ordinary descriptions.

DIAGRAM NO. 4.



(A) E. ne., 80 acres.
(B) E. hf. w. hf. ne. qr., 40 acres.
(C) W. hf. w. hf. ne. qr., 40 acres.
(D) N nw., 80 acres.
(E) S. hf. nw. qr., 80 acres.
(F) N. hf. nw. qr. sw. qr., 20 acres.
(G) S. hf. nw. qr. sw. qr., 20 acres.
(H) W. hf. ne. qr. sw. qr. and se. ne. sw., 30 acres.
(I) Ne. ne. sw., 10 acres.
(J) Sw. sw., 40 acres.
(K) N. hf. nw. se. sw., 5 acres.
(L) S. hf. nw. se. sw., 5 acres.
(M) W. hf. sw. se. sw., 5 acres.
(N) E. hf. sw. se. sw., 5 acres.
(O) E. hf. se. sw., 20 acres.
(P) Wd. nw. qr. se. qr., uniformly 26 rods wide, containing 13 acres.
(Q) Commencing twenty-six rods east of the north-west corner of the south-east quarter of section———, in township——north[or south], in range east [or west]; thence south eighty rods; thence east twenty-eight rods; thence north eighty rods to the north line of said south-east quarter, thence west twenty-eight rods to the place of beginning, containing fourteen acres.
(R) Describe as in "P," or by metes and bounds as in "Q."
(S) W. hf. ne. qr. se., and nw. se. se., also n. hf. sw. se., 50 acres.
(T) E. hf. e. hf. se. and sw. se. se., also s. hf. sw. se., 70 acres.

Remarks.—A land description to be good, our Supreme Court has held, must so describe the realty that a competent surveyor can locate it, hence a middle division con-

The murmured hum of learning,
  The flutter of a book—
The smell of something burning
  And the school's inquiring look.

A bashful boy in blushes,
  And the girl with glancing eyes,
Who hides her smiles, and hushes
  The laugh about to rise;
And with a quick invention
  Assumes a solemn face
To meet the words "attention!
  Every scholar in his place!"

The opening song, page 20,—
  Ah! dear old "Golden Wreath,"
You willed your sweets in plenty
  And some who look beneath
The leaves of Time will linger,
  And loving tears will start
As fancy trails her finger
  Over the index of her heart.

An "Essay on the Science
  Of Trigonometry,"
And "Cataline's Defiance,"
  And may be two or three
Short dialogues, and punny,
  And a little boy in blue
Winds up with something funny
  Like "Cock—a—doodle—doo!"

So the exercises taken
  Thro' gradations of delight
To the reading of "The Paper,"
  Which is entertaining—quite!
For it goes ahead and mentions
  "If a certain Mr. O.
Has serious intentions
  That he ought to tell her so."

It also asks permission
"To intimate to John
The coquettish condition
Of the ground he's walking on;"
And dropping the suggestion,
To "mind what he's about,"
It stabs him with the question:
"Does his mother know he's out?"

When all has been recited,
And the teacher's bell is heard;
And visitors invited,
Have dropped a kindly word,
A hush of holy feeling
Falls down upon us here,
As tho' the day were kneeling,
And the twilight was a prayer.

O! happy hearts and faces,
On that great day's review,
Will you all be in the places
That were assigned to you?
Will you conquer life's disasters,
And with golden harps atune,
Wait the signal of the Master
On that endless afternoon?

THE HARVEST DAYS OF THE OLDEN TIME.

BY LEE O. HARRIS.

O! the harvest days of the olden time!
The ring of the sickles in merry rhyme;
The wealth that fell at the reaper's feet,
With the tinkling sound of a music sweet;
My soul is wrapt in a dream to-day,
And over my senses, from far away,
There comes a rustle of grain, combined
With the drowsy voice of the summer wind,

And my heart o'erflows with a song of praise
For the days—the days!
The harvest time of my boyhood days.

I stand again where the breezes toy
With the tangled locks of the farmer boy;
I hear the chorus of tuneful birds,
The tinkling bells of the grazing herds,
The happy shout and the joyous song,
And the gladsome laugh of the reaping throng.



The shout, the song, and the merry peal—
Attend to the ring of the flashing steel—
They come to me now through the dreamy maze
From the days—the days!
The harvest time of my boyhood days.

Again I walk in the joyous train
That follows after the loaded wain;
Again to my heart, like an echo, come
The gladsome shouts of the harvest home,
When the merry, sun-browned lasses greet
The reaper lads with the golden wheat.
There was one, with hair of a sunnier hue
Than the ripened grain of the harvest knew.

Grew rosy as dawn at my ardent gaze,
In the days—the days!
The harvest time of my boyhood days.

Alas! alas! how the years go by!
How the young grow old and the lovely die!
How sad the music, how marred the rhyme,
Of the harvest songs of the olden time!
For the rattling cog and the grinding wheel
Rise over the ring of the reaper's steel,
And death, the harvester, low hath laid
The golden hair of the sun-browned maid,
And I sigh like one who vainly prays
For the days—the days!
The vanished dream of my boyhood days.

OLD SETTLER'S SONG.

BY SAMUEL BROOKS.

I lived in Jefferson before I came here,
My father, a hunter, killed turkeys and deer;
Then women were known to scutch out the flax,
From which they made linen to put on their backs.

It was then very common, I'd have you understand,
For women to card wool and spin it by hand;
While the girls at the wheel were careful and gay,
My mother at the loom kept banging away.

The people in common in home-made were dressed,
When the Sabbath came 'round they put on their best;
I came to Hancock in the year thirty-two,
The houses were scarce and the people were few.

The country was new when I first settled here,
I hunted wild turkeys and killed of the deer;
Then pea-vines, nettles, and plenty of frogs,
And snakes and big turtles were seen in the bogs.

Then porcupines and 'possums were caught in their dens,
And the wolves were taken in steel-traps and pens;
There were few of our men that ever wore boots,
Though they cleared in the green and plowed among roots.

Then women were known to work on the farm,
Or at the spinning-wheel, and thought it no harm;
They oft' did up their work so very late at night,
And breakfasted next morning before it was light.

They wrapped up their babies so snug and so soft,
Then rocked them to sleep in an old sugar trough;
The children went ragged, in their little bare feet,
Their mothers still kissed them and said they were sweet.

We now have railroads and telegraphs too,
The churches and school-houses are never a few;
We now have plenty, and something to spare,
Fine boots on our feet and good clothes to wear.

We men can drink coffee and women drink tea,
And are all living happy as happy can be;
While the children grow fat on butter and milk,
The ladies go dressed in their satin and silk.

While people are passing from day unto day,
We see them in buggies along the highway;
We hear the cars whistle, we hear the bells ring,
While the people collect to pray and to sing.

We now have fine carpets and big feather beds,
With extra big pillows to put under our heads;
And plenty of good books and papers to read,
Among the great nations we're taking the lead.

CHRIST THE WAY.

BY MRS. R. P. HILL,

formerly a resident of Blue-River township, and youngest daughter of Joel Pusey, a merchant, taken from a little volume, entitled "Musings," published in 1871:

Although religion is professed
  By many in this day;
How few there are will stand the test
  Of Christ, the living way.
If in fine carriages or car,
  They can to meeting go,
And there smooth words and doctrine hear,
  Religion then will do.
The clergy they may thus engage,
  Just taught in human school,
Can take his text from gilted page,
  Or kneel on cushioned stool;
But if the gospel, called to spread,
  In Jesus' humble way,
How few that lowly path would tread,
  To everlasting day.
Salvation's terms remain the same,
  Though ages have gone by,
As when from Jesus' lips they came;
  And if we don't comply,
We need not think He'll change his plan,
  To suit our stubborn will;
For creeds gotten up by man,
  Will not with Him prevail;
But we must love with all our mind,
  And soul, and strength, the Lord,
Yea, more than any earthly friend,
  Or treasures here acquired,
And do His will from day to day,
  And on His name believe.
If thus His precepts we'll obey,
  Salvation we'll receive.

AN APOSTROPHE TO DEATH.*

BY SINNER AND SAINT.

SINNER.

Oh, Death! thou king of terrors,
Thou cruel, hideous monster!
Uninvited into our dwellings enterest
And tak'st the fairest, sweetest, best!

We've heard of thee by tongue and pen,
Through holy prophets and pious men,
Thou art no stranger, grave, grim Death,
And yet thou art no friend.

The fields are naked and the meadows bare,
The winds are howling and the woods are sighing
And all nature oft' weeping and crying
Because, Oh, Death, they say thou wert there.

Thou art cold, Oh, Death, so cold,
Thy presence so chilling we dread;
E'en our blood runs cold as thy presence we behold,
And all hope and joy forever is fled.

Then approach not our dwellings
Now and for aye we implore thee—
But depart, depart unwelcome Death,
We would bid thee a final adieu.

SAINT.

Nay, but stop one moment, Death, delay—
A sadder thought has filled our breast;
The words of a song we learned so young,
"We would not live always, no we would not live always."

In the world we are in there's sorrow and sin
But there is a brighter, brighter above,
And the door to that world
As we often have heard, is Death, cold death.

---

*Written by the Editor.

And if from sin we are free,
No sting there will be at thoughts of thee,
As thou call'st at our homes
To set us free from this world of sin and pain.

Then call when thou may
To take us away to bright mansions above,
We hope we can say
"Oh, Death, where is thy sting?"

"The sting of death is sin,"
And if from sin we are free—
Then come Death, welcome Death
Thy mission we'll not deny.

STORM.

BY CLARA LOUISE BOTTSFORD.

Is it deep midnight on the raging sea?
  Is the world all black? Do the mad winds moan,
And the rain beat down all pitilessly
  On the up-turned face? Have the waters grown
So cold and the beacon light so dim?
  And the surging waves so wild and high?
Do lurid flames of lightning flash
  In the purple face of an angry sky?
Bend lower! Lower! Let the writhing mass
Of darkness pour! The storm will pass.

THE CRUCIFICTION.

BY R. A. RILEY.

'Tis evening, at the supper now,
  The Savior breaks the sacred bread,
And pours the wine; with solemn vow
  Proclaims Himself the Church's Head.

'Tis night, on Olive's somber brow
The stars are hid that twinkled there ;
Alone the suffering Savior bows,
With none His agony to share.

'Tis midnight, and with sorrow riven,
His sweat and blood flows freely down ;
He ope's the way from earth to Heaven—
For all His saints prepares a crown.

'Tis midnight, and the trial past,
The Savior to the Jews betrayed,
A pris'ner in their hands at last
To smite, imprison, and degrade.

'Tis morning, and among the great,
Their spite, and jealous anger burns ;
They mock Him with a robe of state,
And crown Him with a crown of thorns.

'Tis noonday, and the Christ condemned
To bleed and perish on the tree ;
Yet angels do their Lord attend—
Sinner, He died for you and me !

While on the cross the Savior hung,
The pall of night at noonday spread,
The quaking earth with anguish wrung,
The bursting tombs gave up their dead.

The veil was rent, the lightnings fell,
From out the darkness hear the cry
Of Him who conquered Death and Hell,
"*Eloi Lama Sabachthani.*"

The tomb receives His mangled corse—
They set the seals, and Roman guard ;
With taunting jeer, and muttered curse,
The tomb is sealed, and watched, and barred.

Yet at the promised morning's dawn,
The seals were loosed, the guardsmen fell ;

He 'rose, triumphant marching on,
In chains led captive Death and Hell.

The trembling earth, the bursting tomb,
And songs of saints and seraphim
Proclaim the risen Lord has come;
The world shall bow and worship Him.

As He ascends from earth above
To Heaven, our promised home,
In trusting faith we live, and love,
Our risen Lord again will come.

UNFORGIVEN.

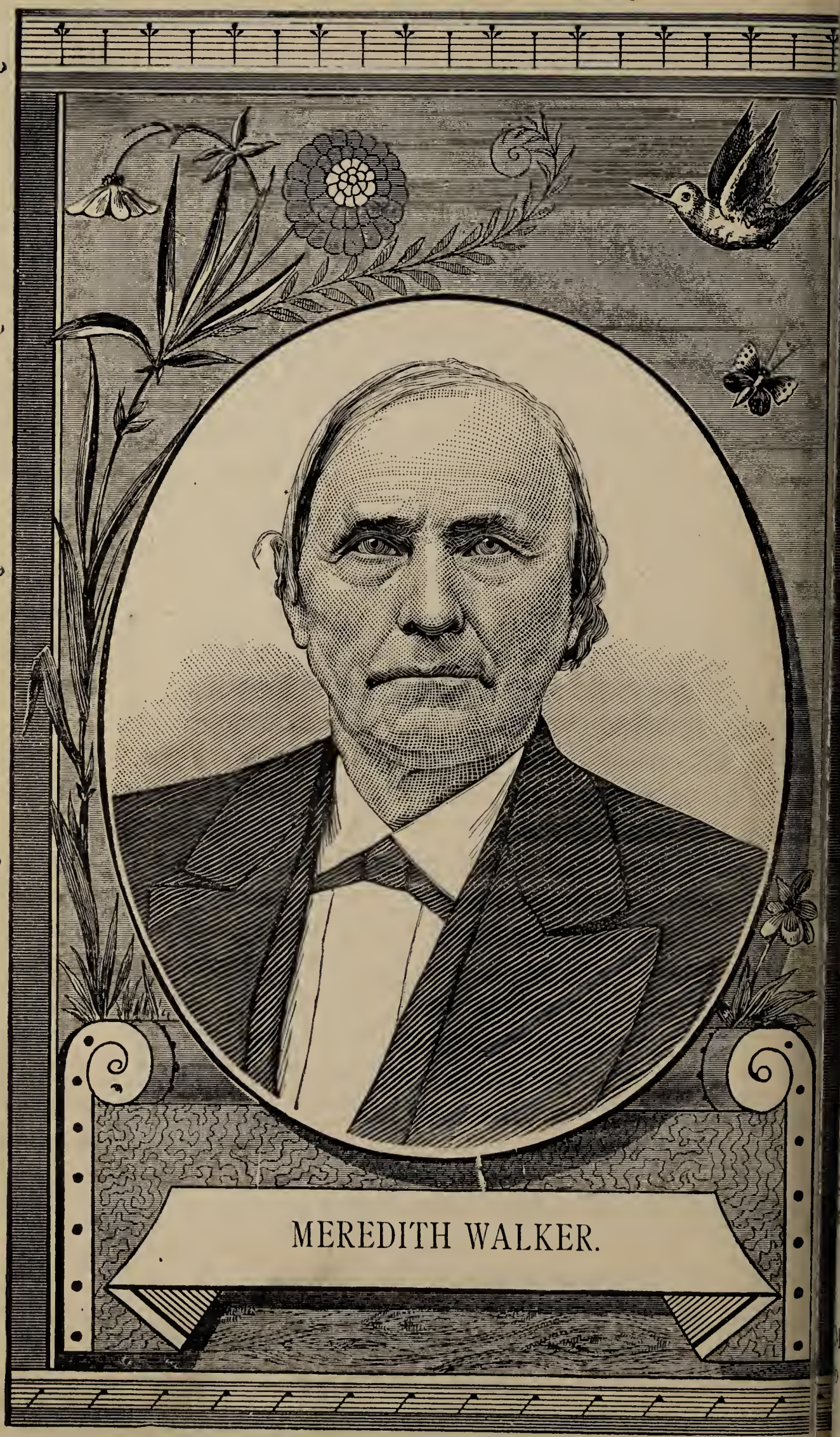
BY CLARA LOUISE BOTTSFORD.

If you—when I lie cold and dead,
And can not move nor breathe nor speak—
Should lay your hand upon my head,
Or press your warm lips to my cheek,
Or let one tear from your dim eyes
Fall on my face—I swear to you
That I will live, and you shall stand
Before me mute and white—the blue
Of Heaven turn to black—the sun
Be smothered from your sight—and I—
Whom you have wronged—although you might
Drop down with lifted hands and cry
For mercy—I will feel no throb
Of pity—nay, though you should die!

Dr. J. G. Stuart

was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, September 18, 1826. His parents emigrated to Indiana in 1829, and settled one mile west of Richmond, Wayne county, where they remained for a time; thence to Knightstown, where they continued until 1835. From there they came to Hancock county, and settled in the wild woods, where the subject of this sketch resided with his parents until 1843, when he left home with what blue jeans clothes he could tie up in a kerchief and fifty cents in his pocket. He walked to Randolph county, and began the study of medicine with Dr. J. W. Randell, with whom he continued until 1844, when he went to Knightstown, Henry county, and studied one year with Dr. John Weaver; thence to Charlottsville, and completed his studies with Dr. Henry T. Cook. He commenced the practice of medicine in June, 1846. His first medical effort was to adjust a fractured arm for Andrew Pauley. He continued the practice until 1863, when he took a course of lectures at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Again he resumed his chosen profession. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1874.

Dr. Stuart resides in Fortville, has a paying practice, is a married man, and the senior member of the medical firm of J. G. Stuart & Son.



MEREDITH WALKER.

CHAPTER XXXI.

PATRIOTISM OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

Introductory.

In our prospectus of this work we promised to give a list of the soldiers of the county, besides we would be remiss in our duty to the brave defenders of our country, the Mexican and Civil War soldiers, if we did not give their names a place on these pages. We would gladly insert a more extended notice of each, but our limited space forbids, and hence shall be content in placing before our readers the name, rank, company, regiment, date of muster, and such brief general remarks as we think appropriate and most interesting to our patrons. Of course there will be some mistakes in so long a list, about 1,300 in number, most of whom were strangers to us; and possibly some names have been overlooked, but *none* intentionally.

We have given much time and labor in preparing this list, having turned page by page the eight large volumes of the Adjntant General's reports, nearly 8,000 pages in all, to collect the facts herein contained.

In looking over these reports we see some of our soldier boys charged with desertion, which, in some cases, are doubtless correct, but in many others they are not deserving of this grave charge, hence for fear of doing injustice one will be thus reported in this work.

The Mexican Soldiers.

More than a third of a century has winged its flight into the mighty past since the brave boys that composed

Company "D" of the "Fifth Indiana Volunteers" of foot soldiers, under Captain James R. Bracken, commanded by Colonel James H. Lane, bid a final adieu to Mexican soil and scenes and the hardships of war and started for their homes in the distant North, and yet there still lives among us a number who bear the names found on the following roll, while the greater part, however, are with us only in memory, their spirits having flown to fairer lands, and their bodies lie mouldering in the dust.

Thirty-five years ago, during the month of September, in the little town (now city) of Greenfield, there was organized by Captain James R. Bracken, in compliance with the call of the President, a company of brave boys; strong men who dared to leave all at their country's call and risk their lives upon Mexican soil.

Hancock has since sent many companies to her country's defense, but perhaps she will never have the honor of furnishing a braver, stronger, taller, nobler, grander company of men to fight her battles than Company "D" of the Fifth Indiana Infantry.

In order that there might be no mistakes in the roll, and no injustice done, the writer took a day to visit the office of James R. Carnahan, Adjutant General, at Indianapolis, and through the kindness of John P. Patterson, Esq., was enabled to find the original records and muster-out rolls of the company, from which the following facts were carefully gleaned:

The company was called into the service of the United States by the President, James K. Polk, under the act of Congress, approved May 13, 1846, at Madison, Indiana, the place of general rendezvous, on the 8th day of October, 1847, to serve during the war with Mexico, unless sooner discharged.

The company after its organization in Greenfield, during the month of September, went to Indianapolis, Indiana, in wagons, thence on flat cars, on the first railroad in the State, to Madison, Indiana, a distance of one hundred and ten miles.

Muster-Out Roll.

OFFICERS.

Colonel—James H. Lane. Dead.
Captain—James R. Bracken. Killed on Jeffersonville R. R.
First Lieutenant—Andrew M. Patterson. Living in Carthage, Missouri.
Second Lieutenant—James Hamilton. Died in Missouri.
Third Lieutenant—Hugh J. Kelly. Died at Indianapolis.
First Sergeant—Micajah Francis. Dead.
Second Sergeant—Henry Ramsey. Dead.
Third Sergeant—Hawkins Branham. Living in Greenfield.
Third Sergeant—Isaac Templin. Died in Greenfield.
Corporal—Lewis T. Osborn. Recently Superintendent county farm.
Corporal—William Foster. Died in Libby Prison.
Corporal - Robert Waller. Dead.
Corporal—Robert Smith. L's in Jackson tp.
Musician—Henry Galloway. Dead.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Joseph. Dead.
Andis, Alexander. Living in Center tp.
Andis, Robert P. Lives in Kansas.
Arnold, Jared. Dead.
Banks, William. Died at home.
Conaway, Ezra. Died at home.
Cohee, Jacob. Enlisted from Rush county.
Corbin, Jas. Enlisted from Rush county
Carr, Harvey. Enlisted from Rush county.
Cook, Moses B. Died in Green township.
Chapman, Cicero. Died at home.
Chapman, John. Living.
Chapman, Samuel. Lives in California.
Caldwell, Robert H. Dead.
Carr, James H. Lives in Greenfield.
Carr, Noah. Dead.
Childers, John. Lives in Brown township.
Chapman, William H. Dead.
Daily, William. Dead.
Denney, Alfred. Lives in Vernon tp.
Elsberry, Miles. Died in Center tp.
Ferree, Isaac M. From Rush co.—dead.
Flowers, Andrew J. B. Dead.
Gray, James H Dead.
Gaston, William R. Dead.
Gobble, James. Dead.
Hendren, Jeremiah. L. in Blue-river tp.
Huntington, James. Died in Greenfield.
Jones, William C. Dead.
Johnston, George W. Dead.
Jones, Hiram. Dead.
Jacobs, Wm. K. Bailiff, from Jackson tp.
Jordon, William. Dead.
Jackson, Burto W. Dead.
Kinghan, James. Lives in Jasper co.
Kauble, Solomon. Lives in Missouri.
Lineback, Thomas. Lives in Greenfield.
Liming, John L. Dead.
Liming, Samuel. Dead.
Lindsey, Richard. Dead.
Martin, Henry. Dead.
Mitchell, Wm. (not the printer.) Dead.
Maston, Thomas. Dead.
Pierson, Edward. Lives at Indianapolis.
Reed, James. Died at Irvington.
Romack, Robert. Died in Grant co.
Roberts, John. Lives in Brandywine tp.
Richardson, Howard. Dead.
Scott, Newton. Lives in Center tp.
Scott, John L. Died in Missouri.
Tyner, Hiram. Died in Center tp.
Trion, John. From Rush co.—dead.
Shoate, Jesse. Dead.

Let the reader remember that the above list is as copied from the muster-out roll at Indianapolis, which of course is not so full as the muster-in roll, which seems to have been lost. We have been able, however, by careful inquiry, to add the following names to the above list:

Black, William.
Chapman, Joseph.
Childers, Sylvester.
Cook, Alexander.
Flowers, Washington.
Furgason, John.
Green, John.
Galloway, Henry.
Goodwin, Henry.
Goodwin, Daniel.
Hatfield, Templeton.
Hubble, James.
Jones, William.
Jones, John B.
Jameson, Mr.
Montgomery, James.
Marsh, Rigby.
Marsh, Eli.
McClellan, Hugh.
Nugen, Jefferson.
Pauley, Andrew.
Parks, James.
Russell, Mr.
Street, George.
Smith Robert.
Swain, George W.
Tooley, George.

Remarks.—There are perhaps a few names still omitted, but when the "General Roll is Called" they will all be there.

Pay-Roll.—The records show that the first and following list of soldiers received more or less pay, except the

following: John Arnold, Samuel Chapman, James Huntington, Jesse Shoate and Eli Marsh, each of whom is marked "pay due from enlistment."

Died.—James Montgomery, at Encero, June 15, 1848; Eli Marsh, at Pueblo, Feb. 28, 1848; Daniel Goodwin, at sea, July 4, 1848; James Parks, on Mississippi river, July 14, 1848; William Black, on Mississippi river, July 14, 1848.

Mustered-In.—All of Company "D," except one, were mustered in October 8, 1847, at Madison, Indiana, by Lieutenant Rodman. John Chapman was mustered in June 15, 1847, at Fort Clark, by Colonel Churchill.

Mustered-Out.—Company "D" was mustered out as a company July 28, 1848, and honorably discharged from the services of the United States.

Three Months Men.

Trouble had been brewing some time between the Northern and the Southern sections of our country, but each hesitated to strike the first blow; finally, however, the South, having the advantage in preparation, opened the conflict by firing on Fort Sumter, April 14, 1861. On the following day President Lincoln issued a proclamation commanding all in arms against the Government to disperse in twenty days, and calling seventy-five thousand volunteers to defend Washington, and also called an extra session of Congress to meet July 4, following. Each section now hastened belligerent preparations with vigor. The news of the downfall of Fort Sumter spread like wild-fire; the people everywhere were wild with excitement, yet neither section foresaw the magnitude of the coming crisis, and neither anticipated a long, deadly struggle that would involve three million men; cost the life-blood of more than half a million of her best citizens, and an expenditure by the National Government of $4,000,000,000. Consequently the first call by the Federal Government was but for seventy-five thousand men for

three months, and the following day, April 16th, the Confederate Government called for thirty-two thousand. Hancock county responded promptly to the various calls, and on April 22, 1861, just one week from the date of the first demand, the following list of three months men were mustered in, and served till August 6, 1861, when they were regularly mustered out:

Captain.

Reuben A. Riley.

First Lieutenant.

John Stephenson.

Sergeants.

Marion Stephenson,
Petitia Bond.
John Edwards.

Musicians.

Jacob Mullen,
George P. Stephenson.
Sylvester L. Shorn.

Privates.

Alexander, William W.
Allison, John S.
Anderson, Lusettus.
Barrett, Jacob T.
Bond, Benjamin.
Brown, Arthur B.
Buchanan, James.
Clayton, James L.
Campbell, William.
Chapman, Martin V.
Day, Thomas.
Dipper, Charles.
Dobbins, Jesse D.
Dunn, Martin.
Dye, Frederick.
Dye, John, Jr.
Dye, Samuel.
Elliott, Benjamin.
Ellis, Orlando.
Gapen, Alfred.
Gapen, William.
Harrison, Jabez E.
Hartner, Charles.
Hill, William G
Hook, Jacob.
Hutton, Aaron.
Jackson, Milton.
Johnson, George W.
Jones, Henry
Jones, Isaac T.
Jones, Thomas S.
Laporte, Miller J.
Lipsicomb, George L.
Lynam, John A.
Marsh, Seth.
Martin, Lot W.
Martin, Thomas M.
McName, George F.
McKelvey, Jasper C.
Market, Henry.
Morford, John A.
Philpott, Marion.
Pope, John.
Pope, Newton.
Reeves, James S.
Remeshart, Nicholas.
Raulings, Jasper.
Rynerson, George.
Scott, William H.
Scott, William J.
Shellhouse, Conrod H.
Short, Josheph T.
Short, William H.
Sleeth, Aaron A.
Slifer, Lafayette A.
Slifer, Levi.
Smith, George W.
Stutsman, Andrew.
Sullivan, Calvin.
Travis, George W.
True, David N.
Tuttle, Elijah.
Ulrey, David.
Wolf, John.

Wounded and Died.—Marion Stephenson died July, 20, 1861, of wounds, at Rich Mountain, Virginia. James Buchanan, wounded at Rich Mountain, Virginia, July 11, 1861. Samuel Dye died of wounds at Indianapolis, May 18, 1861. Andrew Stutsman, wounded at Rich Mountain, Virginia, July 11, 1861.



GEN. OLIVER PAUL GOODING.

List of Officers and Soldiers of the Civil War.

Name and Rank.	Co.	Reg.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
General.				
Oliver P. Gooding.....				
Lieutenant-Colonel.				
Solomon D. Kempton..				
Majors.				
John G. Dunbar	..	.....	.....	Promoted Major February 7, 1863.
William R. Walls.....	....	.....	.....	
John S. Edwards	....	.....	.....	Maj. Sec'd Cav., mustered out with Reg.
Solomon D. Kempton..	....	.....	.. ..	Promoted Lieut. Col., Aug. 16, 1862.
Captains.				
William R. Walls.....	B	8	Aug. 20, '61	Resigned Jan. 7, '63, re-entered 9th Cav.
Samuel H. Dunbar ...	B	8	Aug. 19, '61	Died of disease July 9, 1864.
Philander H. Smith ...	B	8	.....	Honorably discharged May 4, 1864.
Stephen A. Jones.....	B	8	... ..	Mustered out August 8, 1865,
Thomas B. Noel	....	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
James Hueston.....	...	12	Aug. 12, '62	Died Oct. 13, '64. Disease contracted in prison.
RESIDUARY BATTALION				
First Lieutenants.				
William F. Foley.....	....	2 Cav.	Sept. 20, '61	Resigned April 26, 1862.
Lewis C. Ackerman..	....	2 Cav.	Sept. 20, '61	Resigned September 11, 1862.
Vinton G. Holliday...	...	2 Cav.	Sept. 20, '61	Trf 'd to Co. A, mustered out May 25, '65.
Joseph L. Hartley....	....	19	Sept. 20, '61	Discharged May 1, 1862.
Captains.				
John A. Craft.....	....	57	July 30, '62	Resigned March 25, 1863, disability.
Isaac T. Earl	....	57	.....	Promoted June 12, 1865.
John G. Dunbar	...	.....	.....	Promoted Major February 7, 1863.
James H. Carr.....	..	99	Aug. 22, '62	Resigned January 21, 1863.
George Tague.....	B	99	Jan. 22, '62	Honorably discharged January 5, 1864.
Robert P. Andis.....	B	99	.....	Hon. discharged Dec. 14, '64, wounded.
Isaiah A. Curry.....	B	99	.....	Mustered out with regiment.
First Lieutenants.				
William G. Hill.	...	8	Dec. 30, '61	Drowned in river at Vicks. June 3, 1864.
Solomon T. Kauble...	....	8	Aug. 25, '61	Resigned Dec. 26, '61, re-entered 5th Cav.
George Black.	....	8	.....	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Samuel H. Dunbar.....	....	8	.....	Promoted Captain.
Philander Smith.....	..	8	.....	Promoted.
Stephen A. Jones	..	8	.....	Promoted.
Solomon D. Kempton..	....	12	Apr. 23, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Eastly Helms	...	12	Aug. 16, '62	Honorably discharged March 4, 1864.
Jonathan Dunbar	....	51	Feb. 22, '62	Resigned March 26, 1862.
Taylor W. Thomas...	...	53	Mar. 12, '62	Resigned March 4, 1863.
Joseph B. Atkison.....	...	53	May 21, '62	Died Nov. 17, '62, wounds at Hatche.
First Lieutenants.				
John G. Dunbar.. ..	...	79	Aug. 26, '62	Promoted Captain.
Solomon T. Kauble...	..	5 Cav.	Sept. 2, '62	Resigned May 3, 1863.
William H. Pilkiton...	....	2 Cav.	.... ..	Mustered out with regiment.
George Tauge.....	.	99	Aug. 13, '62	Promoted Captain.
Robert P. Andis.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Promoted Captain.
Isaiah A. Curry... ..	B	99	.....	Promoted Captain January 6, 1864.
John M. Alley.	B	99	.....	Mustered out with regiment.
Joseph L. Hartley....	..	19		Promoted Captain February 13, 1863.
John A. Craft	....	57	June 16, '62	Promoted Captain.
Isaac Earl	..	57	....	Promoted Captain March 19, 1865
John C. Rardin	..	9 Cav.		
John B. Howard.....	....	9 Cav		
Joseph V. Hinchman..	....	9 Cav.	....	Discharged May 17, 1863.

NAME AND RANK.	CO.	REG.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Second Lieutenants.				
Samuel H. Dunbar.....	....	8		
William G. Hill.....	....	8		
Philander Smith.....	....	8		
Nicholas Milner.	....	8		
James Hutton.....	...	8		
Joseph L. Hartley.....	....	19	.....	Promoted October 1, 1862.
Seth Marsh.....	....	51	May 17, '61	Promoted to Captain.
Samuel Marsh.....	....	53	Sept. 19, '63	Died July 27. 1864, from wounds.
Wallace W. Ragan...	....	53	....	Promoted First Lieutenant, Jan. 30, 1865.
Lee O. Harris	....	5 Cav.	Sept. 2, '62	Res. Nov. 27, '62; re-entered 1st Lt. 148th.
William H. Pilkiton...	...	5 Cav.	.....	Promoted First Lieutenant, April 30, 1864.
Robert P. Andis.....		99	.....	Promoted First Lieutenant.
Isaiah A. Curry.....	B	99	.....	Promoted First Lieutenant.
Henry Miller.....	B	99	Feb. 2, '62	Honorably discharged Feb. 13, 1865.
James R. Brown.....	B	99	.....	Mustered out with regiment.
Privates.				
Alexander, William W	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Died July 26, 1863, at Memphis.
Anderson, John D. ...	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Mustered out September 4, 1864.
Askins, William T....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Died at Georgetown, Mo., Oct. 13, 1863.
Alexander, Wm.	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Mustered out September 4, 1864.
Adams, David	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Died at St. Louis, October, 1862.
Alyea, Andrew J.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Died at St. Louis, December 18, 1862.
Alyea, John A	B	8	Aug. 8, '62	Veteran June 4, 1865.
Alfont, Albert.....	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Alexander, Benjamin.	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Alney, Eli	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Alley, George..... ...	B	12	Aug. 15, '61	Discharged August 4, 1862.
Adams, Harrison H...	B	12	Aug. 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Alt, Christopher.....	B	12	Aug. 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Alexander B. F..	G	12	July 21, '63	Discharged January 1, 1863. Wounds.
Allison, Samuel B	G	12	July 28, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Allison, Richard ...	G	12	Aug. 5, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Applegate, Samuel....	H	12	Aug. 17, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Asbury, Elijah	H	12	Aug. 17, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Anderson, James D....	..	9 Cav.	Dec. 9, '63	Discharged August 2, 1865. Corporal.
Anderson, Asbury E...	....	9 Cav.	Nov. 13, '63	Discharged June 13, 1865. Sergeant.
Alexander, Benj. F...	..	9 Cav.	Nov. 13, '63	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Alyea, Albert	..	13 C'v	Jan. 11, '64	Mustered out Nov. 18, 1865. Sergeant.
Anderson, Samuel P..	..	13 C'v	Dec. 23, '63	Mustered out May 13, 1865.
Allison, Asa H	H	147	Mar. 6, '65	Mustered out June 20, 1865.
Adams, James W.....	H	66	Aug. 19, '62	Mustered out June 16, 1865.
Alfrey, Isaac	I	75	July 14, '62	Discharged November 15, 1862.
Alvey, Ransom R....	B	79	Aug. 15, '62	Mustered out June 7, 1865. Corporal.
Andrick, George S...	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 15, '62	Mustered out May 19, 1865.
Alford, George H.....	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 16, '62	Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865. Sergeant.
Andis, Alexander.....	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 16, '62	Mustered out Septemeer 15, 1865.
Andrick, Perry H.....	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 16, '62	Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865. Corporal.
Ayers, Wm. S.....	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 16, '62	Discharged.
Allen, John M.	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Promoted Lieutenant.
Armstrong, John P....	K	100	Aug. 15, '62	Discharged May 3, 1865.
Anderson, David L...	K	100	Aug. 15, '62	Discharged December 31, 1864.
Alley, George H	B	99	Aug. 13, '6.	Mustered out May 22, 1865.
Alley, Samuel D.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Died September 4, 1864. Wounds.
Allen, Richard	B	99	Aug. 13, '6	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Ashcraft Henry B.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Ashcraft, Solon C....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Ash, Henry..... ...	E	144	Feb. 2, '65	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Allen, John M.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Promoted First Lieutenant.
Andis, Oliver.	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Anderson, William....	K	51	Feb. 22, '62	Veteran. Mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.
Alvey, Ransom R.....	C	75	Aug. 15, '62	Mustered out June 7, 1865.
Black, George.	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Mustered out First Lieut., Aug. 28, 1865.
Branson, William....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	
Bush, Henry.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Mustered out September 4, 1864.
Bush, John.	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Mustered out September 4, 1864.
Brewer, Jacob.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Died at Otterville, January 12, 1861.
Brooks, Samuel S.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Vet. Discharged July 28, '65. Disability.
Bixler, Noah	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Died at Otterville, December 26, 1861.
Bales, Abijah.... ..	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	
Brock, John	H	8	Sept. 5, '61	Veteran. Mustered out August 26, 1865.
Bush, James..... ...	B	8	Sept. 5, '61	Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Name and Rank.	Co.	Reg.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
Privates.				
Baker, John	G	8	Sept. 5, '61	Mustered out August 8, 1865.
Burris, Henry H ...	G	8	Sept. 5, '61	Died at Milvan, La., April 3, 1863.
Brock, John.	H	8	Sept. 5, '61	Transferred from Co. B, Feb. 7, 1864.
Bartlow, Jos. F	C	9	Feb. 14, '64	Mustered out September 28, 1865.
Bundy, Jonathan ...	C	9	Feb. 14, '64	Mustered out September 28, 1865.
Banta, Albert	D	9	Feb. 24, '64	Mustered out September 28, 1865.
Bolander, John H....	D	9	Feb. 24, '64	Died at Shield's Mills, April 16, 1865.
Brantlinger, Jacob....	D	9	Feb. 24, '64	Mustered out September 28, 1865.
Briggs, James M ..	C	9	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out September 28, 1865.
Bantreen, Hammer L	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out September 28, 1865.
Bright, Wm. F	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out September 28, 1865.
Burris, John C.	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out September 28, 1865.
Butcher, Isaac N ...	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out September 28, 1865.
Bannon, Abraham D..	G	12	July 26, '62	Died at Fortville, January 25, 1864.
Burris, Lewis C.. ...		....		
Belville, Granville ..	E	9	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out Sept. 28, 1865. Sick.
Barnard, James	G	12	Jan. 12, '61	Died at Scottsborough, Jan. 28, 1864.
Boone, John B.	G	12	July 19, '62	Died at Camp Sherman, Aug. 12, 1863.
Bannon, John H. ...	G	12	Aug. 12, '62	Discharged June 12, 1862. Wounds.
Bannon, Thomas B ..	G	12	Aug. 12, '62	Died at Waterloo, November 1, 1863.
Bannon, William C ..	G	12	Oct. 8, '62	Transferred to 48th regiment.
Brantlinger, John ...	G	12	Feb. 22, '64	Transferred to 48th regiment.
Brown, Abner	H	12	Aug. 17, '62	Died at Memphis, February 4, 1864.
Brown, Benjamin	H	12	Aug. 17, '62	Killed at Kenesaw, June 25, 1864.
Brooks, John	H	12	Aug. 17, '62	Died at Scottsborough, April 21, 1864.
Bucy, Amon.	H	12	Aug. 17, '62	Died at Anderson, November 14, 1863.
Bills, Nelson ...	H	12	Aug. 17, '62	Discharged July 28, 1863.
Bolander, William H..	H	12	Aug. 17, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Brantlinger, William.	..	12	Aug. 17, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Bell, Aaron	..	12	Aug. 17, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Boyer, James G.	L	26	... .	Mustered out September 6, 1865.
Burris, Thomas..	D	38	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out 1865.
Burris, Moses.	D	51	Dec. 14, '61	Died at Nashville, November 28, 1862.
Burris, Taylor M	D	51	Dec. 14, '61	Discharged June 25, 1862, by order.
Banks, James K.....	D	51	Feb. 16, '64	Mustered out with regiment.
Brooks, Joseph... ...	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Missing in action at Stone river.
Bartlow, Oliver H.....	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Discharged Nov. 5, 1862. Disability.
Burk, Daniel.	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Vet. Mustered out Dec. 14, 1865, Serg't.
Burris, Eden.	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Veteran. Mustered out March 9, 1865.
Boyer, William..	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Veteran.
Boyer, Jeremiah.	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Discharged January 22, 1862.
Byers, William T.....	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Veteran. Died of wounds, July 28, 1864.
Boyer, Samuel.	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Vet. Mustered out Dec. 14, 1865, Corporal.
Bennett, David O.....	K	100	Aug. 11, '62	Mustered out June 29, 1865.
Bogg, John	K	100	Aug. 11, '62	Mustered out June 29, 1865.
Bennett, John.	...	9 Cav.	Nov. 13, '63	Died at Gallatin, February 10, 1865.
Bailey, George S	B	9 Cav.	Nov. 13, '63	Discharged June 16, 1865.
Byfield, Frederick W..		9 Cav.	Nov. 13, '63	Discharged June 29, 1865.
Bush, Leroy	B	9 Cav.	Nov. 13, '63	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Barrett, Jacob T.....	B	9 Cav.	Nov. 13, '63	Vet. Mustered out July 21, 1865, Serg't.
Burris, James	B	9 Cav.	Dec. 9, '63	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Buchanan, Henry.....	B	9 Cav.	Dec. 9, '63	Discharged July 18, 1865.
Beechel, Jacob	B	9 Cav.	... ...	Never mustered.
Bartlow, Cornelius V.	K	134	May 24, '64	Mustered out—term expired.
Bevel, Henry H.....	K	134	May 24, '64	Mustered out—term expired.
Barr, John.	K	134	May 24, '64	Mustered out—term expired.
Black, Eli.....	K	134	May 24, '64	Mustered out—term expired.
Burk, Joseph.....	K	134	May 24, '64	Mustered out—term expired.
Barr, Henry.....	H	147	Feb 14, '65	Mustered out August 11, 1865.
Brooks, Melvin..	I	75	July 14, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Brinegar, Thomas J...	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	Died at Huttonville, January 29, 1865.
Blanton, John.	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	Mustered out June 7, 1865.
Brown, Andrew. .	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	Mustered out June 7, 1865.
Blessinger, Frederick.	B	121	Jan. 7, '64	Lost on Sultana, April 27, 1865.
Boyce, James C.....	I	26	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out September 6, 1865.
Burk, Samuel L.	I	26	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out September 6, 1865.
Brooks, Thomas L....	D	34	Nov. 5, '64	Mustered out July 15, 1865.
Bartlow, Oliver.	D	34	Nov. 5, '64	Mustered out June, 1865.
Belville, David	G	5 Cav.	May 6, '62	Mustered out June 16, 1865.
Belville, Landon ...	G	5 Cav.	May 6, '62	Discharged December 16, 1862.
Breece, John.	G	5 Cav.	May 6, '62	Died at Louisville, May 5, 1863.
Burwick, John.....	G	5 Cav.	May 6, '62	

NAME AND RANK.	CO.	REG.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Privates.				
Burris, Marion T	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 12, '63	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Brizendine, Francis M	G	5 Cav	Dec. 28, '63	Mustered out June 15, 1865.
Barrett, Richard J.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Baldwin, Joseph.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Discharged October 5, 1863.
Barrett, Augustus M..	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Discharged December 31, 1863.
Blakely, George W...	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Discharged December 31, 1863.
Blakely, Nathaniel H.	B	99	Aug 13, '62	Died February 13, 1863.
Bright, Smith.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Killed in battle, June 3, 1863.
Bussel, James.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Died November 10, 1863.
Butterfield, Lorain ...	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out August 9, 1865.
Butcher, John L.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Brown, James R.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Baldwin, Garrett	B	99	Mar. 23, '64	Transferred to 48th reg't, May 18, 1865.
Baldwin, Jonathan....	B	99	Mar. 23, '64	Transferred to 48th reg't, May 18, 1865.
Boman, Joseph C.....	B	99	April 8, '64	Transferred to 48th reg't, May 18, 1865.
Berry, James M	I	132	May 18, '64	Mustered out—term expired.
Brooks, Thomas L....	D	34	Nov. 5, '64	Mustered out July 15, 1865.
Bixber, David.	D	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out—term expired.
Baker, James M.....	D	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out—term expired.
Bracken, William.....	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out—term expired.
Busey, Charles W....	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out—term expired.
Bennett, Calvin	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out—term expired.
Bennett George W ...	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out—term expired.
Bird, Adam.....	I	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out—term expired.
Brown, Lewis H	I	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Beeson, John..	G	79	July 20, '64	Mustered out June 24, 1865.
Bidgood, Stephen.....		79	Mar. 11, '65	Mustered out May, 11, 1865.
Beeson, Amos C.....	G	79		Discharged February 5, 1865, wounds.
Chittenden, John S....	G	19	Aug. 25, '62	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Clapper, Charles H ...	D	8	Aug 25, '61	Mustered out September 4, 1864.
Collins, Levi.....	D	8	Aug. 25, '61	Mustered out September 4, 1864.
Cooper, James W.....	B	9	Feb. 24, '62	Mustered out September 4, 1864.
Cupp, Henry M..				
Cotrell, Samuel P.....	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Clark, George W.....	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Collins, Darius..	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Clampet, Edward.....	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Cooper, Ezekiel B.....	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Curry, Milton	G	12	Aug. 19, '62	Killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862.
Crosley, Abner.	K	12	Sept. 6, '61	Vet. Wounded at Cedar Creek. Must. out.
Crosley, Joseph L....	K	9	Aug. 31, '61	Vet. Died at New Orleans, May 16, 1864.
Collins, Henry.....	G	9	Mar. 18, '65	
Cottrell, John C..	G	12	Aug. 9, '62	Mustered out June 23, 1865.
Clark, John	G	12	July 23, '62	Mustered out June 23, 1865.
Cottoen, Davis.....	G	12	July 23, '62	Discharged October 11, 1864. Wounds.
Cottrell, Thomas	G	12	July 23, '62	Discharged January 27, 1864. Disability.
Chitwood, Robert.....	G	12	July 23, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Crosley, James H.. .	G	12	Feb. 12, '64	Transferred to 48th regiment.
Camp, Nichodemus...	H	12	Aug. 17, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Camp, William	H	12	Aug. 17, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Camp, Joseph D.....	H	12	Aug. 17, '62	Discharged June 16, 1864.
Camp, George W.....	H	12	Aug. 17, '62	Discharged June 16, 1864.
Cantwell, James	K	13	Mar 15, '65	Mustered out.
Cly, Abraham N.....	E	20	Jan. 1, '61	Veteran from 19th.
Clark, John.....	H	26	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out September 6, 1865.
Crosley, Robert.....	H	26	Oct. 25, '64	Mustered out January 15, 1866.
Cahill, John.....	H	26	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out September 6, 1865.
Carroll, George.....	H	26	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out September 6, 1865.
Carroll, John W	H	26	Sept. 24, '64	Died at Fort Hudson, August 8, 1865.
Colburn, Mauley	D	38	Nov. 10, '64	Mustered out July 15, 1865.
Cunningham, James...	D	38	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out July 15, 1865.
Conner, Moses.... ...	D	38	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out July 15, 1865.
Collins, Alpheus T....	E	38	Sept. 24, '64	Died at Newbern, N. C., May 4, 1865.
Curry, William.... ...	D	51	Dec. 14, '61	Discharged June 31, 1863, by order.
Cross, Ebenezer.....	D	51	Dec. 14, '61	Died at Nashville, March 20, 1862.
Creveston, Cyrus W..	D	51	Dec. 14, '61	Discharged April 19, 1865.
Campbell, William....	K	51	Feb. 22, '62	Veteran. Mustered out December 13, 1865.
Cady, Thomas..	B	9 Cav.	Sept. 16, '64	Mustered out July 21, 1865.
Craft, John A	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Carroll, Henry.. ...	A	57	Dec. 13, '64	Discharged August 12, 1862.
Chandler, George L...	A	57	Sept. 10, '62	Discharged October 13, 1863.
Craft, Homer	A	57	Sept. 10, '62	Discharged October 13, 1863.

Name and Rank.	Co.	Reg.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
Privates.				
Craining Joseph.....	B	9 Cav	Dec. 9, '63	Discharged May 30, 1865, Blacksmith.
Curry, Rossville.....	B	9 Cav	Dec. 9, '63	Mustered out August 26, 1865, Corporal.
Conner, Joseph H	B	9 Cav	Jan. 9, '64	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Copper, Alexander....	B	9 Cav	Nov. 13, '63	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Cross, Wm. H.....	B	9 Cav	Nov. 13, '63	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Church, Chas. E.....	B	9 Cav	Nov. 13, '63	Lost on April 25, 1865.
Crews, Geo. W.....	B	9 Cav	Nov. 13, '63	Discharged January 29, 1865.
Cancery, Michael....	B	9 Cav	Nov. 13, '63	Died, Vicksburg, March 4, 1865.
Connett, David.....	B	9 Cav	Nov. 13, '63	Discharged December 24, 1864.
Clark, Calvin.....	B	9 Cav	Nov. 13, '63	Died, Indianapolis, April 8, 1863.
Collins, Samuel E.....	I	13 Cv	Dec. 23, '63	Mustered out November 18, 1865.
Chapman, Wm.....	K	134	May 24, '64	Mustered out, time expired.
Cooper, Francis M....	K	134	May 24, '64	Mustered out, time expired,
Coffin, Edward.... ...	K	134	May 24, '64	Mustered out, time expired.
Curry, Allen.....	K	134	May 24, '64	Mustered out, time expired.
Carroll, Wesley.....	K	134	May 24, '64	Mustered out, time expired.
Catt, Wilson	K	134	May 24, '64	Mustered out, time expired.
Cox, Philander.... ...	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	Died in Louisville July 19, 1863.
Chappell, Isaac	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	Lost on Sultana April 27, 1865.
Cooper, John W.....	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	
Collins, Cornelius. ..	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	Discharged November 19, 1863.
Cooper, Benjamin T..	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	Mustered out June 7, 1865.
Collins, Reason D.....	G	5 Cav	Aug. 16, '62	Died, Andersonville Prison, January, '65
Chapman, John J.....	G	5 Cav	Aug. 16, '62	Discharged January 20, 1863.
Chapman, Joseph Z...	G	5 Cav	Aug. 16, '62	Mustered out, September 15, 1865.
Copeland, John	G	5 Cav	Aug. 16, '62	
Campbell, Charles W.	G	5 Cav	Aug. 16, '62	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Curry, Isaiah A	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Promoted Cap. Mustered out with Co.
Collins, Thomas J.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Died, March 29, 1863.
Collier, Tilghman H..	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Curry, Andrew.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Discharged June 5, 1865, Sergeant.
Cass, James W.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Missing in action May 28, 1864.
Catt, Wesley S.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Catt, William.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Collins, John H.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Died May 18, 1864.
Curry, William.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Cook, James A.....	B	99	Mar. 23, '64	Died April 27, 1864.
Curry, Zachariah B...	B	99	Mar. 23, '64	Died April 25, 1864.
Chappell, William....	K	51	Feb. 2, '62	Veteran, mustered out December 13, '65.
Chappell, John W.....	K	51	Feb. 2, '62	Veteran, mustered out December 13, '65.
Clegg, Andrew.....	B	51	Jan. 13, '64	Mustered out September 13, 1865.
Crosley, William	K	70	Jan. 25, '62	Discharged January 20, 1863.
Campbell, Charles W	G	5 Cav	Jan. 5, '64	Mustered out June 16, 1865.
Clements, Lansford...	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out, time expired.
Coble, Martin.....	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out, time expired.
Carson, David.....	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out, time expired.
Cochran, Oliver P.....	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out, time expired.
Curry, William.....	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out, time expired.
Carmichael, John C...	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out, time expired.
Curtney, John.....	E	148	Feb. 3, '65	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Clark, David.....	I	148	Feb. 9, '65	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Christian, Francis M..	I	148	Feb. 9, '65	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Carroll, Henry	D	34	Nov. 4, '64	Mustered out June 24, 1865.
Cunningham, James D.	D	38	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out June 24, 1865.
Colburn, Manley.....	D	38	Nov. 10, '64	Mustered out July 15, 1865.
Conner, Moses.....	D	38	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out July 15, 1865.
Davis, James H	B	21	Sept. 17, '64	Recruit.
Dunbar, Samuel.....	B	8	Dec. 30, '61	Captain, died of disease July 9, 1864.
Dean, Jonathan.....	K	51	Feb. 22, '62	Resigned Mar. 20, '62. First Lieuten'nt.
Dove, David M.....	B	8	Sept. 5, '61	
Davis, John S	....	.....	.....	
Dippery, Charles E....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Dove, William C.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Derry, James.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	
Derry, Alexander	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Mustered out September 4, 1864.
Dinkle, Jacob.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Discharged August 6, 1865.
Dinkle, Thomas	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Dixon, George W. ..	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Davidson, George M.	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Mustered out September 28, 1864.
Dorman, John.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Discharged September 24, 1862, disability.
Davis, Joseph	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Veteran.
Dillman, Samuel H...	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	

NAME AND RANK.	CO.	REG.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Privates.				
Dennis, Simeon	C	9	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out September 28, '65.
Davidson, James S	D	9	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out January 2, '66.
Dillman, Oliver	E	9	Feb. 24, '65	Died at Knoxville.
Davidson, Henry S	A	11	Aug. 31, '61	Died at Cairo, October 9, '62.
Dexterson, Newton	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, '65.
Dowling, James	B	12	July 4, '61	Mustered out May 19, '65.
Davis, Lewis C	D	9	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out January 2, '66.
Denney, George	G	12	Aug. 3, '62	Mustered out June 8, '65.
Dunbar, John G	....	53	....	Promoted to Major, February 7, '63.
Dobbins, Alfred	G	12	Aug. 3, '62	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Dunham, James	G	12	Mar. 7, '64	Transferred to 48th regiment.
Davidson, David H	H	12	Aug. 17, '62	Died at Grand Junction, March 10, '63.
Davis, James	....	....	Sept. 17, '62	Unassigned.
Davis, John	L	26	Sept. 17, '62	Mustered out September 6, '65.
Davis, Christopher	L	26	Sept. 17, '62	Mustered out September 6, '65.
Duncan, Henry C	D	51	Dec. 14, '61	Died at Greenfield, January 8, '62.
Dorman, James	D	51	Dec. 14, '61	Mustered out December 14, '64.
Duncan, John H	K	51	Dec. 13, '61	Died at Bardstown, Ky., January 3, '62.
Despo, Odel	B	9 Cav.	Dec. 23, '63	Mustered out August 28, '65. Corporal.
Duncan, Ephraim C	B	9 Cav.	Dec. 23, '63	Mustered out August 28, '65.
Dunn, Andrew	B	9 Cav.	Jan. 2, '64	Died at Pulaski, September 18, '64.
Drake, John	G	134	May 24, '64	Mustered out—time expired.
Dugan, George W	K	134	May 24, '64	Mustered out—time expired.
Denney, Philip	H	147	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out August 4, '65.
Dille, George J	H	147	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out August 4, '65.
Denney, Enos	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	Mustered out June 7, '62.
Douglas, Tunis	C	79	Aug. 15, 65	Mustered out June 7, '65.
Day, John	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 20, '62	
Dye, John	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 20, '62	
Davidson, Jonas H	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 20, '62	Killed at Buffington, July 19, '63.
Daugherty, William	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 20, '62	Mustered out September 15, '65.
Davis, Nimrod M	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Duncan, George W	G	6 Cav.	Jan. 5, '64	Discharged from Andersonville Prison.
Davis, Jacob	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Discharged April 8, '64.
Dickey, Thomas W	I	132	May 18, '64	Mustered out—time expired.
Decamp, Samuel	I	75	July 14, '62	Mustered out June 8, '65.
Dismore, John	B	51	Jan. 21, '64	Mustered out June 4, '65.
Dickson, Milo	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out—time expired.
Dawson, Henry L	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out—time expired.
Dunlap, Robert M	I	148	Feb. 18, '65	Mustered out—time expired.
Dorman, William	C	19	.....	Reported killed at Gainesville.
Dobbins, John W	K	19	.....	Died August 16, '62.
Dawson, Abram	K	19	.....	Died September 26, '62.
Dawson, William L	E	21	.....	Died February 1, '65.
Daily, Wiley	I	26	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out September 6, '65.
Ellsbury, Fred H	B	8	Aug. 21, '61	Died at St. Louis, December 20, '61.
Everson, Amos	B	8	Aug. 21, '61	Mustered out September 4, '64.
Earl, John J.	I	11	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out July 26, '65.
Ellis, John W	H	8	Sept. 5, '61	Veteran. Mustered out August 28, '65.
Endecut, Thomas H	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, '62.
Edwards, Henry	G	12	July 14, '62	Discharged September 28, '63. Disability.
Ellenwood, Wm. H	G	12	Feb. 24, '64	Transferred to 48th regiment.
Elliott, Benjamin	D	38	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out June 24, '65.
Earl, Isaac	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Veteran. Promoted to First Lieutenant.
Everett, Charles	B	9 Cav.	Dec. 9, '63	Died at Baton Rouge, June 9, '65.
Elmore, James	B	9 Cav.	Dec. 9, '63	Mustered out June 2, '65.
Eakes, Joseph R	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	Discharged April 18, '65.
Eakes, Andrew J	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	Died at Nashville, January 25, '63.
Elmore, Wm. P	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	Mustered out June 14, '65.
Egger, John	G	9 Cav.	Aug. 28, '60	Dircharged November 25, '61.
Everson, Jacob	K	100	Aug. 21, '61	Discharged May 3, '65.
Edmonds, Henry E	I	132	May 18, '64	Mustered out—time expired.
Foley, Alexander	D	34	Nov. 4, '64	Mustered out June, '65.
Fountain, Ira B	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	
Fuller, Andrew J	B	8	Aug 25, '61	Mustered out August 28, '65. Corporal.
Faucet, Robert	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, '62, into 79th reg't.
Frederick, Henry	C	9	Feb. 14, '64	Mustered out September 28, '65.
Forgey, Andrew	G	12	July 21, '62	Killed at Resaca, May 13, '64. Corporal.
Forgey, Hugh	G	12	July 21, '62	Killed at Resaca, May 13, '64.
Fortester, George	....	....	Sept. 17, '64	Unassigned.
Ferrin, Jerre	D	51	Dec. 4, '61	Veteran. Mustered out December 13, '65
Fort, Lorenzo D	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Died January 1, '63. Wounds.

Name and Rank.	Co.	Reg.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
Privates.				
Fort, Charles H	A	57	Dec. 18, '61	Mustered out Feb. 5, 1865.
Fish, Americus	A	57	Dec. 18, '61	Veteran. Mustered out Dec. 14, 1865.
Fish, Granville	A	47	Dec. 18, '61	Veteran. Mustered out Feb. 5, 1865.
Fletcher, James M	A	57	Dec. 18, '61	Veteran. Lost on Sultana April 27, 1865.
Fletcher, John W	A	57	Dec. 18, '61	Mustered out March 1, 1865.
Fisk, Otheneal	B	121	Jan. 2, '64	Mustered out July 21, 1865.
Foster, Richard	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	Discharged Sept. 1, 1863.
Franklin, William J	C	79	Aug. 22, '62	Discharged May 26, 1863.
Fraeer, James	C	79	Aug. 22, '62	Mustered out June 7, 1865.
Fout, Morris	G	5 Cav	Feb. 27, '64	Mustered out June 7, 1865.
Frost, Richard	K	134	May 24, '64	Mustered out.
Fletcher, William	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Died Feb. 13, 1863.
Flowers, James	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Flowers, John N	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	
Frederick, Henry	C	9	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out Sept. 28, 1865.
Fitron, Joseph	H	148	Feb. 10, '65	Mustered out.
Furris, George W	I	51	Dec. 8, '61	Mustered out in 1864.
Faucet, Robert	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	Mustered out June 7, 1865.
Gilbert, Andrew J	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	
Gapin, Eli	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Mustered out Sept. 4, 1864.
Gephart, John C	B	8	Aug. 25, '62	Mustered out June 14, 1865.
Goar, Henry	B	8	May 9, '64	
Gobble, James M	B	8	May 26, '64	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Guinn, Charles C	B	8	August, '64	Veteran. Mustered out June 14, 1865.
Grenier, George W	K	11	Aug. 31, '61	Died Memphis, July 7, 1863. Wounds.
Green Thomas		....	June 24, '64	Unassigned.
Gunn, Joseph A	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Gardner, Archibald	G	12	July 19, '62	Killed at Atlanta, July, 1864.
Gruder, John	G	12	Aug. 9, '62	Mustered out June 18, 1865. Corporal.
Gardner, Hiram	G	12	Feb. 12, '64	Trans. to 48 Reg.
Gappen, Samuel	E	13	Dec. 20, '62	Mustered out June 18, 1865.
Guthrie, James		....	Sept. 17, '64	Unassigned.
Gaffin, Alfred	K	57	Feb. 22, '62	Died at Terre Haute, March 26, 1862.
Garrett, Henry C	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Mustered out March 1, 1865.
Gibbs, John B	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Mustered out Feb. 5, 1865.
Griffith, Hiram	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Discharged May 16, 1863.
Grigsby, Isaac	B	9 Cav	Jan. 2, '64	Died at Indianapolis.
Gray, Joseph H	B	9 Cav	Dec. 16, '63	Mustered out July 8, 1865.
Grigsby, John	B	9 Cav	Nov. 13, '63	Discharged June 14, 1865.
Garberick, George	I	75	July 20, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865. Corporal.
Galleher, John	G	5 Cav	Aug. 16, '62	Died at Madison, May 11, 1864.
Gooding, William H	G	5 Cav	Oct. 21, '62	Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865. Corporal.
Grigsby, Sanford	G	5 Cav	Oct. 21, '62	Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865.
Gillum, Lewis	G	5 Cav	Oct. 30, '62	Trans. to Co. D, Dec. 22, 1862.
Gant, Benjamin F	G	5 Cav	Dec. 28, '63	Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Griffith, Thomas H	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Vet. Mustered out Dec. 14, 1865. Corp'l.
Gant, Henry C	G	5 Cav	Dec. 28, '63	Died at Andersonville, Dec. 3, 1864.
Gordon, Eli	H	147	Feb. 15, '65	Mustered out.
Gordon, Samuel	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out July 17, 1865.
Gibbs, Alonzo M	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out July 17, 1865.
Grose, John A	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out Sept. 5, 1865.
Griffith, Marquis D	D	34	Sept. 21, '61	Vet. Mustered out Feb. 23, 1865. Corp'l.
Griffith, Benjamin F	D	34	Sept. 21, '61	Vet. Died at Helena, Oct. 27, 1862.
Griffith, William L	D	34	May 7, '64	Mustered out Feb. 3, 1865.
Galloway, Jackson	D	34	Nov. 4, '64	Mustered out June, 1865.
Gardner, Thomas A	B	57	Aug. 1, '62	Mustered out June 4, 1865.
Gray, David	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out.
Hinds, James H	K	11	Aug. 31, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 26, 1865. Corp'l.
Hook, John	D	51	Dec. 14, '61	Died at Jefferson, Mar. 28, 1862. Corp'l.
Hill, William	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Drowned at Vicksburg, June 3, 1864.
Huston, Thomas J	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Died at Salene, Mo., Feb. 6, 1863.
Haines, Cyrus	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Vet. Mustered out Sept. 8, 1865. Serg't.
Haines, Francis M	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Vet. Mustered out June 14, 1865. Corp'l.
Hall, John	B	8	Dec. 21, '63	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Hudson, Francis H. H.	B	8	July 16, '62	Vet. Mustered out June 14, 1865.
Hendricks, John S	C	8	Sept. 5, '61	Vet. Mustered out Aug. 21, 1865.
Hays, Francis M	D	9	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out Sept. 28, 1865.
Hackleman, John S	F	9	Feb. 4, '65	Never reported,
Hinshaw, Abel	F	9	Sept. 1, '64	Mustered out June 1, 1865.
Herb, Joseph	F	9	Sept. 23, '64	Mustered out June 1, 1865.
Hoar, William	F	9	Sept. 23, '64	Mustered out June 1, 1865.
Hannah, Solomon	F	9	Sept. 23, '64	Mustered out June 1, 1865.

NAME AND RANK.	CO.	REG.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Privates.				
Haskell, Ulysses P....	B	12	Mar. 15, '91	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Hagancarl, Cloud.	B	12	Mar. 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Hasley, William.....	B	12	June 4, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Hidy, Jacob	G	12	Aug. 8, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865, Sergeant.
Hunter, John.....	G	12	Aug. 8, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Hidy, Thomas.....	G	12	Aug. 8, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Humphreys, James...	G	12	Aug. 8, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865, Corporal.
Hunter, Mell.....	G	12	Aug. 8, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Hooker, Jacob.....	H	12	Aug. 8, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865, Sergeant.
Horton, Elisha.....	H	12	Aug. 8, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865, Corporal.
Hartley, Joseph L	F	19	July 19, '61	Promoted First Lieutenant.
Holden, Levi			.....	Unassigned.
Harvey, David A.....	K	51	Feb. 22, '62	Veteran, died Nashville Dec. 22, 1864.
Hawkins, Reason.....	K	51	Feb. 22, '62	Transferred, invalid corps Dec, 8, 1863.
Halley, John V	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Discharged September 21, 1862.
Harvey, William	B	9Cav.	Dec. 23, '63	Died, Sulphur Trestle, Sept. 25, 1864.
Henon, Thomas R....	B	9Cav.	Dec. 23, '63	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Hinchman, Joseph V..	B	9 Cav.	Nov. 13, '63	Discharged May 18, 1865, Sergeant.
Hanley, Patrick	B	9 Cav.	Nov, 13, '63	Mustered out May 18, 1865.
Hudson, Edward.....	B	9 Cav.	Nov. 13, '63	Mustered out May 18, 1865.
Hamilton, Mark.....	B	9 Cav.	Nov. 13, '63	Died Nashville, January 12, 1865.
Hook, Samuel.....				
Hook, James.....	B	9 Cav.	Dec. 9, '63	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Hudson, Willis.....	B	9 Cav.	Dec. 9, '63	Mustered out July 12, 1865.
Hamilton, Wilson.....	B	9 Cav.	Dec. 9, '63	Mustered out July 12, 1865.
Hutton, Joseph..... ...	B	9 Cav.	Dec. 9, '63	Killed Sulphur Trestle Sept. 25, 1864.
Helms, Abram J.....	I	75	July 16, '62	Died Chattanooga December 24, 1863.
Humbles, William H..	I	75	July 16, '62	Discharged April 9, 1864.
Hunt, William H.....	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	
Hudson, Peter.....	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	Mustered out June 17, 1865.
Harvey, Charles.....	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	Transferred to 18th Infantry Dec. 22, 1862
Haskett, Nathaniel H.	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 16, '62	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Hutton, Aaron.....	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 16, '62	Mustered out Septemher 15, 1865.
Harris, Henry.....	G	5 Cav.	Dec. 15, '63	Mustered our September 15, 1865.
Hudson, James	G	5 Cav.	Dec. 15, '63	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Holland, Thomas.....	G	5 Cav.	Jan. 27, '64	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Herrod, John B	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Discharged for promotion.
Hamilton, Charles.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Hudson, George B.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Harlan, Samuel H.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Harlan, John M.....	B	90	Aug. 13, '62	Died August 7, 1863.
Hedrick, Peter.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Discharged February 5, 1863.
Hedger, Abram.....	B	99	Mar. 23, '64	Transferred to forty-eighth regiment.
Howard, Charles.....	G		Oct. 5, '64	Unassigned.
Harris, Lee O.....	G	99	Oct. 30, '62	Lieutenant 5th Cav.. 1st Lieut. 148th Inf.
Howard, John B.....	G	9Cav.	Oct. 30, '62	Promoted 1st Lieutenant 148th Infantry.
Hamilton, Wilson.....	B	121	Dec. 9, '63	Mustered out July 6, 1863.
Harris, Thomas B.....	I	21	Sept. 17, '64	Unassigned.
Hansing, Anthony....	I	148	Feb. 8, '65	Mustered out, term expired.
Hansing, Henry.....	C	148	Feb. 8, '65	Mustered out, term expired.
Hunt, Elijah.	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September, 1865.
Hunt, John W.....	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September, 1865.
Hook, Jacob	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September, 1865,
Hudson, Benjamin...	D	51	Dec. 14, '61	Discharged in 1862, disability.
Harris, Henry.	G	5Cav.	Dec. 15, '63	Mustered out September, 1865.
Henby, John K.....	F	51	Sept. 27, '61	Mustered out April 25, 1865, wounded.
Henby, EliJah.....	F	51	Sept. 27, '61	Died at Nashville, 1862.
Hunt, Nelson, colored.			.....	Twenty-eighth Reg., U. S., colored, di
Hunt, Junius, colored..			.....	Twenty-eighth Reg., U. S., colored, di
Hook, Samuel.	A	53	July 1, '62	Wounded.
Irish, William O.....	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Jones, Stephen A.....	B	8	Aug. 15, '61	Veteren, mustered out May 4, 1865.
Jones, Isaac T.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Died at St. Louis October 4, 1862. Serg
Jones, Thomas.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	
Jack, John.	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	
Jenning, John A.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Drowned Selma May 13, 1864.
Jackson, John.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Died at Memphis March 23, 1863.
Jordon, James C.	B	12	May 15, '61	Discharged Augut 4, 1861.
Johnson, Brazelle	B	12	May 15, '61	
Jones, William H.....	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Discharged November 21, 1862.
Jones, Francis P.....			.....	Not mustered.

Name and Rank.	Co.	Reg.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
Privates.				
Jones, Henry	B	9 Cav.	Nov. 13, '63	Mustered out August 25, 1865.
Johnson, Wm. H	B	9 Cav.	Nov. 13, '63	Mustered out July, 1865.
Jackson, George H	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	Mustered out June 7, 1865.
Jack, James	K	134	May 24, '64	Mustered out—time expired.
Jackson, Huander	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	Discharged June 26, 1863.
Jared, James M	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	Mustered out June 7, 1865.
Jackson, Milton	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 18, '62	Discharged January 15, 1863.
Johnson, Robert	....	.....	Feb. 17, '65	Died at Pecksburg, Feb. 28, 1865.
Kauble, Solomon T	B	8	Aug. 19, '61	Res. Dec. 26, '61. Entered 1st L't. 5 Cav.
Kreager, Christian	B	8	July 16, '62	Vet. Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Kirkman, John D	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Knott, George W	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Kissler, Herman	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Keefer, Albert	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Keiger, Joseph H	D	34	Sept. 21, '61	Veteran. Mustered out February 3, 1866
Kinsey, Henry	C	9	Feb. 14, '65	Veteran. Mustered out Sept. 28, 1865.
Keller, Jonathan	A	51	Dec. 13, '61	Discharged February 4, 1862.
Kirkhoff, Charles A	B	9	Nov. 13, '63	Died at Athens, Sept. 29, 1864. Wounds.
Kreiger, Mathias	B	9	Nov. 13, '63	Mustered out Sept. 5, 1865. Corporal.
Kuntz, Byron	I	75	July 14, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Kenneman, John H	I	75	July 14, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Kellum, John	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 18 '62	Died at home.
Kiger, John	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 18, '62	Mustered out May 20, 1865.
Konar, Paul	G	5 Cav.	Oct. 21, '62	
Keefer, Almon	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 18, '63	Discharged January 26, 1865.
Kingen, Riley	B	99	Aug. 19, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
King, Thomas	....	....	Sept. 16, '64	Unassigned.
Keff, Fred C	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September, 1865.
Kinder, Wesley M	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September, 1865.
Kitchen, Wm. N	I	51	Mar. 31, '65	Mustered out December 13, 1865.
Keller, Jonathan	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Discharged February 4, 1862.
Lamb, Richard	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Killed at Vicksburg, May 21, 1863.
Leamon, Richard	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Died at Greenfield, March 14, 1863.
Lineback, Isaac E	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	
Lamb, Peter	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Transferred to 20th reg't, March 8, 1864.
Lake, Albert H	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Lauder, Adam F	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Veteran, Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Lauder, James	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Lauder, Alfred	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Killed at Vicksburg, May 25, 1863.
Louder, William	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Mustered out September 4, 1864.
Long, John W	G	8	Sept. 5, '61	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Laymon, Cornelius	G	12	Aug. 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Laster, James M	G	12	Aug. 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Lewis, James H	G	12	Aug. 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Larkin, Michael	G	12	Aug. 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Lockwood, John	E	9	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out September 28, 1865.
Lister, Samuel	G	12	July 21, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Luntsford, Elijah	G	12	July 28, '62	Mustered out May 1, 1865.
Lister, James	G	12	Sept. 12, '62	Died at Marietta, October 2, '64. Wounds.
Luntsford, James	H	12	Aug. 12, '62	Mustered out June 15, 1865.
Lamb, John A	E	20	Jan. 1, '62	Veteran from 19th regiment, Oct. 13, '65.
Lutes, Iroan B	L	26	....	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Laymon, Thomas B	E	34	Oct. 10, '61	Veteran. Died November 24, 1865.
Lacy, James A	E	38	Nov. 4, '64	Mustered out June 26, 1865.
Lacy Nimrod	E	38	Nov. 4, '64	Mustered out June 26, 1865.
Lakin, Wm. F	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Discharged March 7, 1863.
Landis, George W	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Mustered out February 5, 1865.
Lemay, Charles W	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Discharged August 2, 1862.
Lane, Isaac	I	131	Dec. 23, '63	Discharged November 18, 1865.
Lawson, Hiram	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 18, '62	Mustered out June 14, 1865.
Lewis, Deane	B	121	Nov. 13, '63	Killed at Franklin, Ky., Dec. 17, 1864.
Lamb, William	B	121	Nov. 13, '63	
Loehr, John S	B	121	Dec. 19, '63	Died at Madison, January 23, 1863.
Ledmore, John W	I	75	July 14, '62	Died at McKenville, July 25, 1863.
Leonard, Hiram L	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	Died at McKenville, July 25, 1862.
Loomis, John G	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	Missing in action at Stone River.
Loomis, Benjamin	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	Transferred to Eng. Corps, July 14, 1863.
Lincolnfelter, Thomas	I	13 C'v	Jan. 11, '64	Mustered out May 25, 1865.
Lacy, William P	K	134	May 4, '64	Mustered out September, 1865.
Lynam, Perry C	H	147	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out—term expired.
Lane, Gilman	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out—term expired.
Lane, Isaac	I	13 C'v	Dec. 23, '63	Mustered out November, 1865.

NAME AND RANK.	CO.	REG.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Privates.				
Lankford, Thomas W.	I	148	Feb. 9, '64.	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Lumis, Benjamin.....	C	79	July 14, '64.	Mustered out July 24, 1865. [knee
Morgan, B. F.....	G	16	Aug. 12, '62	Taken pris. and ex'ed. Vet.. wounded in
Miller, Nicholas.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Veteran, mustered out Aug. 28, 1865.
Marsh, Seth.....	D	51	Dec. 14, '61	Promoted Captain.
Marsh, Samuel.....	B	53	Dec. '62....	Died July 27, 1864, wounded.
Mullen, Jacob	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	
McCorkle, Henry	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Morgan, W. H. H.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Mustered out September, 14, 1864.
Marsh, Emanuel	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Died Hancock Dec. 1862.
Miller, Francis.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Drowned Salulia March 13, 1864, Corporal
McGee, Isaac C..	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Mustered out September 4, 1864.
McConnell, William..	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	
Martin, Jacob.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Vet., mustered out August 28, '65, Capt.
Mays, Franklin.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Killed Vicksburg May 22, 1863.
McDonald, Clark.	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Veteran, mustered out Aug. 28, 2865.
Martin, William B....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Killed Perryville, September 5, 1864.
Mann, Henry.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Meek, Stephen B.....	G	8	Sept. 5, '61	Discharged August 28, 1865.
Moore, Lester R.....	B	8	April 8, '63	Discharged August 28, 1865.
Mendenhall, James P..	H	8	Sept. 5, '61	Veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.
Miller, John S.....				
Manden, Thomas W..	C	9	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out September 28, 1865.
McKinley, William...	D	9	Feb. 24, '65	Died, Shield's Mill April 16, 1865.
McCorkle, William F.	E	9	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out September 28. 1865.
McConnell, John W...	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
McGuire, Harrison....	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
McCullen, Ira.....	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
McGuire, Amos.....	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Mosier, Theodore.....	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Mosier, John A.....	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
McDonnell, Jesse ...	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Martin, Thomas M....	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
McDaniel, Jesse..	A	12	Sept. 12, '64	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Myers, Erasmus	G	12	Aug. 3. '62	Discharged March 1, 1863.
Marshal, Elijah	G	12	Aug. 3, '02	
McGuire, Joseph	G	12	Aug. 7, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Mack, Michael H.....	H	12	Aug. 17, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Miller, William.....	I	13	Mar. 10, '65	Mustered out July 29, 1865.
Marsh, Christopher C	E	20	Jan. 1, '62	Vet. from 19th. Died Jan 4, 1865, Capt.
Mesler, William	H	26	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out September 6, 1865.
Miller, Isaac.....	H	26	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out January 15, 1866.
Meek, Richard.....	H	26	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out November 5, 1865.
Martin, George W....		89	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out November 5, 1865.
Madison, John.....	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Vet. Mustered out Dec. 14, '65. Serg't.
McCorkle, John.....	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Discharged January 1, 1862.
Miller, Benjamin.	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Discharged February 4, 1862.
McPhall, Daniel.....	B	9 Cav.	Nov. 13, '63	Died at Indianapolis February 27, 1864.
McGahey, Andrew S..	B	9 Cav.	Dec. 9. '63	Died at Nashville Oct. 26, 1864, wounds.
Manchee, John	B	121	Dec. 9, '63	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Miller, Ambrose C....	B	121	Dec. 9, '63	Discharged May 11, 1865. Corporal.
McCorkle, John H....	B	121	Jan. 7, '64	Mustered out June 6, 1865.
Mavley, Uriah.....	B	68	Aug. 19, '62	Discharged Nov. 19, 1862. Disability.
Moore, Sidney.....	E	79	Aug. 15, '62	Mustered out June 7, 1865. Sergeant.
Mingle, Cornelius.....	E	79	Aug. 15, '62	Mustered out June 7, 1865.
McCole, Neal.....	E	79	Aug. 15, '62	Mustered out June 7, 1865.
Marsh, Elias.....	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 16, '62	Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865. Sergeant.
Morris, Milton T.....	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 16, '62	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Marsh, Joseph.....	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 16, '62	Died at Glasgow May 6, 1863.
Miller, George W.....	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 16, '62	Mustered out June 16, 1865.
Meek, Jared C.....	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 16, '62	Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865. Corporal.
McKinney, Jesse.....	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 16, '62	Discharged June 6, 1865.
McGee, George.....	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 16, '62	Mustered out October 15, 1865.
Milroy, Albestus.....	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 16, '62	Discharged November 10, 1865.
Martin, Albert.....	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 16, ,62	Discharged November 10, 1865.
McFarland.....	G	5 Cav.	Dec. 28, '63	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Martin, Joseph.....	G	5 Cav.	Dec. 28, '63	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Meek, Marshall M....	G	5 Cav.	Jan. 20, '64	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Meek, Ransom M.....	G	5 Cav.	Jan. 20, '64	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Mack, Thomas.....	G	5 Cav.	Jan. 20, '64	Mustered out June 16, 1865.
Mints, William P	H	19	Jan. 13, '64	Died at Louisville June 16, 1865.
McQuery, Perry.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Died July 30, 1864. Wounds.

NAME AND RANK.	CO.	REG.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Privates.				
Miller, Amos	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Miller, Thomas P	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
McGuire, Thomas	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Miller, Thomas J	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Milner, Joseph T	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Milner, William	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Milner, Job	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Morford, Joseph B	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Morford, John A	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Morford, Elisha	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Discharged October 27, 1864.
Murphy, James	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Killed in action May 28, 1864.
Milner, Henry	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Discharged May 10, 1863.
Myers, Charley	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Discharged February 13, 1865.
McCorkle, Richard B	F	147	Feb. 7, '65	Missing in action December 4, 1864.
McBane, Isaac	I	13 C'v	Dec. 23, '63	Mustered out, time expired.
Miller, Abraham	D	34	Nov. 4, '64	Mustered out November, 18, 1865.
Moore, John O	D	34	Nov. 4, '64	Mustered out June, 1865.
Marshall, Eli N	C	48	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out, time expired.
Miller, Isaac	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out, time expired.
Morical, Robert				Died at Amo March 10, 1865.
Madden, Riley	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September, 1865.
Myers, William	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September, 1865.
McFadden, William H	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September, 1865.
Miller, Jacob	H	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September, 1865.
Miller, Samuel	H	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September, 1865.
Martin, Joseph	G	5 Cav.	Dec. 28, '63	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
McCord, John	D	8		Died, of wound, at Knoxville.
McCord, David	D	8	April 2, '62	
Nixon, Azor M	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	
Niles, Thomas E	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Transferred to 10th battery.
Nixon, Aaron D	B	121	Dec. 9, '63	Mustered out July 28, 1865.
Niles, Reuben	B	121	Dec. 9, '63	Died at Pulaski August 1, 1864.
Nibarger, John	B	99	Aug. 14, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Nibarger Lemuel I	B	99	Aug. 14, '62	Died March 15, 1863.
Nibarger, Harrison	B	99	Aug. 14, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Nibarger, Thomas	G	99	Aug. 14, '62	Died March 20, 1863.
Orr, Thomas J	K	57	Jan. 2, '63	
Osborn, Alexander	D	8	Sept 5, '61	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Olney, Ransom	B	12	Aug. 15, '61	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Olvey, Levi	B	12	Aug. 15, '61	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Olvey, William	H	12	Aug. 15, '61	Died at Grand Junction February 9, 1863.
Owens, George	D	38	Jan. 16, '65	Mustered out July 15, 1865.
Offutt, Lloyd	G	19	Aug. 16, '62	Discharged November 16, 1862.
Oldham, Jeremiah	K	134	May 24, '64	Mustered out.
Ormsten, Andrew	H	147	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out.
Orr, Thomas J				
Owens, Marion	D	38	Oct. 31, '64	Mustered out July 16, 1865.
Owens, George W	I	51	Mar. 31, '64	Mustered out December 13, 1865.
Philpott, Marion	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Vet. Mustered out Aug. 28, '65. Serg't.
Personnett, William	D	9	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Prickett, Eli	D	9	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Price, John	E	9	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Pauley, James	E	9	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Pope, Newton	E	9	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Piper, George W	E	12	July, 22, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Purkey, Thomas			Sept. 17, '64	Unassigned.
Probasco, John	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Mustered out February 5, 1865.
Parris, Lewis B	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Mustered out February 5, 1865.
Pauley, Joseph H	A	9 Cav.	Dec. 9, '63	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Poole, Franklin R	B	9 Cav.	Nov. 13, '63	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Parson, George	B	9 Cav.	Nov. 13, '63	Discharged June 15, 1865.
Perman, Ephraim	B	9 Cav.	Jan. 2, '64	Lost on Sultana April 27, 1865.
Parker, George W	B	8 Cav.	Jan. 2, '64	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Prickett, Henry	B	79	July 19, '62	
Pardue, Francis M		79	Aug. 15, '62	Mustered out June 7, 1865.
Price, Lewis	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	Trans. engineer corps, July 14, 1863.
Pilkington, Wm H	G	90	Aug. 18, '62	Promoted.
Pope, William A	G	90	Aug. 16, '62	Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865. Sergeant.
Pope, James T	G	90	Aug. 16, '62	Died at Andersonville Sept. 25, 1864.
Pope, Jasper N	G	90	Aug. 16, '62	Mustered out September 15, 1864.
Price, William	G	90	Aug. 16, '62	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Powers, Isaac	G	90	Aug. 16, '62	Mustered out September 15, 1865.

NAME AND RANK.	CO.	REG.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Privates.				
Perkins, Newton.....	G	90	Aug. 16, '62	Promoted.
Pope, Elijah E	G	90	Aug. 16, '62	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Pugh, James.	G	90	Aug. 16, '62	
Pope, Peter S	G	90	Aug. 16, '62	Died at Indianapolis, December 15, 1862.
Powers, William R....	B	79	Mar. 22, '64	Transferred to 48th regiment, May 18, '65..
Pratt, James C	H	147	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out.
Patterson, Samuel T..	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September, 1865.
Purdue, Thomas L...	G	148	Feb. 2, '65	Mustered out September, 1865.
Purdue, Reuben.....	I	148	Feb. 2, '65	Mustered out September, 1865.
Parker, Thomas.....			Sept. 17, '64	Unassigned.
Prickett, Daniel.....	K	11	Aug. 31, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 26, '65. Serg't.
Perry, James W.....	K	11	Aug. 31, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 26, '65. Corp'l.
Pennock, Alex.... ...	H	26	Sept. 22, '62	Mustered out September 6, 1865.
Priddy, John W.	D	34	Sept. 21, '62	Veteran. Mustered out February 3, 1866..
Parkhurst, Adam	D	34	Nov. 4, '64	Mustered out June, 1865.
Pauley, Robert.....	D	34	Nov. 10, '64	Mustered out June, 1865.
Philips, Ernst.....	G	17	... .	Wounded.
Pelsington, James W..	B	9 Cav.	Jan. 2, '64	Mustered out.
Robison, Samuel ...	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Died at Vicksburg, July, 1863.
Roney, Edward H ...	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Died at Syracuse, December 15, 1861
Roney, Benjamin A...	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Reanisheart, Nicholas.	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Mustered out September 4, 1864.
Redmire, Christian....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Discharged December, 1862.
Russell, James T	D	9	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out September 28, 1865
Russell, Wiiiam H....	D	9	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out September 28, 1865.
Robison, Peller	D	9	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out September 28, 1865.
Roberts, Albert.....	G	9	Mar. 8, '65	Mustered out September 28, 1865.
Rudrick, William L...	I	11	Feb. 28, '65	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Rinewalt, Isaac P.....	I	11	Feb. 28, '65	
Romack, George	B	12	Mar. 15, '01	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Rhue, Perry J	K	29	Mar. 15, '61	Vet. Mustered out December 2, 1865.
Riley, Reuben A	G	8	April 20, '61	Mustered out. Re-entered Capt. 5th Cav..
Ragan, William W...	A	53	April 26, '61	Mustered out June 1, 1865. Lieutenant.
Rash, Lawson.....	C	9	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out September 28, 1865.
Robb, Thomas H.....	C	9	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out September 28, 1865.
Richards, David. ...	G	12	July 19, '62	Mustered out June 6, 1865. Sergeant.
Reynolds, John W...:	G	12	Aug. 3, '63	Discharged June 19, 1863. Wounds.
Rash, Amos	G	12	Aug. 3, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1805.
Rash, John T.....	G	12	July 19, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Rash, Daniel	G	12	July 19, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Rash, Thomas M.....	G	12	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865. Corporal.
Roberts, James	G	26	Aug. 13, '62	Discharged Sept. 29, '62. Arm amputated..
Rynerson, William...	D	38	Oct. 3, '64	Mustered out June 24, 1865.
Rittenhouse, John.....	D	51	Dec. 14, '61	Discharged.
Reynolds, Joseph	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Died June 15, 1863.
Roland, Joseph	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Discharged August 17, 1863.
Russel, Joseph M. ...	B	9 Cav.	Nov. 13, '63	Mustered out August 28, 1865. Farrier.
Robison, William V..	B	9 Cav.	Nov. 13, '63	Mustered out July 10, 1865.
Rawlings, Aaron J....	B	9 Cav.	Nov. 13, '63	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Renan, William R....	H	66	Aug. 19, '62	Mustered out June 3, 1865.
Reynolds, William....	A	79	Aug. 19, '62	Mustered out June 3, 1865. Sergeant.
Roberts, William H...	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	Mustered out June 7, 1865.
Richie, William G....	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 10, '62	Mustered out September 16, '65. Serg't...
Ridlin, William.....	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 16, '62	Mustered out September 16, 1865.
Reedy, Jeremiah	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 16, '62	Discharged March 10, 1863.
Rodley, John	G	5 Cav.	Aug. 18, '62	
Redman, Michael	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865. Corporal.
Reeves, Oliver.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Reeves, Nevil.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Reeves, William W...	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Reeves, Riley A.....	B	99	Mar. 23, '64	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Roland, George.	B	99	Mar. 23, '64	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Reynolds, James T....	I	13 C'v	Dec. 23, '63	Mustered out September 30, 1865.
Robison, Benjamin T.	I	13 C'v	Dec. 23, '63	Mustered out September 30, 1865.
Reeves, Newton C....	K	134	May 24, '64	Mustered out September 30, 1865.
Rardin, John C.....		.....	.....	Promoted to Captain, December 10, 1863.
Reynolds, Robert.....	I	132	May 18, '64	Mustered out.
Rasel, William.....	A	148	Feb. 2, '65	Mustered out.
Rutsel, Aaron.....	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September, 1865.
Ramsdell, Cornelius..	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September, 1865.
Reynolds, James E....	H	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September, 1865.
Roland, Jefferson.....	D	134	Sept. 21, '61	Veteran. Mustered out February 3, 1866.

Name and Rank.	Co.	Reg.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
Privates.				
Rohrer, Augustus H..	A	99	.....	Died, disease.
Scott, Aaron.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	
Smith, Philander.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Promoted.
Seeley, William H. H.	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	
Smith, George W.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Discharged February 18, 1863.
Siplinger, William H.	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Vet. Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Sellery, Peter.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Died at Lebanon, April 8, 1862.
Scotten, John B.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.
Snell, Lewis.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Discharged April 10, 1863. Disability.
Snider, William T.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Promoted.
Stephens, Eli	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Vet. Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Sanford, Francis M....	B	8	Aug. 8, '62	Vet. Mustered out June 14, 1865.
Scott, James P.....	B	8	Aug. 27, '62	Died at St. Louis, October 30, 1862.
Scott, John.....	B	8	Aug. 27, '62	Died at New Orleans, September 11, 1863.
Scotten Ebenezer C...	B	8	Aug. 27, '62	Died at Helena, March 29, 1863.
Scotten, William W. .	B	8	Aug. 27, '62	Wounds suppo.ed. Invalid.
Shelton, Martin.....	B	8	Feb. 28, '62	Vet. Died at Savannah Feb. 28, 1865.
Shelley, Samuel.....	B	8	Feb. 28, '62	Discharged Nov. 20, 1862. Disability.
Slifer, Wilson S.....	B	8	Feb. 28, '62	Discharged December 18, 1862.
Stephens, Ruel	B	8	May 9, '64	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Simmons, William....	C	9	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Scott, Rufus.....	C	9	Feb. 14, '65	
Sincox, John W.....	D	9	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out September 28, 1865.
Sawey, John.	D	11	Jan. 24, '64	
Statts, John W.....	D	11	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Statts, Peter C.....	D	11	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Savage, John H.....	D	11	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Smith, Edward.....	D	11	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Sherman, Thomas.....	D	11	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Sergeant, Richard.....	D	11	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Short, William	D	11	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Smith, Robert J.....	G	8	Aug. 25, '61	Discharged December 31, 1861. Wounds.
Scott, William.....	G	12	Aug. 5, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Shroy, Bezra.	G	12	Aug. 16, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Shaffer, Peter.....	G	12	July 21, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Shaffer, Joseph..	G	12	July 21, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Shaffer, Milo.....	G	12	July 21, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Shull, John	G	12	Aug. 18, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Shull, Freeman.....	G	12	Aug. 18, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Shaffer, William	G	12	Aug. 18, '62	Killed at Atlanta, August 17, 1864.
Shaffer, Jacob.....	G	12	Aug. 18, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Shaffer, John S.....	G	12	Feb. 22, '64	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Shaffer, Hiram	G	12	Oct. 16, '62	Transferred to 48 Reg. Wounded.
Southan, James	G	12	Sept. 17, '64	Unassigned.
Smith, Nicholas.....	G	12	Sept. 17, '64	Unassigned.
Smith, William	B	121	Nov. 13, '63	Transferred to 13 Infantry.
Smith, Andrew J.....	G	5 Cav	Aug. 18, '62	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Smith, Oliver H.....	G	5 Cav	Aug. 18, '62	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Smith, John H.	G	5 Cav	Aug. 18, '62	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Samuels, John A.....	G	5 Cav	Aug. 18, '62	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Sluth, William M.....	G	5 Cav	Aug. 18, '62	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Snow, Jonathan.	G	5 Cav	October, '62	Died at Andersonville, June 24, 1864.
Snider, Thomas C.....	G	5 Cav	Oct. 16, '62	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Snell, Zachariah T....	G	5 Cav	Feb. 9, '64	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Shipman, William.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Died March 30, 1864. Wounds.
Shaw, William R.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Died at Andersonville, November 5, 1863.
Shaw, Isaac V.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Died at Andersonville, August 18, 1864.
Shipman, James J.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Siddell, William.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Slifer, Levi.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Smith, Edward C.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Scott, Charles W.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Transferred to 48 Reg.
Sample, James Q.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Died July 7, 1864. Wounds.
Shipley, Reason.....	B	99	Apr. 14, '64	Mustered out May 26, 1865.
Shipley, Francis M....	B	99	Apr. 14, '64	Discharged December 26, 1864.
Shaffer, James.....	B	9 Cav	Nov. 13, '63	Mustered out July, 1865. Saddler.
Shaffer, Isaac.....	B	9 Cav	Nov. 13, '63	Mustered out July, 1865.
Sherrill, John W.....	B	9 Cav	Nov. 13, '63	Mustered out July, 1865.
Steward, John.....	B	9 Cav	Nov. 13, '63	Lost on Sultana, April 27, 1865.
Sullivan, Calvin.....	B	9 Cav	Nov. 13, '63	Mustered out June 17, 1865.
Smith, August.....	B	9 Cav	Dec. 9, '63	Mustered out June 17, 1865.
Short, Hugh..	B	9 Cav	Dec. 9, '63	Died at Pulaski, September 12, 1864.

NAME AND RANK.	CO.	REG.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Privates.				
Sears, Christopher H..	B	9 Cav	Dec. 9, '63	Mustered out June 22, 1865.
Sears, Francis O.....	B	9 Cav	Dec. 9, '63	Discharged May 27, 1865. Sergeant.
Sherman, John.....	I	75	July 15, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Sherman, Jeremiah....	I	75	July 15, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1863.
Sanders, William H...	I	75	July 15, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Steel, Samuel.....	B	79	Aug. 15, '65	Mustered out June 7, 1865.
Shellhouse, Conrad....	I	26	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out September 6, 1865.
Sellery, Thomas J.....	I	26	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out September 6, 1865.
Sellery, William.....	I	26	Sept. 21, '64	Mustered out September 6, 1865.
Stanley, James.....	I	26	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out September 6, 1865.
Smitten, Isaac.....	I	26	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out September 6, 1865.
Schooley, Cam T.....	I	26	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out September 6, 1865.
Sapp, William.....	I	26	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out September 6, 1865.
Schull, William I.....	H	26	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out September 6, 1865.
Stutsman, Andrew....	C	38	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out September 6, 1865.
Stump, Jesse.....	D	51	Dec. 14, '61	Vet. Mustered out December 13, 1865.
Slifer, George.....	D	51	Dec. 14, '61	Discharged.
Snow, David.....	K	51	Feb. 23, '62	Vet. Mustered out December 13, 1865.
Shutes, David.....	K	51	Feb. 23, '62	Missing, Stone Creek.
Smith, Robert A.....	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Mustered out March 1, 1865.
Shaffer. Ira.....	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Discharged March 10, 1865.
Stefey, Joseph.....	K	134	May 24, '64	Mustered out.
Shirley, William R....	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Soots, Addison.... ..	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Strahl, Oliver.....	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Smith, Asa.....	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Sandy, John A	F	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Stanbrough, Sol.....	F	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Squires, Levi...	I	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Smith, William H....	I	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Snider, Peter....	I	21	Sept. 17, '64	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Smith, Nicholas C....	I	21	Sept. 17, '64	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Surgeant, Thomas S...	D	34	Sept. 21, '61	
Smith, Charles S.....	D	34	Sept. 21, '61	Discharged March 17, 1863. Disability.
Shipley, Reason.....	E	40	Apr. 16, '64	Mustered out.
Smith, John R....	G	18	.....	Died May 30, 1864.
Thomas, Taylor W...	A	53	Mar. 12, '62	Resigned March 4, 1863. Lieutenant.
Thompson, Isaac P....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Mustered out.
Thomas, Henry P.....	B	8	Feb. 5, '64	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Thomas, William S...	B	8	Jan. 3, '64	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Thomas, Amze W.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuttle, William H. H.	H	26	January, '61	Vet. Mustered out January 15, 1866.
Thompson, Mark.....	H	26	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out September 6, 1865.
True, David N..	C	38	Sept. 4, '64	Mustered out June 24, 1865.
Thompson, Samuel C..	D	51	Dec. 14, '61	Dicsharged June 25, 1862.
Thompson, Raph L...	D	51	Dec. 14, '61	Died at Andersonville, Sept. 15, 1864.
Thomas, Wellington..	D	51	Sept. 13, '63	Mustered out December 13, 1865.
Tibbetts, Allen B	D	51	Apr. 7, '64	Died at Chattanooga, August 22, 1862.
Tygart, Thomas N	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Vet. Mustered out Dec. 14, 1865. Corp'l.
Thornton, Daniel.....	D	121	Dec. 9, '63	
Torrence, William.....	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	Transferred to V. R. C., January 14, 1864.
Torrence, Samuel.....	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	Mustered out June 7, 1865.
Thornton, Henry W...	G	5 Cav	Aug. 18, '62	Died December, 1862.
Thompson, Samuel C..	G	5 Cav	Aug. 18, '62	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Thomas, James.....	G	5 Cav	Aug. 18, '62	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Tibbetts, Henry C.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out August 13, 1865.
Troy, Christopher.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Discharged October, 1863.
Trice, Henry	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Discharged December 7, 1864.
Tygart, John M.....	A	57	Sept. 9, '64	Transferred to V. R. C.
Thomas, James	A	57	Sept. 10, '62	Discharged September 10, 1864.
Thomas, Lewis S	D	34	Sept. 21, '61	Vet. Mustered out February 3, 1866.
Tygart, Thomas N....	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Vet. Mustered out Dec. 14, 1865. Corp'l.
Taylor, John H.....	G	5 Cav	Feb. 27, '64	Discharged May 20, 1865.
Ulrey, John.....	B	8	Aug. 5, '61	
Underwood, John N...	B	8	Aug. 5, '61	Died at New Orleans, October 15, 1863.
Underwood, James N..	B	8	Aug. 5, '61	
Ulrey, Jefferson... ...	I	26	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out September 6, 1865.
Vandyke, Marshall...	A	57	Dec. 13, '61	Discharged November 24, 1864. Wounds.
Vanzant, Francis	H	12	Aug. 17, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Vanzant, Joseph.....	H	12	Aug. 17, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865. Corporal.
Vanzant, Jesse.....	H	12	Aug. 17, '62	Died in Rebel prison. Capt'd Feb. 14, '65.
Veron, John A.....	B	9 Cav	Dec. 23, '63	Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Name and Rank.	Co.	Reg.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
Privates.				
Valentine, William...	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	
Vandyke, Seward.....	B	99	Aug. 15, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Volmer, Jacob.....	H	148	Feb. 8, '65	Mustered out Sept., 1865.
Vernon, Robert H.....	B	99	Aug. 15, '62	Died May 9, 1865.
Virgin, Vanes.....	K	134	May 4, '64	Mustered out.
Vernon, John A.....	B	121	Dec. 23, '63	Mustered out.
Volmer, Jacob.....	I	148	Feb. 8, '65	Mustered out.
Varner, John.....	D	34	Sept. 21, '61	Tansferred to artillery, Dec. 30, 1863.
Vail, John.....	G	5 Cav	Dec. 14, '63	Mustered out September 15, 1865.
Wiggins, John F.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	
Wiggins, Lawson.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	
Wilson, Alfred.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Killed at Vicksburg, May 23, 1863.
Wilson, Adam F.....	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Discharged April 29, 1863. Disability.
Welling, William W..	B	8	Aug. 25, '61	Mustered out.
Welling, John S.....	B	8	May 30, '64	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Wilcoxen, Edwin H..	B	8	Jan. 14, '64	Died at Washington, August 3, 1864.
Wood, Robert T.....	C	9	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out September 28, 1865.
White, John M.....	C	9	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out October 3, 1865.
Welt, Daniel.....	C	9	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out October 3, 1865.
Wolf, Joseph.....	C	9	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out October 3, 1865.
Whitsel, Isaac N.....	D	9	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out October 3, 1865.
Williams, Charles J...	I	9	Feb. 24, '65	Mustered out October 3, 1865.
Windell, William R...	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Winn, Joshua.....	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out May 19, 1862.
Watson, James A.....	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out.
Wiseman, Levi.....	B	12	May 15, '61	Mustered out.
Winn, David T..... ..	B	12	May 15, '61	Discharged August 1, 1861.
Walker, Marcellus B..	G	12	July 19, '62	Discharged June 11, 1863. Wounds.
Whitell, John W.....	G	12	July 19, '62	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Wright, Aaron C.. ...	G	12	July 19, '62	Killed at Resaca, May 13, 1864.
Wright, William	G	12	July 19, '62	Died at Camp Sherman, Sept. 8, 1863.
Walker, George D....	G	12	Mar. 17, '64	Died at Davis' Island, April, 1865.
Ward, Theodore.....	F	19	Mar. 8, '64	Transferred to 20th regiment.
Watson, Henry B.....	F	19	Feb. 2, '64	Unassigned.
Wiley, Daily....	L	26	Feb. 2, '64	Mustered out.
Wilson, Judson C. ..	I	26	Feb. 2, '65	Mustered out.
Wilson, Charles C.....	I	26	Oct. 14, '64	Mustered out.
Williams, George W..	I	26	Oct. 14, '64	Mustered out.
Welsh, Thomas C.....	C	40	Dec. 6, '61	Discharged February 4, 1862. Wounds.
Whorton, Elisha.....	D	51	Dec. 14, '61	Died at Nashville, March 5, 1864.
Windsor, George.....	D	51	Dec. 14, '61	Died at Indianapolis, August 26, 1863.
Wills, William R....	B	8	Aug. 19, '61	Resigned Jan. 17, '63, Capt. Ent. 5th Cav.
Weaver, Charles H....	A	57	Dec. 9, '61	Vet. Mustered out December 14, 1865.
Ward, Michael.....	A	57	Dec. 9, '61	Discharged April 23, 1862.
Waller, William H....	B	121	Dec. 9, '61	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Waller, Benjamin.....	B	121	Dec. 9, '63	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Winn, John J.....	B	9 Cav	Nov. 13, '63	Mustered out June 16, 1865.
Walls, John H.....	B	9 Cav	Nov. 13, '61	Mustered out June 16, 1865.
Walker, Marcellus B..	B	9 Cav	Nov. 13, '64	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Walker, James S	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Wallsmith, William...	C	79	Aug. 15, '62	Mustered out June 7, 1865.
Wort, John..	G	5 Cav	Aug. 16, '62	Mustered out June 7, 1865.
Willett, Charles J	G	5 Cav	Jan. 5, '64	Mustered out June 7, 1865.
Witham, William P...	G	5 Cav	Dec. 14, '63	Discharged December 29, 1864.
Watts, George W.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Waters, Samuel W....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Discharged July 12, 1863.
Wilson, William.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Wilson, William M...	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	
Wood, Jeremiah.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Mustered out June 5, 1865.
Winn, Madison.....	B	99	Aug. 13, '62	Died February 23, 1863.
Withurst, Vinton.....	B	99	Mar. 23, '64	Mustered out May 29, 1865.
Wright, Henry W.....	B	99	April 5, '64	Died August 12, 1865.
Watson, William C...	H	147	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Wishmire, Chris.....	B	148	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Whitaker, Morris.....	B	148	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
White, James J.....	B	148	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Welling, William....	B	148	Feb. 14, '65	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Wyant, Isaac.....	K	134	May 24, '64	Mustered out August 4, 1865.
Waller, Isaac..... .	K	134	May 24, '64	Mustered out.
Wood, Robert W	K	134	May 24, '64	Mustered out.
Waller, William H....	B	121	Dec. 9. '63	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
Winn, John J.....	B	121	Nov. 13, '63	Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Name and Rank.	Co.	Reg.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
Privates.				
Watts, John H.....	B	121	Nov. 13, '63	Mustered out August 28, 1865.
White, Elijah.....	I	148	Feb. 8, '65	Mustered out.
Woodhall, William H.	I	148	Feb. 8, '65	
Wills, Samuel C.....	I	131	Jan. 11, '64	Discharged March 7, 1865.
Wishmire, Chris.....	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Whitaker, Morris.....	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Welling, Hamilton....	C	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
White, Elijah.....	H	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out September 5, 1865.
Walker, Samuel.....	D	34	Sept. 21, '61	Vet. Mustered out Feb. 3, '66. Corp'l.
Wagoner, Leroy.....	I	57	Dec. 8, '61	Mustered out December 14, 1864.
Welsh, John S.....	E	40	Dec. 6, '61	Mustered out June 16, 1865.
Wesley, John.....	F	48	Feb. 4, '65	
Woodruff, Jesse V.....	C	19	.....	Died January 14, 1865.
Yound, Leven T.....	B	148	Feb. 17, '65	Mustered out.
Youse, Michael J.....	B	90	Aug. 13, '64	Discharged February 16, 1865.

Morgan Raid Men,

Regiment 105, Company E, mustered in July 11, 1863, mustered out July 18, 1863:

Captain.

A. K. Branham.

First Lieutenant.

William E. Hart.

Second Lieutenant.

George W. Walker.

First Sergeant.

Hatfield, J. Q.

Sergeants.

Edwards, Joshua
Mitchell, William
Crawford, F. H.
Barrett, Samuel W.

Corporals.

Duncan, Sam. E.
Snow, Nathaniel
Wills, Jacob
Dennis, J. L.

Privates.

Aliman, Fred
Allison, Asa H.
Acker, Daniel
Banks, A. J.
Bennett, Calvin
Buford, N. F.
Baker, J. M.
Bidgood, Thomas M.
Ballenger, N. B.
Boyer, Samuel
Bixler, David
Bennett, George
Burdett, J. L.
Bush, Leroy
Catt, Milton
Church, X. K.
Chittenden, D. B.
Cliff, Charles
Dickerson, S. T.
Dailey, John
Duncan, Ephraim
Despo, Odell
Evans, William
Egger, John
Gooding, D. S.
Gooding, L. W.
Glass, G. W.
Hook, Charles
Hughes, Q. D.
Hook, James
Hafner, Ferdinand
Hinchman, Vincent
Jones, Samuel
Kern, Hiram
Lineback, A. B.
Laird, John P.
McCorkhill, John
Meek, Stephen R.
Martin, Matthias
Offutt, Charles G.
Porter, John
Porter, Benjamin
Porter, William
Pierce, B. H.
Rains, B. T.
Rardin, T. C.
Sleeth, M. A.
Skinner, Alfred
Swope, H. A.
Short, Hugh
Samuels, Thomas
Thomas, Ezekiel
Wills, A. D.
West, David W.
Williams, J. M.
White, William H.
Walker, John W., Sen.
Waller, Isaac
Wellington, Thomas.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

William E. Hart, son of A. T. Hart, died of wounds at Lawrenceburg. Ferdinand Hafner and John Porter were killed in action. David S. Gooding and Benjamin T. Raines were wounded in action.

Regiment 106, Company D, mustered in July 10, 1863, and mustered out July 17, 1863:

Captain.

Thomas C. Tuttle.

First Lieutenant.

Conrad H. Shellhouse.

Second Lieutenant.

G. W. Stineback.

First Sergeant.

Boyce, James G.

Sergeants.

Rice, James T.
Moore, William M.
Tattman, F. M.
Toon, John M.

Corporals.

Gates, Henry.
Toon, Eb. L.
True, David N.
Kirkhoff, C. H.

Privates.

Burk, Samuel.
Baily, George.
Belor, L. D.
Belor, T. J.
Conner, Moses.
Carr, G. W.
Davis, M. P.
Dorman, John.
Eaton, W. T.
Eaton, Bluford.
Eaton, Leland M.
Eaton, Thomas S.
Eaton, Charles W.
Eaton, Lewis.
Eaton, Charles.
Eaton, John W.
Everson, Joseph.
Ely, J. M.
England, John.
Elliott, John.
Fowler, Benjamin.
Fowler, A. C.
Furry, Francis.
Gray, John H.
Gray, George W.
Gray, David.
Gibson, W. T.
Gundrum, John.
Harris, G. W.
Harris, William.
Hobbs, Thomas J.
Hawk, Adam.
Hudson, Edward.
Higgenbotham, T. W.
Johnson, John.
Kingery, John.
Kitchen, William.
Manchee, John.
McRoberts, H. M.
McNamee, G. F.
McGaughey, Andrew.
Murphy, Lewis B.
Nichols, Stewart.
Rice, Perry E.
Richardson, H. W.
Richardson, E. H.
Russell, John.
Stewart, John.
Swift, Oliver P.
Shellhouse, C. W.
Schreiber, H. A.
Stirk, Pressley H.
Stutsman, Andrew.
Stutsman, H. C.
Sutherland, Ashley.
Tuttle, Oliver H.
Thompson, Andrew.
Ulrey, Jefferson.
Vest, Roland.
Ward, H. B.
Wright, George.

A PARTIAL LIST OF OUR PATRONS.

BLUE-RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Allen, Thompson, gardener.
Anderson, James, farmer.
Andrews, Jos. O., physician.
Binford, Jos. O., f'mr & minis'r.
Binford, Penn, farmer.
Brooks, William, farmer.
Brown, John, farmer.
Binford, Nathan, farmer.
Binford, Wm. L., farmer.
Butler, Joseph, farmer.
Beeson, John, farmer.
Bentley, J. H., farmer.
Binford, J. L., merchant.
Beeson, A. C., Ed. & ex-R'c'dr.
Coffin, J. F., farmer.
Cook, John, farmer.
Caldwell, J. M., farmer.
Coffield, Barnabas, farmer.
Cook, Eli H., farmer.
Coffin, Elihu, Sr., farmer.
Coffin, N. D., farmer.
Dennis, A., farmer and Com'r.
Gates, Dayton H., farmer.
Hill, Thomas E., Trustee.
Hackleman, Lemuel, farmer.
Hatfield, G. W., farmer.
Hill, Samuel B., farmer.
Hunt, John, farmer.
Hendren, Jerry, farmer.
Johns, Robison, farmer.
Johns, George, farmer.
Jessup, Lewis C., farmer.
Jessup, Levi, farmer.
Kyzer, John, farmer.
Kyzer, Michael, farmer.
Luse, W. S., f'mr, & tile m'fr.
Moore, William, farmer.
McCarty, John, farmer.
Newby, Nathan, farmer.
Rule, L. J., f'mr & lumber d'l'r.
Sample, C. G., farmer.
Stanley, J. H., farmer.
Tyner, Alonzo, farmer.
Tyner, Elijah, farmer.
Tyner, Frank, farmer.
Tyner, Elbert, farmer.
Tyner, J. M., Tr. & R. R Ag't.
Tyner, William H., farmer.
Warrum, R., teacher & farmer.
Wolf, J. G., miller & farmer.
Wolf, Jesse, farmer.
White, Aaron, farmer.

BRANDYWINE TOWNSHIP.

Andis, J. R., farmer.
Bentley, T. E., f'mr & Com'r.
Banks, J. P., farmer.
Boring, Lewis, merchant.
Boyce, James G., grain-dealer.
Brown, A. T., farmer.

Comstock, J. W., farmer.
Collyer, Wellington, farmer.
Duncan, Henry, farmer.
Gates, Henry, farmer.
Larabee, T. W., Justice.
Larimore, J. W., physician.
Lucas, John, miller.
Low, Uriah, ex-Justice & f'mr.
Muth, Geo., minister & f'mr.
Melbourn, W. A., farmer.
McDougal, D., Tr. & f'mr.
Potts, Alfred, farmer.
Porter, J. W., farmer.
Porter, F. M., farmer.
Porter, W. H., butcher.
Pope, Coleman, f'mr & Trustee.
Pope, I. N., farmer.
Roberts, John, farmer.
Rhue, Hiram, farmer.
Service, J. G., ex-Tr. & f'mr.
Smith, R. A., Superintend'nt.
Thomas, Wm., ex-Sh'f & f'mr.
Thomas, John S., farmer.
Wilson, B. F., Justice & f'mr.
Wilson, John W., farmer.
Wilson, W. F., farmer.
Watts, W. H., farmer.

BROWN TOWNSHIP.

Armstrong, T. H., farmer.
Bridges, John, farmer.
Bridges, Alonzo, farmer.
Bussel, W. P., farmer.
Brewer, W. W., farmer.
Boyer, William, farmer.
Blakely, Mary, farmer.
Cook, John F., farmer.
Cook, L. J., harness-maker.
Collier, M., teacher & farmer.
Caldwell, W. G., ex-Sh'f & f'mr.
Combs, John, farmer.
Cook, Lorenzo D., farmer.
Collins, J. W., farmer.
Collins, Robert J., farmer.
Collins, Samuel C., farmer.
Eakins, J. A., farmer.
Forts, Moses C., farmer.
Fowler, G. T. C., painter.
Foust, Jacob, farmer.
Garrett, Jos., Justice & f'mr.
Garrett, Henry C., merchant.
Graham, M. F., farmer.
Harlan, J. P., Ass'r & f'mr.
Hanna, R. D., physician.
Holiday, Amaziah, farmer.
Hatfield, W. E., farmer.
Hayes, J. B., farmer.
Hayes, R. R., farmer.
Hayes, Stockley, farmer.
Jones, J. C., miller.
Johnson, Mary, farmer.
Johnson, A. H., farmer.
Julian, Emsley, farmer.
Johns, Mathew, blacksmith.
Kenyon, William, blacksmith.
Kenyon, Henry, blacksmith.
Kennedy, J. C., farmer.
McDaniel, J. A., farmer.
McCarty, J. M., farmer.
Miller, John, shoemaker.
Marsh, J. F., farmer.
Martindale, J. N., farmer.
Morris, Alonzo, farmer.
Marsh, Henry, farmer.
McCray, Phineas, farmer.
Newkirk, Jas. D., farmer.
Nibarger, John, farmer.
Power, W. H., miller.
Reeves, B. F., Justice and f'mr.

Reeves, Jane, farmer.
Summerville, W., farmer.
Sparks, William, farmer.
Trees, William, physician.
Tharp & Bro., merchants.
Thomas, J. M., farmer.
Thomas, A. B., merchant.
Thomas, W. J., farmer.
Vandyke, John, blacksmith.
White, John W., farmer.
Whistler, Morgan, blacksmith.
Vandyne, Isaac, farmer.

BUCK-CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Apple, J. H., farmer.
Apple, Mahlon, Ass'r & f'mr.
Boyd, D. D., farmer.
Burris, Thomas, farmer.
Bates, M., farmer and teach'r.
Collins, James E., farmer.
Collins, William, farmer.
Crump, C. F., farmer.
Dance, Mary L., teacher.
Duncan, John T., farmer.
Dunn, William A., farmer.
Eastes, J. C., Trustee & f'mr.
Eastes, O. M., farmer.
Eastes, W. W., farmer.
Fink, Andrew, farmer.
Fish, Abitha, farmer.
Grist, George, blacksmith.
Grist, Aquilla, farmer.
Harvey, O. O., ex-Tr. & f'mr.
Hendricks, G. W., farmer.
Hoss, J. S., farmer.
Hamilton, Cicero, farmer.
Herr, Kasper, farmer.
Harvey, Milton, farmer.
List, George, farmer.
McConnell, Wm., J. P. & f'mr.
Murphy, James H., farmer.
Mints, Morton, farmer.
Mints, N. W. S., teach'r & f' mr.
Mints, T. H., teacher & f'mr.
Parker, Allen, farmer.
Parker, George W, farmer.
Rose, Edward D., J. P., & f'mr.
Roney, Benj. A., farmer.
Snyder, Rebecca D., farmer.
Steele, James, farmer.
Steele, Frank, farmer.
Shelby, J. W., ex-Sh'f & f'mr.
Sanford, F. M., farmer.
Scotton, W. W., farmer.
Stoner, E, E., teacher.
Snyder, M. O., farmer.
Scotton, Ebinezer, farmer.
Smith, William, farmer.
Steele, Ebenezer, farmer.
Thomas, E., f'mr & ex-Com'r.
Wright, Jos., f'mr & ex-J. P.
Welling, Hamilton, farmer.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

Adams, M. M., physician.
Alexander, J. C., miller.
Alford, Logan, farmer.
Bradley, Nelson, banker.
Brown, R. P., auct'neer & f'mr.
Burdett, W. C., merchant.
Boots, S. S., physician.
Bussel, H. P., farmer.
Bussel, William, farmer.
Bradley, William, farmer.
Bohm, John, baker.
Chandler, M., b'k'r & Rep've.
Crawford, F. H., druggist.
Carter, Sarah J., milliner.

Curry, Isaiah A., Treas. & f'mr
Cooper, R. D., Tr. and f'mr.
Corcoran & Wilson, und'kers.
Cooper, Lewis, farmer.
Curtis, G. W., lumber-dealer.
Dove, G. W., shoemaker.
Dickerson, S. T., trader & f'mr.
Elsbury, Jackson, farmer.
Ellis, Charlotte A., farmer.
Fries, W. S., Surv'r and eng'r.
Forgy, Marion, farmer.
Finnell, V. H., teacher.
Gant, W. S., grocer.
Gant, T. A., grocer.
Grose, E. B. druggist.
Gooding, D. S., atty., ex-S. & J.
Goble, D. H., implem't dealer.
Glasscock, W. H., teacher.
Hart, A. T., merc'nt since '33.
Howard, N. P., Sr., physician.
Henby, J. K., fruit-tree dealer.
Hughes, J. A., banker.
Hinchman, J. M., grocer.
Hall, J. A., physician.
Hamilton, M. W., R. R. Ag't.
Hauck, Geo. F., grocer.
Hawk, Adam, farmer.
Hackleman, A., farmer.
Judkins, E. I., physician.
Judkins, Leander, farmer.
Morgan, J. M., carriage dealer.
Mason, J. L., Atty. and ex-Sen.
McBane, W. F., attorney.
Marsh, M., attorney.
Marsh, J. L., physician.
Marsh, Ephraim, Clerk of C't.
New, James A., attorney.
Offutt, Charles G., attorney.
Ogg, A. L., Atty. and farmer.
Pope, Aaron, Superintendent.
Pratt, Joshua J., farmer.
Potts, Wm., f'mr & ex-Trustee.
Reeves, A. T., farmer.
Rhue, A. N., teacher & Ass'r.
Steele, Marion, f'mr & ex-Atty.
Sears, William, farmer.
Sager, William, farmer.
Sebastian, W. O., farmer.
Smith, Abner, farmer.
Slifer, Jacob, farmer.
Sparks, W. J., Mayor.
Scott, W. G., miller.
Selman, J. W., physician.
Swope, Mary Mrs., farmer.
Thayer, H. B., merchant.
Tague, George, physician.
Walker, J. Ward, merchant.
Williams, H. J., furniture dealer.
Wright, Henry, Auditor.
Wright, W. M., Dep. Auditor.
Willet, M. T., farmer.
Waldsmith, Henry, farmer.
Wiggins, C. A., farmer.
Wilson, J. T., farmer.
White, J. H., f'mr and ex-Rep.
Walker, M. S., shoemaker.
Wright, E. M., farmer.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

Alford, Samuel, farmer.
Alford, D. H., farmer.
Barrett, A. H., ex-merchant.
Baity, D. H., farmer.
Belor, W. H., farmer.
Barrett, T. T., farmer.
Barrett, B. L., farmer.
Collins, Wm., J. P., and Tres.
Curtis, Henry, blacksmith.
Frank, G. P., farmer.

Ferrell, Marion, farmer.
Frank, M. L., farmer.
Henry, J. T., farmer.
Hiday, A. C., farmer.
Jackson, S. D., farmer.
Jackson, F. P., farmer.
Justice, W. A., physician.
Keller, J. M., farmer.
Keller, E. E., farmer.
Keller, L. A., farmer.
Loomis, Benjamin, farmer.
Lawrence, C. P., carriage-m'kr.
McKinsey, W. L., f'mr & Tr.
Moore, Sidney, f'mr & Tr.
Moore, B. F., saw mill prop.
McClarnon, Thos., farmer.
Mingle, George, farmer.
Mingle, M. A., farmer.
Moore, Sarah, farmer.
McCarty, J. P., farmer.
McVey, James, farmer.
Olvey, Levi, farmer.
O'Harra, Daniel, farmer.
Roberts, Leander, f'mr & tr'dr.
Ryan, J. S., farmer.
Souders, J. F., farmer.
Smith, J., f mr and ex-Com.
Troy, C. H., merchant.
Troy, S. A., physician.
Trueblood, J., und'tkr & J. P.
Thomas, I. E., farmer.
VanCamp, S. E., merchant.
Wilson, Archibald, farmer.
Wilson, H. B., farmer.
Walker, Miles, minister & f mr.
Walker, J. M., farmer.
Walker, M. B., dr'g'st & f'mr.
Webb, James F., farmer.
Webb, J. T., farmer.
Warrum, Wm., f'mr & Ass'r.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Addison, J., f'mr and ex-Rep.
Braddock, J. R., farmer.
Braddock, Noah, farmer.
Beaver, H. P., farmer.
Barrett, John S., farmer.
Craft, J. A., ex-mer'nt & f'mr.
Clift, B. B., farmer.
Clark, Berdine, farmer.
Derry, Joel, farmer.
Earl, Elisha, Min. and f'mr.
Forts, C. H., farmer.
Hammer, A. W., blacksmith.
Higgins, M. R., farmer.
Heim, Charles, farmer.
Hess, H. H., physician.
Huston, W. H., blacksmith.
Jackson, G. H., farmer.
Keck, William, farmer.
Lewis, W. M., f'mr & teacher.
Lewis, J. S., f'mr and ex-Com.
Loudenback, D. R., farmer.
Loudenback, Henry, farmer.
Loudenback, Joseph, farmer.
Landis, G. W., ex-Justice.
Landis, J. H., Eng. & ex-Sur.
Long, J. H., farmer.
McKowan, J. H., f'mr & ex-Tr.
McClarnon, J. F., f'mr & Tr.
Mitchell, J. L., f'mr & teacher.
McKinley, Robert, farmer.
Moore, John W., farmer.
McComas, H. E., farmer.
McClarnon, Robert S., farmer.
Osborn, L. T., farmer.
Roland, J. R., druggist.
Smith, Richard, farmer.
Sample, A. V.B., f'mr & teacher.
Scott, J. H., carpenter.

Scott, E. H., farmer.
Scott, E. P., f'mr & ex-Com.
Sipes, Z. H., farmer.
Steele, Ila, farmer.
Simmons, Wm., farmer.
Simmons, Noah, farmer.
Smith, Anthony, farmer.
Thomas, L. B., farmer.
Thomas, J. E. & Bro., merc'nt.
Thomas, Philander, farmer.
Thomas, David, farmer.
Thomas, W. M., farmer.
Thomas, M. C., farmer.
Thomas, James, farmer.
Thompson, John, farmer.
Walker, Meridith, farmer.
Warrum, N., f'mr & ex-Rep.
Walker & Conklin, merchants.
Wright, J. E., physician.
Wales, S. M., farmer.
Wales, J. M., farmer.
Wales, Henry, farmer.
Williams, S. F., farmer.
Williams, Wesley, farmer.
Williams, W. B., farmer.
Williams, Thomas, farmer.
Wayts, Amos, farmer.
White, W. P., farmer.
Williams, W. R., farmer.

SUGAR-CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Armstrong, J. P., plasterer.
Ashcraft, John, farmer.
Atherton, C. H., merchant.
Barnard, W. C., f'mr & Tr.
Brown, J. H., farmer.
Bittner, John, shoemaker.
Brandenburg, H. D., trader.
Brandenburg, James, farmer.
Bussel, L. M., farmer.
Brier, W. F., farmer.
Black, Rufus, f'mr & miller.
Brier, C. H., farmer.
Coyner, J. V., engineer.
Caraway, Samuel, farmer.
Dye, John E., f'mr & Com.
Eaton, W. T., merchant.
Espey, Paul & Espey, phy'ns.
Freemen, B. F., f'mr & tr'dr.
Fout, E., cariage'mkr & Treas.
Fowler, Benjamin, farmer.
Fritts, Joseph, farmer.
Fout, E. W., farmer.
Foley, M. C., farmer & ex-Ex'r.
Fink, Henry, farmer.
Foglesong, L. S., tavern P'r.
Gundrum, C., farmer.
Hogle, A. P., miller.
Harvey, F. M., farmer.
Hawk, J. C., farmer.
Hawk, D. F., teacher.
Hudson, Benjamin, farmer.
Kirkhoff, Anton, farmer.
Knopp, Christ, farmer.
King, W. R., physician.
Kuntz, J. G., farmer.
Leachman, W., farmer.
Leonard, J. A., farmer.
Lantz, John, farmer.
Murnan, George, farmer.
McNamee, Benj., farmer.
Meek, R. M., merchant.
Morris M. T., farmer.
Moore, W. H., farmer.
Nichols, Wm., min. & f'mr.
Richman, A. F. G., brickm'ldr.
Richman, Lewis, farmer.
Sheltmeier, Anton, farmer.
Stunph, H. B., farmer.

Smith, A. G., blacksmith.
Snodgrass, V. R., farmer.
Stout, Eli, painter.
Schramm, A., farmer.
Schramm, G., farmer.
Smith, M. B., farmer.
Smock, S. E., farmer.
Stutsman, H., P. saw & pl'g m's.
Sheltmeier, O. F., farmer.
Vansickle, J. C., merchant.
Weber, Henry, farmer.
Wilkins, Harrison, farmer.
Waltke, F. H., boot & sho'mkr.
Wood, W. A., teacher & Ass'r.

VERNON TOWNSHIP.

Alfrey, Edward, farmer.
Arnett, Samuel, f'mr and Tr.
Bills, Josephus, merchant.
Bills, W. S., f'mr and ex-mer.
Bills, Alred, farmer.
Brewster, F. W., druggist.
Brooks, Samuel, f'mr & poet.
Brown, David, merchant.
Caudell, David, min. & f'mr.
Crist, G. P., baker.
Caldwell, Harvey, merchant.
Caldwell, William, farmer.
Crossley, Henry, farmer.
Cushman, Isaac, farmer.
Cook, W. N., farmer.
Cook, J. P., farmer.
Cook, J. M., farmer.
Chappell, L. W., f'mr & ex-J.P.
Chappell, A. R., Assessor.
Davidson, H. S., farmer.
Dunham, Franklin, farmer.
Denney, Alfred, farmer.
Eakes, J. R., farmer.
Elder, W. C., farmer.
Fisher, E. J., saloonist.
Fred, Israel, merchant.
Givin, Elizabeth, farmer.
Hagan, A., trader & ex-Treas.
Hardin, C. V., blacksmith.
Harvey, T. P., physician.
Helms, W. F., farmer.
Hasting, O. P., Justice.
Jackson, G. H., f'mr & ex-mer.
Jackson, U. S., ex-Tr. & mer.
Jones, J. M., physician.
Jones, S. S., farmer.
Lykins, P., farmer.
McCord, E., f'mr & ex-Com.
MeCord, J. W., farmer.
McCord, E. H., Justice.
McCord, A., farmer
McCord, Jacob, farmer.
McCord, Smith, f'mr & ex-Rep.
Morrison, W., f'mr & trader.
Merrell, J. S., farmer.
Rash, W. R., farmer.
Rash, J. K., farmer.
Rash, John F., farmer.
Ryan, Joseph, farmer.
Stewart, J. G., physician.
Shafer, W., farmer.
Smail, John, blacksmith.
Shultz, James, farmer.
Simmons, T. S., harnessmaker.
Shafer, Andrew, farmer.
Thomas, Levi, f'mr & ex-Treas.
Thomas, A. H., druggist.
Thomas, J. H., farmer.
Thompson, W. E., merchant.
Thompson, Rose, teacher.
Wright, J. M., blacksmith.
Wynn, Joseph, farmer.
Wilson, Robert G., farmer.

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Fortville, Ind.

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STEAM

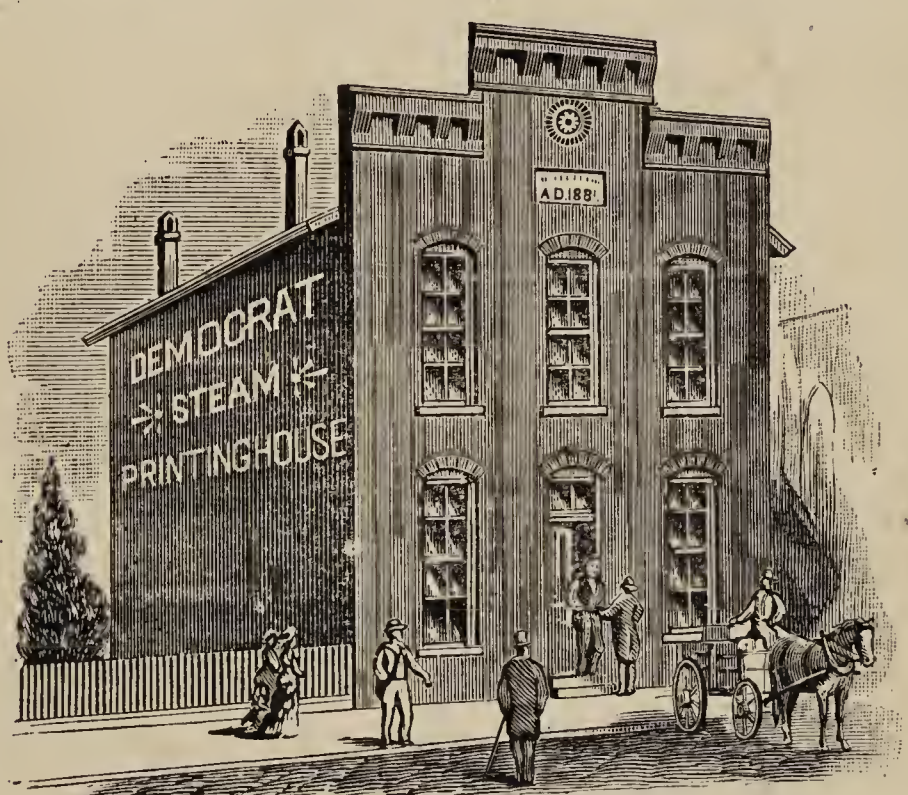
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AND WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW.

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Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Tobaccos, Cigars, Candies, Fruits,

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ANY HOUSE Dry Goods House

IN THE IN

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We wish to say to the citizens of Hancock County that we now have one of the best stocks of Goods in store ever before offered to the public, consisting of every variety of

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES!

AND AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF

FANCY NOTIONS.

We ask you to call and examine our large stock when in Greenfield.

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OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE,

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H. C. GARRIOTT,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS!

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS.

Also keeps on hand a general assortment of articles usually found in a first-class house. All kinds of

Country Produce Taken in Exchange

FOR GOODS.

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ALL FARMERS,

MERCHANTS,

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WANTING ANYTHING IN THE

FRUIT OR ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

SUCH AS

APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY, PEACH,

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DECIDUOUS AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

ALSO,

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I ALSO DEVOTE PART OF MY TIME TO

AUCTIONEERING.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED BOTH IN WORK AND PRICE.

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ROBERT P. BROWN.

V. L. EARLY,

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DRUGS, BOOKS, STATIONERY, PAINTS AND OILS,

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The Hancock Jeffersonian.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

BY

R. J. STRICKLAND,

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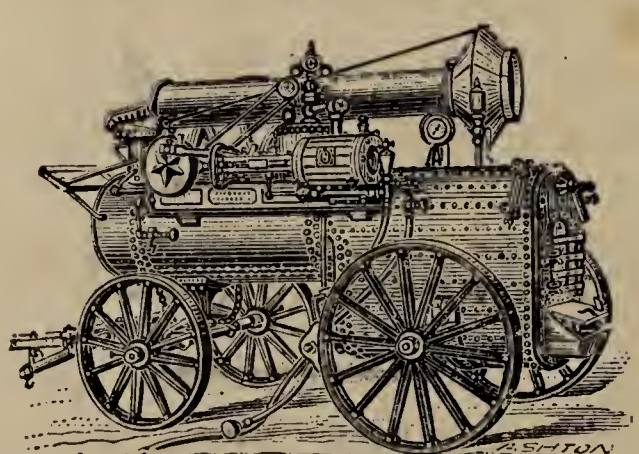
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WARM MEALS AT ALL HOURS!

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